

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE
LIBRARY



NEW SOUTH WALES
Year Book

No. 67

1982

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to include the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.



Keepit Dam at 40 per cent of capacity in July 1980. Note the usual water level mark about eight metres up the tree trunk.



NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

No. 67 1982

J. E. DULLEY

**DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
AND
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE**

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission through the post as a book

ABS Catalogue Number 1301.1

National Library of Australia card number and ISSN 0085-4441

Typeset by Photoset Computer Service Pty. Ltd., Sydney
Printed by The New South Wales Government Printer, Sydney
Bound by Stanley Owen and Sons Pty. Ltd., Sydney

CONTENTS

	Page
GENERAL INFORMATION	ix
PREFACE	xi
CHAPTER 1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
Geography	1
<i>Physical features (2); Statistical areas of New South Wales (3)</i>	
Climate	10
<i>Winds (10); Rainfall (11); Evaporation (15); Climatic Regions (15);</i>	
<i>Observatory (19); Tides (20)</i>	
CHAPTER 2. CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT	
Government of New South Wales	21
<i>The Governor (22); The Cabinet and executive government (23); The</i>	
<i>State legislature (25); State electoral system (30); Cost of</i>	
<i>parliamentary government (33)</i>	
The Commonwealth Government	34
<i>Commonwealth legislature (34); Commonwealth electoral system (36)</i>	
Local Government	37
<i>Local government authorities (37); Municipal and shire elections (38);</i>	
<i>Functions of local government (39)</i>	
CHAPTER 3. LAND SETTLEMENT	41
<i>Land administration (41); Land tenure (43); Closer settlement (45)</i>	
CHAPTER 4. DEMOGRAPHY	
Population	47
<i>The Census (47); Intercensal estimates (48); Growth of population in</i>	
<i>New South Wales (48); Distribution and relative growth of</i>	
<i>population by areas (52); Mean population (58); Sex distribution</i>	
<i>of the population (59); Age distribution of the population (60);</i>	
<i>Conjugal condition of the population (61); Countries of birth (62);</i>	
<i>Religion (64); Aborigines (65); Population of Australian States</i>	
<i>and capital cities (66); Overseas migration (67)</i>	
Vital Statistics	72
<i>Registration of vital statistics (72); Marriages (73); Births (76); Deaths</i>	
<i>(82)</i>	
CHAPTER 5. HEALTH SERVICES	
Structure of Health Services	95
<i>Commonwealth health authorities (95); State health authorities (96);</i>	
<i>Local government health services (97); Government outlays on</i>	
<i>health (97); Health professionals (98)</i>	
Hospitals and Nursing Homes	100
<i>Public hospitals and homes (100); Private hospitals and nursing homes</i>	
<i>(102); Psychiatric centres (104); Other State hospitals (104);</i>	
<i>Repatriation hospitals (104); Commonwealth Government</i>	
<i>payments (105)</i>	

Community and Public Health Services	108
<i>Community health programme (108); Home nursing services (109); School dental services (110); Other community health services (110); Treatment and prevention of infectious diseases (111); Immunisation campaigns (112); Health transport and emergency care services (112); Disaster planning (113); Health education programmes (113); Health, food, drugs, and poison inspection (113); Scientific health services (113)</i>	
Other Commonwealth Health Benefits	114
<i>Medibank (114); Commonwealth medical benefits (114); Pharmaceutical benefits scheme (115); Isolated patients assistance (115); Aids and appliances (115)</i>	
Other Health Services	116
<i>Perinatal medicine (116); Central Cancer Registry (116); Health services research and planning (116); Drug and Alcohol Authority (116); Care of the deaf and blind (117); Services for other physically handicapped persons (117); St. John Ambulance Brigade (117); Australian Red Cross Society (117); Cremation (118)</i>	
Health Insurance	119
<i>Friendly societies (120)</i>	
Hospital In-patient Statistics	121
 CHAPTER 6. WELFARE SERVICES	
Commonwealth Government Social Welfare Benefits	125
<i>Assistance to the aged (125); Assistance to veterans and their dependants (127); Assistance to the handicapped (130); Assistance to widows and single parents (131); Assistance to families (133); Assistance to the unemployed and sick (134)</i>	
Social Welfare Services	138
<i>N.S.W. Department of Youth and Community Services (138); Child welfare (138); Emergency assistance (144); Home care services (145); Welfare housing (146); Aboriginal welfare (147); Services for handicapped persons (148); Other social welfare services and concessions (149)</i>	
Government Outlays on Social Welfare	151
<i>Commonwealth Government outlays (151); State Government expenditure (151)</i>	
 CHAPTER 7. EDUCATION	
Structure of the Educational System	153
<i>Australian Education Council (153); Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education (153); Commonwealth Government education authorities (153); New South Wales Government education authorities (155)</i>	
Government Outlays on Education in New South Wales	158
<i>Commonwealth Government outlays on education (158); State Government expenditure on education (159)</i>	
Primary and Secondary Education	160
<i>Courses of instruction (160); Public and private schools, pupils and teachers (162); Public schools (164); Private schools (171); Educational and vocational guidance (175); Commonwealth Government assistance for schools (175); Private pre-school education (176)</i>	

Education Programmes for School Leavers and Unemployed	177
<i>School-to-work transition program (177); Education program for unemployed youth (177)</i>	
Tertiary Education	178
<i>Technical and further education colleges (178); Training of teachers (182); Colleges of advanced education (183); Universities (187)</i>	
Other Post-school Education	194
<i>Department of Agriculture colleges (194); Evening colleges (194); Education of adult migrants (194); Workers' Educational Association (195); Trade Union training (195); Other institutions of post-school education (195)</i>	
Government Assistance to Students	197
<i>Commonwealth Government Assistance to students (197); State Government Assistance to students (199)</i>	
CHAPTER 8. CULTURE AND RECREATION	201
<i>Museums, libraries, art galleries, and other cultural institutions (201); Broadcasting and television (204); Parks and recreation reserves and services (206); Public entertainments (209); Clubs (210)</i>	
CHAPTER 9. LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY	211
Law and Crime	211
<i>Sources of law (211); The judicial system (211); Judges, magistrates and court officers (213); Jury system (214); Legal profession (215); Legal aid (215); Supreme Court (217); Land and Environment Court (220); District court (220); Higher criminal courts (220); Workers' Compensation Commission (223); Courts of Marine Inquiry (223); State industrial tribunals (224); Lower courts (224); Courts of federal jurisdiction (229); Administrative law (231); Public Trustee for New South Wales (233); Registration of legal documents etc. (233); Registration of patents, trade marks and designs and protection of copyrights (233); Law Reform Commissions (234)</i>	
Police and Corrective Services	234
<i>Police (234); Corrective services (236); Government expenditure on law and order (240)</i>	
Fire Brigades and State Emergency Services	241
<i>Fire brigades (241); State emergency services and civil defence (243)</i>	
CHAPTER 10. LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES	245
Industrial Arbitration	245
<i>Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration (246); New South Wales system of industrial arbitration (248); Crown employees and arbitration (250); Strikes and lockouts (251); Preference to unionists (252)</i>	
Employment	253
<i>Government administration (253); The labour force (254); Apprenticeship and industrial training (259); Occupational health and safety (262); Workers' compensation (263); Trade unions (267); Industrial disputes (268)</i>	
Wages and hours	272
<i>Total Wages under Commonwealth awards (272); Minimum wages (276); Basic wages (277); Secondary wages (279); Equal pay for females (279); Average award wage rates (280); Earnings (281); Hours of work (282); Holidays and leave (283)</i>	

Prices and rents	286
<i>Control of prices (286); Retail price indexes (286); Retail prices of food (288); Milk prices (289); Bread prices (290); Gas and electricity charges (290); Wholesale price indexes (291); Control of rents (295); House and flat rents (296)</i>	
CHAPTER 11. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT	
Land Use Planning and Protection of the Environment	299
<i>Land use planning and development control in New South Wales (299); Other State measures to protect the environment (303); Commonwealth measures to protect the environment (306)</i>	
Urban and Regional Development	308
<i>Role of government authorities (308); Regional planning and development (311)</i>	
Water Resources and Irrigation	318
<i>Water Resources Commission (318); Interstate water agreements (319); Irrigation and water supply schemes (320); Groundwater (325)</i>	
Roads and Bridges	326
<i>Length of roads (326); Administration and cost of roads, bridges etc. (326); Main roads administration (327); Commonwealth grants for road construction and maintenance (330); Bridges and ferries (331)</i>	
Housing and Construction	332
<i>Housing of the population (332); Government housing assistance (333); Finance for home purchase (341); Supervision of construction (342); 1978-79 construction survey (344); Building statistics (346); Construction (other than building) (355)</i>	
CHAPTER 12. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	
Shipping	357
<i>Control of shipping (357); Statistics of shipping (358); Harbours and anchorages (360); Port charges (365); Registration of pleasure boats (366); River traffic (366); Shipping registers (367); Certificates of seaworthiness (367); Shipbuilding and repairing (368); Employment of seamen (369)</i>	
Railways, Buses, and Ferries	371
<i>Public Transport Authorities (371); Railways (371); Bus services (376); Harbour and river ferry and hydrofoil services (380)</i>	
Motor Transport and Road Traffic	381
<i>Administration and control of motor transport (381); Motor vehicle registrations (382); Survey of motor vehicle usage (385); Third-party motor vehicle insurance (387); Motor drivers' licences (387); Motor taxes, fees, and charges (388); Road accidents and road safety (389); Driving offences (391)</i>	
Air Transport	393
<i>Control of air transport (393); Aircraft, aerodromes etc. (394); Regular air services (395); Civil aviation accidents (397)</i>	
Communication	398
<i>Postal services (398); Internal telecommunications services (400); Overseas telecommunications services (402); Radiocommunication stations (402)</i>	

CHAPTER 13. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	
General Rural Activities and Services	405
<i>Statistics on the agricultural industry (405); Agricultural development (406); Character of settlement (407); Agricultural establishments (410); Establishments with agricultural activity (412); Value of agricultural commodities produced (415); Employment in the agricultural industry (415); Services by government authorities to the agricultural industry (417); Provision of finance to the agricultural industry (421); Industry adjustment policies (426)</i>	
Crops and Pastures	429
<i>Area of all crops (429); Number of establishments growing crops (429); Planting and harvesting of crops (430); Detailed summary of all crops grown in New South Wales (431); Value of agricultural commodities produced, crops (432); Fertilisers used on crops (excluding pastures) (433); Wheat (435); Other crops (445)</i>	
Livestock and Livestock Products	465
<i>Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (465); Livestock (465); Livestock slaughtered and meat produced (480); Wool production (485); Dairy production (492); Egg production (498); Honey and beeswax production (501); Value of livestock products (502)</i>	
Forestry and Fisheries	503
<i>Forestry (503); Fisheries (506)</i>	
CHAPTER 14. MINING AND ENERGY	
Mining	511
<i>Mining industries (511); Minerals produced (515); Exploration for minerals in New South Wales (534); Administration of mining laws in New South Wales (536); Government assistance to mining (540)</i>	
Energy	541
<i>Primary sources of energy (541); Consumption of energy (542); Energy management and research (543); System of statistics for electricity and gas industries (544); Electricity generation and distribution (545); Rural electrification (547); Gas production and distribution (547)</i>	
CHAPTER 15. MANUFACTURING	549
<i>Tariffs and bounties on manufactures (549); Industrial regulation (549); Industrial development (550); Industrial research and standardisation (551); Statistics of manufacturing industries (552); Principal manufacturing commodities (559)</i>	
CHAPTER 16. COMMERCE	
Overseas, Interstate and Coastal Trade	563
<i>Overseas trade (563); Interstate trade (571); Coastal trade of New South Wales (571)</i>	
Internal Trade	573
<i>Wholesale trade (573); Retail trade (573); Marketing of foodstuffs (577); Regulation of liquor trade (580); Tourist accommodation (582)</i>	
Consumer Affairs	585
<i>Commonwealth Government (585); New South Wales (586)</i>	

CHAPTER 17. PUBLIC FINANCE

Structure of Public Finance	591
Taxation	592
<i>Commonwealth taxes (592); State and local taxation (598)</i>	
Commonwealth Grants to the States	608
<i>General purpose revenue grants (608); General purpose capital grants (611); Commonwealth grants for specific purposes (611); Repayable Commonwealth advances (612)</i>	
State Government Finance	613
<i>Revenue accounts of New South Wales (613); Loan funds of New South Wales (617); Ledger balances (620); State enterprises (621); The public debt (621); Loan indebtedness outside the financial agreement (626); Loans guaranteed by the State (627)</i>	
Local Government Finance	628
<i>Funds of local government authorities (628); Valuation and rating of property in local areas (628); Financial assistance received from government (631); Statistics of local government finances (633); Metropolitan water supply and sewerage (646); Hunter district water supply and sewerage (648)</i>	

CHAPTER 18. PRIVATE FINANCE

Currency, Banking and Exchange Rates	651
<i>Currency (651); Banking (651); Overseas exchange rates (659)</i>	
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	661
<i>Financial Corporations Act (661); Co-operative societies (662); Short-term money market (666); Pastoral finance companies (666); Finance companies (667); Financing of retail sales (669); Life insurance (671); Pension and superannuation schemes (675); General insurance (683)</i>	
Interest Rates	685
<i>Bank interest rates (685); Commonwealth bond yields and miscellaneous interest rates (686)</i>	
Other Private Finance	690
<i>Incorporated companies (690); Stock exchange (692); Australian Industry Development Corporation (693); Bankruptcy (694); Transactions in real estate (695); Mortgages of realty and personality (696); Estates of deceased persons (698)</i>	

APPENDIXES

Appendix A.	Principal Events in the History of New South Wales	699
Appendix B.	Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys	705
Appendix C.	New South Wales Statistical Publications	710
INDEX		713

GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols and other usages

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

<i>n.a.</i>	Not available.
<i>n.e.c.</i>	Not elsewhere classified.
<i>n.e.i.</i>	Not elsewhere included.
<i>n.e.s.</i>	Not elsewhere shown.
<i>n.p.</i>	Not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable).
<i>n.y.a.</i>	Not yet available.
<i>p</i>	Preliminary — figure or series subject to revision.
<i>r</i>	Figure or series revised since previous issue.
<i>..</i>	Not applicable.
<i>—</i>	Nil or less than half the final digit shown.
<i>—</i>	(where a line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures) break in continuity of series.

Yearly periods shown as, e.g. 1980, refer to the year ended 31 December 1980; those shown as, e.g. 1979—80, refer to the year ended 30 June 1980. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and the totals shown.

Statistical services available from ABS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics, ABS, has an information and inquiry service in each of its offices. These services may be obtained in N.S.W. by contacting Information Services, Box 796 GPO, Sydney 2001, phone (02) 268-4611, or by calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrews House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney.

All publications issued by ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications* (1101.0), which is available free of charge from the above address. A list of the publications issued by the N.S.W. Office is shown on pages 710 to 712.

In some cases, the ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulation. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made as shown above.

PREFACE

THIS is the 67th edition of the *New South Wales Year Book*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The Year Book presents a comprehensive statistical survey of the social, demographic, and economic structure and growth of New South Wales. It describes the legislative provisions and administrative arrangements which are of significance for a proper interpretation and analysis of the statistics of the State, and illustrates the part played by governmental authorities and private organisations in the life of the community. The main emphasis in the Year Book is on developments in the more recent years.

The various sections (sub-divisions of chapters) of the Year Book contain the latest statistics available at the time of preparation. The date when the manuscript was prepared is shown at the foot of the first page of each section.

More recent statistics are available in the *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (which contains the latest figures in the principal statistical series). More detailed statistics relating to matters treated generally in the Year Book are available in the various *Subject Bulletins* issued by the Bureau, which range from preliminary monthly statements to detailed bulletins presenting the results of periodic censuses, etc. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually, contains a wide range of statistical and other material in a compact form, and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have kindly supplied information for this Year Book, often at considerable trouble. Special thanks are due to the Commonwealth, State, and local governmental authorities, private organisations, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the basic data from which the statistics of the State have been compiled. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Editor of Publications and those other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved.

J. E. DULLEY,
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statistician of New South Wales

Australian Bureau of Statistics,
Sydney,
March 1982

CHAPTER 1

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

GEOGRAPHY

The name 'New South Wales' was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-five years all Australian territory east of the 135th meridian of east longitude was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to the 129th east meridian. Thereafter, the boundaries of New South Wales contracted as its former territory was proclaimed as separate colonies—South Australia in 1836, New Zealand in 1841, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Subsequent adjustments occurred in 1861 to 1863 when the Northern Territory and the territory between the 129th and 132nd east meridians were separated, in 1911 when the Australian Capital Territory was ceded to the Commonwealth Government, and in 1915 when part of Jervis Bay was transferred to the Commonwealth Government. A more detailed account of these territorial adjustments of New South Wales since 1788 is outlined on page 1 of Official Year Book No. 64.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows—on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the actual length of seaboard being 1,900 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The areas of the various Australian States and Territories are shown in the following table. The table also shows the areas of the States within the temperate and tropical zones (i.e. below or above the Tropic of Capricorn).

AREAS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Area	Proportion of total area of Australia	Ratio of area to area of N.S.W.	Area within —	
				Temperate Zone	Tropical Zone
	sq km	per cent		sq km	sq km
New South Wales	801,428	10.43	1.00	801,428	—
Victoria	227,619	2.96	0.28	227,619	—
Queensland	1,727,523	22.47	2.16	793,464	934,059
South Australia	984,377	12.81	1.23	984,377	—
Western Australia	2,527,623	32.88	3.15	1,584,867	942,756
Tasmania	68,332	0.89	0.09	68,332	—
Australian Capital Territory	2,432	0.03	—	2,432	—
Northern Territory	1,347,520	17.53	1.69	252,006	1,095,514
Total, Australia	7,686,855	100.00	9.60	4,714,525	2,972,330

Lord Howe Island

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 17 square kilometres. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a daily air service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

Under the (State) Constitution Act, 1902, Lord Howe Island is part of New South Wales and is included for purposes of State parliamentary representation in the metropolitan electoral district of Phillip. The Lord Howe Island Board at Sydney, advised by the elected Lord Howe Island Committee, manages the affairs of the Island and supervises the palm seed industry. The land is vested in the Crown and is leased at nominal rents.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Year Book, 1929–30.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four main zones extending from north to south—the coastal districts, the tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The coastal districts are undulating, well watered, and fertile. Their average width is 80 kilometres in the north and 30 kilometres in the south—the widest portion being 240 kilometres in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets, and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist resorts.

The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 2,228 metres. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the tablelands.

To the westward, the tablelands slope gradually to the western plains. The western slopes are, in the main, a fertile, undulating region, with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consist of fertile red and black soils, but, particularly in the western sections, the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation is high. The plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of New South Wales into two distinct groups—the coastal rivers and the inland rivers. The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams, which carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources, although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface. The principal coastal rivers include the Hawkesbury (472 km in length), Hunter (462 km), Clarence (394 km), Macleay

(390 km), Shoalhaven (332 km), Richmond (262 km), Snowy (483 km, of which 257 km is in New South Wales), Manning (224 km), and Hastings (174 km). The inland rivers belong to the Murray-Darling system and are for the most part long, meandering, and slow in discharge. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, and usage for irrigation, stock watering, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray (2,530 km in length, of which 1,880 km is in New South Wales), which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The longest river is the Darling (2,736 km, of which 2,617 km is in New South Wales), which flows across western New South Wales from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. A large part of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lies beyond the State borders in Victoria and Queensland. Other principal inland rivers include the Murrumbidgee (1,579 km), Lachlan (1,484 km), Macquarie-Bogan (950 km), Namoi (858 km), Gwydir (668 km), and Castlereagh (549 km).

The rivers of New South Wales show great variability in their flows, containing very large volumes of water during floods and scarcely flowing at all during protracted droughts. Because of the variability, dams, weirs, and other forms of storage have been constructed to conserve water supplies and to provide a degree of flood mitigation. Details of the catchment areas of the principal rivers and their average annual water flow are shown on page 4 of Year Book No. 64.

STATISTICAL AREAS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

CONCEPTS AND CRITERIA

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics for the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas consist, for the most part, of aggregations of local government areas and are shown on the maps at the back of this Year Book. A more detailed outline of the concepts and criteria used to delineate statistical areas within New South Wales was included on pages 6 to 8 of Year Book No. 64.

The primary division of the State is into 12 *statistical divisions*. These are intended to represent 'regions' of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. The boundaries of the divisions have accordingly been delineated on the basic criterion that the degree of economic and/or social contact and interaction within each division should be maximised. It should be emphasised that the boundaries of the divisions cannot be regarded as sharp lines of demarcation—they may, of necessity, be positioned within peripheral zones in which the influence of two or more 'focal' cities or towns overlap in varying degrees.

In the case of Sydney and its periphery, the factors taken into account in drawing the divisional boundaries are necessarily different from those for the rest of the State. The *Sydney Statistical Division* is predominantly urban in character—and its boundary was re-delineated in 1976 to embrace the area expected to contain the urban development of Sydney (and associated smaller urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years. This area covers the same area as the 'Sydney Region', as delineated by the State Planning Authority (now the Department of Environment and Planning) in its publication 'Sydney Region, 1970–2000 A.D., Outline Plan'.

The statistical divisions are subdivided to provide a second tier of statistical areas as follows:

- (a) *Statistical districts* are areas which encompass an urban centre with a population of 25,000 or more and which are predominantly urban in character. They have been delineated using concepts and criteria similar to those for the Sydney Statistical Division. Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts were delineated in 1966 and, from 1 January 1976, Gold Coast (partly in Queensland),

Tamworth, Bathurst-Orange, Wagga Wagga, Albury-Wodonga (partly in Victoria), and Broken Hill Statistical Districts were introduced.

- (b) *Statistical subdivisions within Sydney Statistical Division* were delineated in 1976, in order to provide statistical areas of optimum assistance to users (particularly physical and social planners). The boundaries of the seven subdivisions created within Sydney Statistical Division have been drawn to coincide with the regions formed by the former (Commonwealth) Department of Urban and Regional Development.
- (c) *Statistical subdivisions outside Sydney Statistical Division* are component areas within statistical divisions which have been delineated broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features and reflect, inter alia, some degree of homogeneity of agricultural activity.

Because of the criteria upon which statistical divisions were identified they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. For this reason *statistical agricultural areas* have been specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. They comprise groups of statistical subdivisions and divisions as shown on one of the maps at the back of this Year Book.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH STATISTICAL DIVISION

Statistics in respect of statistical divisions and subdivisions are shown where appropriate throughout the following chapters of this Year Book. However, the following summary table shows details of the total area, population, and area of establishments with agricultural activity for each statistical division, and the proportion of each to the total for New South Wales.

AREA, POPULATION, AND AREA OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY FOR STATISTICAL DIVISIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

No. of Division	Statistical Division	Total area		Population (estimated)		Area of establishments with agricultural activity	
		At 30 June 1979	Proportion of State total	At 30 June 1979	Proportion of State total	At 31 March 1979	Proportion of State total
		sq km	per cent		per cent	sq km	per cent
1	Sydney	12,406	1.5	3,193,300	62.9	1,639	0.2
2	Hunter	30,828	3.8	441,300	8.7	17,511	2.7
3	Illawarra	8,485	1.1	289,250	5.7	1,888	0.3
4	Richmond-Tweed	9,757	1.2	119,950	2.4	6,328	1.0
5	Mid-North Coast	26,104	3.3	164,600	3.2	13,926	2.1
6	Northern	98,617	12.3	178,800	3.5	78,458	12.1
7	North-Western	199,077	24.8	106,000	2.1	180,932	27.8
8	Central West	63,261	7.9	165,000	3.2	51,204	7.9
9	South-Eastern	52,136	6.5	138,400	2.7	31,317	4.8
10	Murrumbidgee	63,522	7.9	143,950	2.8	56,116	8.6
11	Murray	90,003	11.2	98,000	1.9	78,133	12.0
12	Far West	147,143	18.4	33,450	0.7	133,171	20.5
Total, New South Wales ..		(a) 801,428	100.0	(b) 5,079,100	100.0	650,623	100.0

(a) Includes Lord Howe Island (17 square kilometres) and 71 square kilometres of harbours, rivers, etc., which are not included within municipal or shire borders.

(b) Includes Lord Howe Island (250 persons) and 'Migratory' (6,950 persons).

A summary of the main characteristics, including topographical, climatic, rural, industrial, and economic features of each statistical division is shown below.

Sydney Statistical Division

The Division consists broadly of the Cumberland Plain. To the north of the Plain, the Division includes the moderately elevated Hornsby Plateau and, beyond the Hawkesbury River, the coastal lowland plains containing Gosford and Wyong townships. To the north-west, north, and south-west of the Cumberland Plain, the Division comprises the rugged Blue Mountains and other associated ranges of the Great Dividing Range. The southern part of the Division is mainly composed of the moderately elevated Woronora Plateau. The region has a warm, humid climate, except for the higher parts of the mountain ranges where temperatures are cooler, with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall is markedly irregular and declines from east to west. Sydney is the focal point of the State's rail, road, and air services. It also provides port facilities for overseas, interstate, and intrastate shipping. It is the seat of public administration for the State, and the leading commercial, industrial, financial, educational, and cultural centre. Rural activity is negligible in the metropolitan (or urban) part of the Division; however, dairying, poultry farming, piggeries, vegetable growing, and fruit growing are more significant in outlying areas, such as Camden, Baulkham Hills, Colo, Gosford, Liverpool, and Wollondilly. Approximately 75 per cent of the people employed by manufacturing industry in the State work in the Sydney Statistical Division. The major manufacturing industries are those producing food, beverages, and tobacco; paper, paper products and printing; chemical, petroleum, and coal products; fabricated metal products; transport equipment; and other machinery and equipment.

Hunter Statistical Division

The Hunter River and its tributaries (Paterson, Williams, Goulburn, and Wollombi) in this Division form one of the largest river valleys on the New South Wales coast. To the north and south the area is enclosed by rugged highlands, whilst to the west less rugged highlands give easy access to the New England areas. The region is generally of the warm humid type with heaviest rainfall normally occurring in summer and autumn. Rainfall decreases markedly in amount and reliability from the coast inland. Railways traverse the region linking the most important towns and a highway closely follows the main northern rail route. The rural activities in the Division are diversified—dairying is prominent throughout most of the Division with mixed farming, including cereal grains, sheep, and cattle, predominating in the north-western areas. Beef cattle raising is significant in most areas away from the coast and grapes are grown in the central and lower Hunter Valley. Poultry (for meat) farming predominates in the coastal areas and in Greater Cessnock (City) and Dungog Shire. The Division includes the major coal producing centres of Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook. Timber getting is important in the northern coastal region. Major iron and steel works are concentrated around the City of Newcastle. The production of non-ferrous metals is important in Greater Cessnock (City) and wine and milk products are manufactured in close proximity to the vineyards and dairies.

Illawarra Statistical Division

The coastal portion of the Division consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Minnamurra and Shoalhaven) alternate with spurs of more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. To the west of this coastal plain is a long escarpment which gives way to exceedingly rugged terrain in the Shoalhaven area, and the land in the north-western part of the Division consists of undulating tablelands. The climate is generally of the warm, humid type with heaviest rainfall occurring in summer and autumn. Rail communication in the Division comprises the Illawarra line extending through the coastal belt and terminating at Nowra; the main southern line passing through

Bowral; and a connecting link (Unanderra-Moss Vale), which is used mainly for goods traffic. Highway communication follows a similar pattern with a coastal road, a tablelands road, and several roads linking the Bowral area with the Illawarra Plains districts. The harbour facilities at Port Kembla provide an important service to industries in the region, particularly the iron and steel industry which is the dominant manufacturing activity in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area. Coal mining is also of considerable importance particularly around the Bulli-Wollongong area.

Dairying and the raising of beef cattle are the predominant rural activities, although sheep raising and fruit growing are of some significance. Potatoes are grown in the north-western areas of the Division. The main manufacturing activities, apart from iron and steel manufacturing, are the production of non-ferrous basic metal products, paper and paper products, and portland cement.

Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division

The Division consists of two major coastal river basins (of the Richmond and Tweed Rivers) and a river valley (of the Upper Clarence River), enclosed on the north by the rugged McPherson Range, on the west by the more easterly extensions of the New England Plateau, and on the south by the less rugged Richmond Range which extends northerly into the Division and separates the river valley from the coastal basins. The climate of the region is humid sub-tropical. The rainfall varies in intensity, and occasional severe flooding occurs. The area has a rail and road system of communications cutting the river system at right angles, and a highway linking the coast to the hinterland. Sugar-cane, plantation fruit growing, and dairying are the principal agricultural industries in the Division although beef cattle raising and pig farming are also significant. Fishing (particularly for prawns) and timber getting are undertaken. Mineral sands mining and the production of high grade zircon and rutile concentrates are carried out extensively on the beaches and nearby coastal sand dunes. The more important areas of manufacturing activity are food processing and sawmilling.

Mid-North Coast Statistical Division

This Division covers the coastal strip extending from Wallis Lake in the south to the Richmond Range in the north, and comprises a series of valleys running generally east-west (valleys of the Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning Rivers). The valleys have generally been intensively developed for agriculture, while the hill lands separating the valleys have seen little development. The region has a warm and humid to sub-humid climate. Rainfall is high; occasional severe flooding is a feature of the river valleys. The main road and rail system cuts across the river system and provides a link between areas to the north and south of the Division (e.g. Brisbane to Sydney). Other major roads run from the coast to the hinterland—Grafton to Glen Innes, Kempsey to Armidale, Port Macquarie to Tamworth, etc. The dominant agricultural activities are dairying, beef production, plantation fruit, and sugar-cane growing. Timber getting is widespread and fishing (including crayfish and prawns) is significant. The major manufacturing industries of food processing (particularly of milk) and sawmilling are directly related to the primary industries in the Division. Mineral sands mining is also significant.

Northern Statistical Division

There are three identifiable regions in the Division—the northern tablelands (mainly undulating hill lands generally over 1,000 metres above sea level), the northern slopes to the west of the tablelands, and the flat north central plains, watered by the Macintyre, Gwydir, and Namoi Rivers. The tablelands is an area with mild summers and cold winters and a moderate rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall occurring in summer. West of the tablelands the summers are warm to hot, with a similar rainfall pattern. Tamworth is the principal city of the Division, and the centre of a communications system by rail, road, and air. The main northern rail line from Newcastle passes through Quirindi, Tamworth,

Armidale, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. There is an extensive highway system linking all of the major towns and cities in the Division. Rural activity predominates in the Division—sheep and beef cattle in the northern tablelands and wheat growing and sheep and beef cattle in the slopes and plains areas. Approximately one-quarter of the beef cattle and one-sixth of the sheep in the State are located in the Division and over one-quarter of the wheat (for grain) produced in the State is grown in the Division. Cotton growing is an important activity in the Namoi Shire, tobacco in the Ashford Shire, and poultry in the Parry Shire. Food processing, sawmilling, and cotton ginning are important manufacturing activities of the Division.

North-Western Statistical Division

There is a diversity of topography in the Division with elevated lands extending from the central tablelands in the east, gently undulating slopes in the river basins of the Macquarie, Castlereagh, and Bogan Rivers in the central areas, and flat plains in the far west. Climatically this region is also diverse but is mostly semi-arid, particularly in the westerly and northerly parts. It has a hot summer and a fairly wide range between summer and winter temperatures. The eastern parts receive about 650 millimetres of rainfall per annum but only about half this amount is received in the western portion. The area is well served by railways with several lines, i.e. from Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, and Coonamble, focusing on Dubbo—the main economic centre of the whole region. Other lines connect Dubbo to Parkes, Molong, and Orange. At Dubbo the Mitchell Highway, which runs parallel to the railway line to Bourke, intersects the Newell Highway which traverses New South Wales from the Queensland border to the Victorian border. In the eastern portion of the Division wheat growing, usually in association with sheep or meat cattle, is the major rural activity. In the western shires rural activity is confined to grazing sheep often in association with meat cattle. The total sheep and lamb population of the Division is approximately one-fifth of the State total. Manufacturing is not of significance in the Division, although Dubbo and to a lesser extent Mudgee have some manufacturing activity mainly in meat processing.

Central West Statistical Division

The Division lies to the west of the Blue Mountains and extends to beyond Condobolin. The eastern parts are made up of a number of discontinuous highland areas which contain the source of the Macquarie River, while the western parts watered by the Lachlan River are undulating at first, giving way to flat plains. The Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre is the focal point of the region. In the cool highland region, rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, while in the plains areas the summers are warm to hot, and rainfall is moderate on the slopes, tapering off to light in the west. The Sydney-Broken Hill railway line traverses the region connecting the cities of Lithgow, Bathurst, and Orange. The Mid-western, Newell, and Mitchell Highways cross the Division, linking these cities and the urban areas of Cowra, West Wyalong, Forbes, and Parkes. The region is mainly rural; mixed sheep and wheat farming predominates in the western parts and sheep and beef cattle in the eastern parts. The sheep population is approximately one-sixth and the cattle population one-tenth of the State total. Fruit growing (cherries and pome fruits) is most significant in the Orange region and vegetable farming for freezing and canning in the Bathurst and Cowra areas. Secondary industry activity, particularly in the more important towns in the eastern parts, is in meat slaughtering, vegetable canning, cement production, and the manufacture of household appliances and fabricated metal products.

South-Eastern Statistical Division

The South-Eastern Division comprises the lower south coast, the Snowy Mountains, and the southern tablelands. The coastal strip consists of a discontinuous coastal plain where a series of river valleys (Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, and Bega Rivers) alternate with spurs of

more elevated land extending eastwards from the tablelands. The mountainous Snowy region lies in the south-west corner contiguous to the Victorian border and reaches elevations of over 2,200 metres, the highest in Australia. Snowfields in this area are a major tourist attraction. The tablelands containing Canberra and the Australian Capital Territory are gently undulating with elevations of about 750 metres above sea level. The narrow south coast area has a humid cool-temperate climate and an average yearly rainfall of about 900 millimetres. Much cooler temperatures are experienced on the more elevated tablelands, and very cold temperatures occur on the Alps. Average annual rainfall on the tablelands ranges between 500 and 700 millimetres, but in the mountains exceeds 1,400 millimetres. The region is one of the most important water conservation areas in Australia as it includes the Snowy Mountains Scheme, the N.S.W. water storage dam at Burrinjuck, the greater part of the catchment area of the Lachlan River (Wyangala Dam), the urban water supply for Canberra, and part of the catchment area for the Sydney water supply. The Division is served by the main southern railway line and branch lines from Goulburn, and by an extensive highway system linking the major population centres in the Division. The lowland coastal strip is primarily a dairying area with some beef production, while commercial fishing, and tourism are of lesser importance. In the elevated tablelands merino sheep are the principal source of livelihood and this is supplemented in most shires by beef raising and in some shires by forestry activities. Cereal grains, especially wheat, and pig raising are important rural activities in the north-west corner of the Division. Excluding Canberra which exerts a strong social and economic influence, the focal point of the region is Goulburn, with Queanbeyan and Cooma exerting narrower local influence. Manufacturing industry is greatest in Goulburn, followed by Queanbeyan and the Shire of Eurobodalla. The principal manufacturing activities in the Division are food processing, sawmilling, textile production, and the manufacture of cement and concrete products.

Murrumbidgee Statistical Division

The Murrumbidgee River traverses the Division from east to west, with the area west of Narrandera containing the long-established Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, newer developing irrigation areas, and the towns of Griffith and Leeton. Wagga Wagga, the major centre of regional significance, is located in the eastern portion of the Division. The region is characterised by cold temperatures in winter in the hilly eastern region, and warm to hot summers and cool winters in the western region. Average annual rainfall (in millimetres) varies from 1,360 at Batlow and 880 at Tumut to 550 at Wagga, 620 at Cootamundra, and 330 to 450 in the irrigation areas and more westerly parts. Railway communication is widespread in the Division. The main southern line passes through the eastern section linking Cootamundra, Junee, and Wagga Wagga to Albury, and from it many branch lines serve other areas. The branch lines are of particular importance to the wheat industry. Three highways run north to south across the Division meeting three other highways crossing the Division in an east-westerly direction. The main rural activity in the Division is sheep and wheat farming with sheep grazing predominating in only a couple of shires. Beef cattle grazing is of some significance in the south-eastern portion of the Division. The irrigated lands of Leeton and Wade Shires are used extensively for fruit growing and rice production. Secondary industry is significant in three main areas in the Division. These areas and the associated industries are: the City of Wagga Wagga—food processing, sawmilling, and printing and publishing; the Leeton and Wade Shires—fruit canning and wine making; and the Tumut Shire—electricity generation and wood products.

Murray Statistical Division

The entire length of the Murray River on the New South Wales border marks the southern boundary of this Division. The terrain in the western and central parts of the Division is flat, becoming undulating and finally very rugged on the eastern border. The temperature is generally warm to hot in summer and mild in winter. The average annual rainfall (in millimetres) declines from 980 at Tumbarumba in the eastern sector to 700 at

Albury and Holbrook, 392 at Deniliquin, 330 at Balranald, and 263 at Wentworth. The main southern railway line and the Hume Highway from Sydney to Melbourne pass through Albury, the main centre of population in the Division. The other urban areas in the Division are adequately served by highways passing through the Division and/or extensions of the broad-gauge Victorian railway system. Mixed sheep and wheat farming is the predominant rural activity in approximately half the shires of the Division. Other rural activities in the Division include sheep or beef cattle grazing, and, in the irrigated areas, fruit (including grapes), vegetables, and rice growing. Albury, together with Wodonga on the Victorian side of the border, is being developed as a growth centre. Secondary production is important in Albury with the major manufactured commodities being fabricated metal products; motor vehicle parts; appliances and electrical equipment; food products; paper and printing; and textile fibres and yarns.

Far West Statistical Division

The Division comprises the City of Broken Hill, the Shire of Central Darling, and all of the unincorporated area of New South Wales. It is bounded by the Queensland and South Australian borders in the north and the west, and by the boundaries of the Shires of Wentworth and Balranald in the south, and the Shires of Bourke, Cobar, and Carrathool in the east. The Darling River passes through the region from the north-east to the south. To the west of the river the extremely flat plains give way to gentle slopes reaching the low, geologically ancient Barrier Range on which stands Broken Hill, the only sizeable city in the far west. A number of shallow lakes near the lower Darling and elsewhere are of economic importance in a generally dry landscape. The climate is of the semi-arid desert type. Temperatures range from hot in summer to cool to mild in winter. The average annual rainfall is in the range of 200 to 250 millimetres, with maximum rainfall occurring in the summer. The western railway line, which is part of the Sydney-Perth standard gauge line, passes through Broken Hill. The two highways traversing the Division focus on Broken Hill, with the Silver City Highway from Wentworth to Broken Hill and the Barrier Highway from Nyngan through Broken Hill to Gawler (near Adelaide), both being sealed. The most important activity in the Division is the mining of silver-lead-zinc ore and the production of lead and zinc concentrates at Broken Hill. Merino sheep raising is the predominant rural activity although in Central Darling Shire this activity is associated with meat cattle grazing. Secondary industry activities at Broken Hill include food processing and printing and publishing.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publication (N.S.W. Office): *Handbook of Local Statistics* (Catalogue No. 1304.1)
Other Publications: Annual report of the Lord Howe Island Board.

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only 23 days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than 11° Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

The seasons (although not as well defined in the western interior as on the coast) are generally as follows—spring during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological services throughout Australia are administered by the Bureau of Meteorology. A Regional Office of the Bureau in Sydney directs observations throughout New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

Weather observations from many stations in New South Wales are telegraphed daily to the Bureau's Sydney Office, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and governmental authorities.

WINDS

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the Equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the Equator.

New South Wales is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Intense cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Dividing Range, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages of quantity of rain, because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an annual average of about 750 millimetres in the south to about 2,000 millimetres in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that (with slight irregularities) the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres.

An approximate classification of the area of New South Wales according to the average rainfall to which the area is subject is given in the next table. About 36 per cent of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

AREA OF N.S.W. (a) CLASSIFIED BY ANNUAL RAINFALL

Average annual rainfall (millimetres)	Approximate area (sq km)	Proportion of total area (per cent)	Average annual rainfall (millimetres)	Approximate area (sq km)	Proportion of total area (per cent)
<i>Under 250</i>	139,010	17.3	<i>700 and under 1,000</i>	96,140	12.0
<i>250 and under 350</i>	151,180	18.8	<i>1,000 and under 1,400</i>	56,260	7.0
<i>350 and under 500</i>	171,980	21.4	<i>1,400 or more</i>	17,510	2.2
<i>500 and under 700</i>	171,780	21.4	<i>Total</i>	803,860	100.0

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

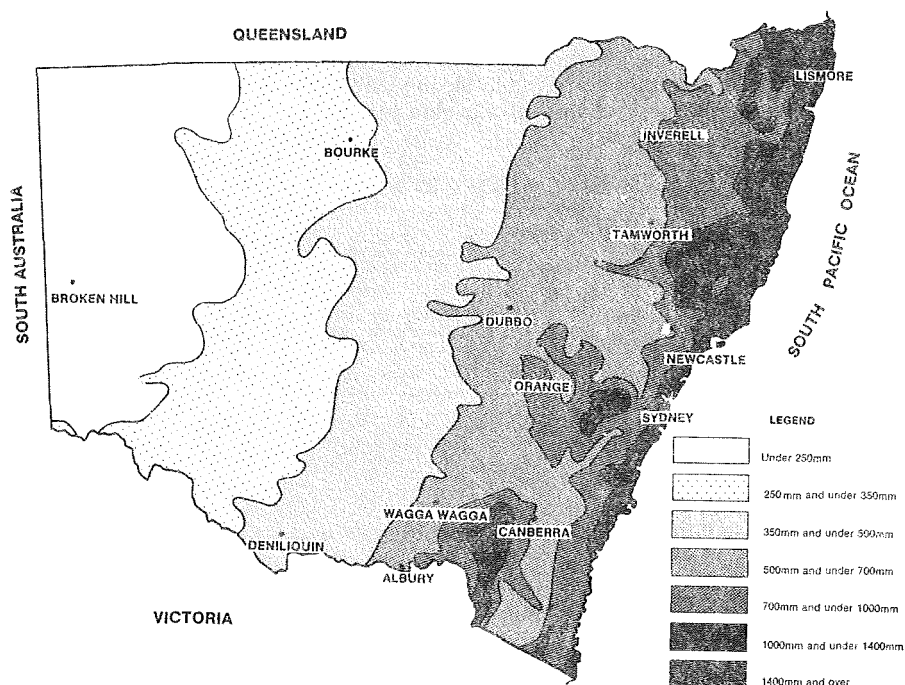
Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent and 35 per cent from the mean, but the degree of variation is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of the average annual rainfall over New South Wales in the thirty years 1931–1960 is illustrated in the map below.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1931–1960



The following table shows, for each rainfall district in the State, the annual rainfall during each of the last ten years and the average annual rainfall during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960. The figures for each district are averages of the rainfall registered at the recording stations located within the district. The rainfall districts are subdivided in the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters *N*, *S*, *E*, *W*.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, N.S.W.
(millimetres)

Rainfall district		Average rainfall (a)	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Coast—North	N	1,469	1,314	1,172	2,130	1,437	2,015	1,668	1,815	1,168	1,512	1,213
	S	1,525	1,122	1,389	1,804	1,458	2,188	1,562	1,771	1,619	1,291	1,055
Hunter and Manning	N	1,382	1,112	1,324	1,557	1,013	1,836	1,341	1,564	1,343	1,559	904
	S	885	776	1,008	976	835	991	807	1,108	852	1,269	635
Cumberland	E	1,147	872	864	1,325	1,175	1,571	1,183	1,763	1,024	1,633	759
	W	823	805	667	882	803	1,022	848	1,023	731	1,190	447
South	N	1,110	906	988	933	988	1,721	1,320	1,434	826	1,631	700
	S	948	977	907	707	856	1,571	1,245	1,366	769	1,319	613
Tableland—North	E	1,041	960	1,101	1,292	1,085	1,123	1,356	1,270	845	1,012	861
	W	823	955	937	846	973	741	969	866	807	1,063	648
Central	N	646	794	652	535	1,036	568	580	694	572	865	518
	S	938	1,001	988	864	1,255	1,128	958	1,033	694	1,294	543
South	N	701	789	634	494	720	881	767	677	497	912	399
	S	863	857	744	616	1,032	1,252	1,109	642	524	1,133	506
Western slope—North	N	682	857	843	582	796	569	859	779	708	938	541
	S	666	754	712	564	790	531	620	820	804	879	520
Central	N	630	713	752	555	1,057	583	578	804	602	815	482
	S	614	682	725	429	977	717	536	769	452	886	362
South	N	622	671	621	443	731	913	554	524	399	754	357
	S	878	1,060	782	552	1,088	1,064	931	635	591	1,039	655
Plains—North West	E	586	671	652	517	706	538	597	755	670	727	467
	W	535	601	563	437	612	544	518	706	568	666	364
Central West	N	491	550	548	363	810	569	425	657	433	637	327
	S	483	518	627	372	735	612	446	743	370	737	287
Riverina	E	477	565	489	330	753	851	509	344	285	663	361
	W	393	410	399	254	633	700	386	355	254	512	328
Western Division—Eastern half	N	362	318	419	199	489	595	622	642	376	513	249
	S	349	371	324	227	566	727	406	435	256	464	328
Western half	N	237	143	357	77	372	695	472	524	130	282	300
	S	239	213	244	171	482	596	499	286	161	371	277

(a) Average for 1931 to 1960.

In relation to agricultural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, are the important considerations. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting (which takes place from April to June), to promote germination of the seed and steady growth, and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting (from November to January). Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution

of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, with summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The average monthly rainfall in each of the rainfall districts of the State is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall registered at recording stations during the 30 years from 1931 to 1960.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL, N.S.W., 1931 TO 1960
(millimetres)

Rainfall district		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coast—North	<i>N</i>	170	221	196	131	117	114	90	62	58	86	97	127
	<i>S</i>	176	225	224	124	87	119	85	85	69	88	100	143
Hunter and Manning	<i>N</i>	141	171	167	134	98	128	97	85	78	86	90	106
	<i>S</i>	91	105	92	75	61	84	57	59	55	66	62	77
Cumberland	<i>E</i>	105	129	131	104	107	121	81	72	64	78	76	78
	<i>W</i>	101	103	90	69	62	74	45	40	43	57	67	70
South	<i>N</i>	107	124	112	97	104	116	75	66	63	89	72	84
	<i>S</i>	93	94	93	88	86	101	56	57	51	82	73	73
Tableland—North	<i>E</i>	146	165	145	61	51	62	53	31	47	73	86	122
	<i>W</i>	106	105	65	39	42	56	56	49	53	81	80	92
Central	<i>N</i>	71	82	48	46	40	48	47	49	43	57	60	55
	<i>S</i>	99	104	84	76	66	85	66	65	60	78	76	79
South	<i>N</i>	65	60	57	57	55	64	50	53	47	70	60	62
	<i>S</i>	66	58	70	72	73	81	70	80	66	93	72	64
Western slope—North	<i>N</i>	81	95	55	32	40	47	46	37	43	71	65	70
	<i>S</i>	77	81	45	41	43	48	47	46	44	67	62	65
Central	<i>N</i>	72	86	52	46	40	47	43	45	41	51	54	51
	<i>S</i>	62	62	50	50	44	54	49	47	42	59	52	44
South	<i>N</i>	51	49	55	52	51	59	55	53	44	62	51	41
	<i>S</i>	55	52	67	70	75	91	92	92	73	92	68	52
Plains—North West	<i>E</i>	73	78	51	32	39	44	42	32	34	55	56	50
	<i>W</i>	72	81	51	33	34	39	36	26	30	49	46	38
Central West	<i>N</i>	52	66	46	36	37	40	36	33	31	44	40	31
	<i>S</i>	42	51	46	39	38	39	37	36	29	47	40	37
Riverina	<i>E</i>	35	37	41	38	40	46	44	41	36	51	37	30
	<i>W</i>	28	34	35	30	35	37	35	33	28	42	28	26
Western Division—Eastern half	<i>N</i>	39	49	41	25	28	27	26	19	18	33	29	28
	<i>S</i>	27	37	34	25	31	30	26	27	22	37	27	24
Western half	<i>N</i>	21	35	28	14	19	16	17	14	11	25	16	20
	<i>S</i>	19	26	19	15	21	20	20	17	15	27	23	17

EVAPORATION

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use by stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 1,000 millimetres on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 2,250 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 2,500 millimetres per year.

AVERAGE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS, N.S.W. AND A.C.T.
(millimetres)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Walgett—													
Evaporation	205	180	164	110	77	52	51	69	103	153	184	218	1,566
Rainfall	58	76	45	31	37	39	33	23	27	48	35	28	481
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	240	200	182	125	75	48	50	73	113	162	192	227	1,688
Rainfall	20	32	25	17	22	20	22	17	12	27	22	24	260
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	323	270	234	151	105	72	74	101	149	215	258	305	2,257
Rainfall	15	20	17	9	14	13	13	11	11	19	22	12	177
Leeton—													
Evaporation	226	177	143	79	50	31	30	38	65	106	161	200	1,305
Rainfall	34	31	40	38	39	41	38	38	34	45	33	26	438
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	152	127	107	61	30	18	18	27	49	76	109	136	909
Rainfall	63	60	68	78	87	101	98	97	75	95	74	53	948
Canberra—													
Evaporation	229	179	143	87	53	34	34	48	79	122	158	203	1,369
Rainfall	59	54	64	54	53	52	45	49	45	73	55	51	654
Sydney—													
Evaporation	138	110	94	68	48	38	40	51	71	100	120	140	1,018
Rainfall	104	125	129	101	115	141	94	83	72	80	76	86	1,206

CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain—the coastal districts, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from approximately 1,100 kilometres on the coast to about 550 kilometres on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in summer to 13°C in winter, as compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Wentworth on the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

COASTAL DISTRICTS

In the coastal districts, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The climatic conditions in the coastal districts are illustrated in the next table, which shows, for representative climatological stations, average temperatures and rainfall for the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: COASTAL DISTRICTS, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Mean daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual
<i>North coast—</i>									
Lismore	21	13	19.4	24.2	13.9	12.2	45.0	(-) 5.0	1,341
Grafton	35	6	19.6	24.5	14.1	13.3	45.6	(-) 4.4	999
Kempsey (West)	16	9	18.4	23.1	13.3	12.9	46.7	(-) 7.8	1,204
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Port Macquarie	0	13	17.2	21.2	12.8	9.3	41.0	(-) 1.4	1,463
Jerry's Plains	85	46	17.8	24.0	11.2	14.6	49.2	(-) 7.2	616
Newcastle	2	32	17.8	21.9	13.2	6.9	44.4	2.8	1,085
<i>Cumberland—</i>									
Sydney	8	42	17.6	21.6	12.9	8.0	45.3	2.1	1,206
Richmond (a)	53	22	17.2	22.8	10.9	13.2	48.4	(-) 6.1	836
<i>South coast—</i>									
Wollongong	0	10	17.2	21.1	12.8	9.1	46.2	0.9	1,232
Nowra	10	15	17.2	21.4	12.6	10.9	43.3	(-) 0.3	1,034
Moruya Heads	0	17	15.5	19.2	11.4	8.5	43.9	(-) 0.3	1,010
Bega	13	15	15.2	20.1	9.8	13.8	46.9	(-) 6.7	888

(a) Station at Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperatures is only about 10°C.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 900 to 2,000 millimetres annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 18°C to 21°C, the summer mean being 23°C to 25°C and the winter mean 13°C to 15°C. On the south coast, the rainfall varies from 750 to 1,500 millimetres, and the mean temperature ranges between 15°C and 17°C, the summer mean being from 19°C at the foot of the ranges to 21°C on the sea coast and the winter from 10°C to 13°C over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.4°C. The mean seasonal range is only 9.1°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.7°C and the winter temperature 12.6°C. On the average, rain occurs on only 148 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.2 hours in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

The climatic conditions of Sydney are illustrated in the next table, which shows average recordings for all years of record to the end of 1979 for barometric pressure, temperature, hours of sunshine, rainfall, and relative humidity.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS: SYDNEY

Month	Barometric pressure (mb) (a)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)			Average hours of sunshine per day	Rainfall (mm)			Average number of days on which rain fell	Relative humidity at 9 a.m. (mean) (per cent)
		Mean	Mean maximum	Mean minimum		Average	Greatest	Least		
January	1,012.7	22.1	25.7	18.4	7.2	102	388	6	13	67
February	1,014.2	21.9	25.4	18.5	6.8	115	564	3	13	70
March	1,016.4	20.9	24.5	17.4	6.3	135	521	8	14	74
April	1,018.3	18.3	22.2	14.5	6.2	124	622	2	13	74
May	1,018.7	15.3	19.4	11.2	5.8	122	585	4	13	76
June	1,018.8	12.8	16.6	9.1	5.2	135	643	4	12	76
July	1,018.5	11.8	15.9	7.8	6.2	103	336	2	11	74
August	1,017.9	13.1	17.4	8.8	6.9	79	378	1	11	68
September	1,017.1	15.2	19.6	10.8	7.1	70	357	2	11	66
October	1,015.2	17.6	21.9	13.3	7.3	77	283	2	12	62
November	1,013.4	19.5	23.5	15.4	7.6	78	517	2	12	62
December	1,012.0	21.1	24.9	17.3	7.4	78	402	3	12	64
Year	1,016.1	17.4	21.4	13.6	6.7	1,216	2,193	584	148	69

(a) Average hourly reading of standard barometer, corrected to 0°C, standard gravity, and mean sea level.

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The greatest rainfall record on any day, 281 millimetres, occurred on 28 March 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 90 millimetres on 10 March 1975, and the heaviest in six hours was 170 millimetres also on 10 March 1975.

TABLELANDS

On the northern tableland, the rainfall ranges from 750 millimetres in the western parts to 1,000 millimetres in the eastern. The temperature is cool, the annual average being between 13°C and 16°C; the mean summer temperature lies between 19°C and 22°C and the mean winter between 7°C and 9°C. The southern tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 12°C; the summer mean ranges from 13°C to 20°C and the winter from 1°C to 8°C. At Kiandra (elevation 1,395 metres) the mean annual temperature is 6.8°C. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Mungyang Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The following table shows, for representative climatological stations in the tablelands, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: TABLELANDS, N.S.W. AND A.C.T.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>Northern tableland—</i>										
Tenterfield	129	865	14.7	20.4	8.3	13.4	38.9	(—) 8.3	833	
Inverell	200	604	15.7	22.3	8.7	16.4	41.7	(—)10.0	765	
Glen Innes	145	1,072	13.6	19.3	7.2	13.3	38.6	(—) 8.9	884	
Armidale	129	1,016	14.2	20.3	7.6	13.2	39.7	(—)10.0	815	
<i>Central tableland—</i>										
Cassilis (Dalkeith)	193	244	15.6	22.2	8.8	12.7	43.1	(—) 8.1	610	
Mudgee	195	498	15.8	22.8	8.7	14.9	45.1	(—) 9.4	671	
Bathurst	154	672	13.6	20.2	7.1	14.0	44.9	(—)10.6	652	
Katoomba	93	1,023	12.7	18.1	6.8	9.0	38.8	(—) 3.3	1,373	
Crookwell	130	887	11.6	17.7	5.2	13.6	40.6	(—)11.1	914	
<i>Southern tableland—</i>										
Goulburn	87	638	14.4	20.5	7.9	12.4	43.9	(—) 7.8	735	
Canberra	109	581	13.3	19.9	6.7	12.2	41.9	(—) 7.7	654	
Kiandra	142	1,395	6.8	12.9	0.5	11.7	34.7	(—)20.6	1,587	
Bombala	60	705	11.4	17.1	5.4	13.5	40.7	(—)10.0	702	

WESTERN SLOPES

On the western slopes, the annual average rainfall varies from 500 millimetres in the western parts to 750 millimetres in the eastern. The most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 650 millimetres per annum. The mean annual temperature on the western slopes ranges from 18°C in the north to 15°C in the south; the summer mean ranges from 26°C to 22°C and the winter from 11°C to 8°C.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the western slopes, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: WESTERN SLOPES, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>North western slope—</i>										
Wialda	257	337	17.2	24.5	9.5	17.2	43.3	(—) 8.9	660	
Gunnedah	249	267	18.2	25.4	10.5	16.3	47.2	(—) 7.2	586	
Quirindi	185	390	16.6	23.1	9.3	16.1	45.6	(—)10.6	658	
<i>Central western slope—</i>										
Dubbo	285	265	17.4	24.7	9.8	13.4	46.3	(—) 8.4	598	
Forbes	290	238	16.7	24.1	9.3	14.2	45.6	(—) 5.6	535	
<i>South western slope—</i>										
Young	225	432	14.9	22.3	7.8	15.1	45.0	(—) 7.2	690	
Wagga Wagga	254	187	16.4	23.8	9.2	13.6	47.2	(—) 5.6	553	
Albury	282	162	15.9	23.1	9.1	13.5	47.4	(—) 4.4	701	

WESTERN PLAINS

The western plains, which cover almost two-thirds of the area of the State, are broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of the plains, which lie in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 250 millimetres. It increases from 180 millimetres on the north-western boundary of the State to 250 and 380 millimetres along the Darling River, and 640 millimetres on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into the plains, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 21°C in the north to 17°C in the south; the summer mean is from 28°C to 23°C and the winter from 12°C to 9°C. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 6°C to 11°C higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 11°C and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

The next table shows, for representative climatological stations on the western plains, average temperatures and rainfall during the thirty years from 1931 to 1960 and the extremes of temperature for all years of record.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL: WESTERN PLAINS, N.S.W.

Station	Distance from east coast (km)	Altitude (m)	Temperature (in shade) (°C)						Rainfall (mm)	
			Average annual	Average summer	Average winter	Average daily range	Highest	Lowest	Average annual	
<i>North central plain—</i>										
Moree	328	209	19.5	26.6	11.7	15.7	47.2	(-)5.6	566	
Narrabri	311	212	18.9	26.1	11.3	14.8	47.2	(-)6.4	644	
<i>Central plain—</i>										
Walgett	475	133	19.7	27.2	11.8	14.7	50.1	(-)5.0	481	
Condobolin	365	200	17.7	25.1	10.2	13.9	48.9	(-)6.7	432	
<i>Riverina—</i>										
Hay	497	94	16.7	23.6	9.7	14.2	47.9	(-)5.1	352	
Deniliquin	462	95	16.4	22.9	9.9	12.7	46.9	(-)3.3	392	
Leeton	370	142	16.6	23.8	9.6	12.8	47.2	(-)3.9	438	
<i>Western Division—</i>										
Bourke	621	110	20.1	27.6	12.2	14.3	52.8	(-)3.9	347	
Cobar	563	251	18.7	26.5	10.8	13.9	48.2	(-)4.2	365	
Wilcannia	761	81	19.2	26.7	11.6	14.3	50.2	(-)5.7	260	
Broken Hill	893	305	17.8	24.7	10.8	12.4	46.6	(-)2.8	224	
Wentworth	769	38	17.6	24.3	11.1	13.3	48.1	(-)6.1	263	

OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33° 51' 41.1" south, long. 151° 12' 14.6" east, established in the year 1856, is a State Government institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 15 centimetre meridian circle, 29 centimetre equatorial refractor, and a 33 centimetre astrograph on which is also mounted a 23 centimetre wide-angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Time signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

STANDARD TIME

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for New South Wales, which is therefore 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. However, South Australian standard time (142° 30' E. longitude, or 9½ hours ahead of G.M.T.) has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

The standard time in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Australian Capital Territory is the same as for New South Wales. In South Australia and the Northern Territory, the standard time is that for meridian 142° 30' E. longitude, or 9½ hours ahead of G.M.T. In Western Australia, the standard is for meridian 120° E. longitude, or 8 hours ahead of G.M.T.

Daylight Saving

New South Wales, the Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, and South Australia introduced 'summer time' daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis, commencing with 1972–73 (Tasmania had adopted this on a permanent basis in 1970); it operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Queensland, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory have not adopted daylight saving.

TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Sydney Harbour, since 1866. The zero of the gauge is approximately the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, and is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows—mean low water springs, 0.24 metre; mean low water, 0.37 metre; mean high water, 1.44 metres; mean high water springs, 1.56 metres. The average rise and fall of tides is 1.07 metres. The lowest tide was recorded on 16 July 1916, when the tide fell to 0.25 metre below the datum; the highest was recorded on 25 May 1974 when the tide rose 2.37 metres above the datum. The record tidal range (2.07 metres) was recorded on 10 June 1956, when high tide registered 2.36 metres and low tide 0.29 metre.

In view of the uniformity of the tides along the New South Wales coast, the heights of the various tidal planes are approximately the same as those at Sydney. At Newcastle Harbour, datum is zero on the Pilot Station Tide Gauge. The highest tide registered was 2.37 metres on 25 May 1974, and tides occasionally fall to 0.1 metre below datum. The depth of water and the strength and velocity of tides within the harbour are subject to extensive and rapid alterations when flood waters from rivers entering the upper reaches of the harbour are passing through it to the sea.

On the coast generally, the average rise and fall of spring tides is approximately 1.30 metres.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Annual Report of the Department of Science and Technology.

CHAPTER 2

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales is one of the six federated States which, together with the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia is a fully self-governing nation, freely associated with other nations as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Within the State of New South Wales, there are three levels of government—the Commonwealth Government, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State Government, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government authorities, with powers based upon a State Act of Parliament, operating within incorporated areas extending over seven-eighths of the State.

The present system of State Government dates from 1856, and the Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended in 1906 to the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions, and in subsequent years to almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published on page 25 of the Year Book for 1921. The system of local government is described in the section 'Local Government' in this chapter.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources—certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865), the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900), and the Australian States Constitutional Act (1907); the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; the (State) Constitution Act, 1902, and certain other State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large amount of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament. Where any inconsistency arises between Commonwealth and State laws, the State law is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years.

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

Complementary legislation between the Commonwealth and the States may establish a uniform system of law and administration in regards to certain affairs throughout Australia, such as the administration of growth centre areas embracing more than one State, and the regulation of companies and of the securities industry.

The Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations was established in 1977 (under the *Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations Act 1976*) with the object of improving inter-government co-operation. It receives references from the Premiers Conference to keep under consideration and review issues for inter-government co-operation and to

recommend ways and means for improving inter-government co-operation. The Council has 22 members, appointed by the Governor-General for 3 years, representing Commonwealth, State and local government and the community. The Council's first reference was to examine the relationship which ought to exist between the three spheres of government.

THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor. These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that 'in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council'. This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g. in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution, and is bound to see that the powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases, his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State; and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is \$40,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances (\$56,750 since 1 October 1980), is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The present Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Air Marshal Sir James Rowland, K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., was sworn into office on 20 January 1981.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales is usually appointed to the position of Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon. Sir Laurence Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., K.S.J., who became Chief Justice on 28 June 1974, was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor on 1 July 1974. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as 'Cabinet' government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the Lower House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs, understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry, he also resigns from the Executive Council.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for 'some necessary or reasonable cause'. In his absence, the Vice-President (usually the Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council) presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales, the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State, and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers, as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

Cabinet standing committees have been established to meet when required to consider, and report back to Cabinet on, matters referred to them by Cabinet. Those currently in operation are the Policies and Priorities Committee, the Social Development Committee, the Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee, the Industrial Resources Committee, and the Development Co-ordinating Committee.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the Lower House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing, or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The various Ministries which have held office since March 1968 together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been 74 Ministries but only 46 Parliaments.

MINISTRIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES SINCE 1965

Number	Name of Premier and Party	From—	To—
63	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	5 Mar. 1968	11 Feb. 1969
64	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Feb. 1969	11 Mar. 1971
65	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	11 Mar. 1971	19 June 1972
66	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	19 June 1972	17 Jan. 1973
67	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
68	Askin (Lib.-C.P.)	3 Dec. 1973	3 Jan. 1975
69	Lewis (Lib.-C.P.)	3 Jan. 1975	23 Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Lib.-C.P.)	23 Jan. 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	9 Aug. 1976
72	Wran (Labor)	9 Aug. 1976	19 Oct. 1978
73	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct. 1978	29 Feb. 1980
74	Wran (Labor)	29 Feb. 1980	In office

The Ministry in office in January 1981 consisted of the following nineteen members:

Premier and Treasurer.—The Hon. N. K. Wran, Q.C., M.P.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works, and Minister for Ports.—The Hon. L. J. Ferguson, M.P.

Minister for Transport.—The Hon. P. F. Cox, M.P.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice.—The Hon. F. J. Walker, LL.M., M.P.

Minister for Industrial Relations and Minister for Energy.—The Hon. P. D. Hills, M.P.

Minister for Education and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—The Hon. D. P. Landa, LL.B., M.L.C.

Minister for Industrial Development and Minister for Decentralisation.—The Hon. D. Day, M.P.

Minister for Planning and Environment.—The Hon. E. L. Bedford, B.A., M.P.

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Roads.—The Hon. H. F. Jensen, M.P.

Minister for Police and Minister for Services.—The Hon. W. F. Crabtree, M.P.

Minister for Health.—The Hon. K. J. Stewart, M.P.

Minister for Consumer Affairs.—Hon. S. D. Einfeld, M.P.

Minister for Mineral Resources and Minister for Technology.—The Hon. R. J. Mulock, LL.B., M.P.

Minister for Sport and Recreation, Minister for Tourism, and Assistant Treasurer.—The Hon. K. G. Booth, M.P.

Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests, and Minister for Water Resources.—The Hon. A. R. L. Gordon, M.P.

Minister for Youth and Community Services.—The Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P.

Minister for Corrective Services.—The Hon. W. H. Haigh, M.P.

Minister for Agriculture.—The Hon. J. R. Hallam, M.L.C.

Minister for Housing, Minister for Co-operative Societies, and Assistant Minister for Transport.—The Hon. T. W. Sheahan, B.A., LL.B., M.P.

The salaries and principal allowances payable to members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal. The Tribunal (generally a retired judge or person retired from a position having similar status) meets annually to determine the remuneration that is to be paid and its determinations take effect from 1 January the following year.

From 1 January 1981, the annual salaries (and expense allowances) payable to Ministers are: Premier, \$61,568 (\$14,970); Deputy Premier, \$55,170 (\$7,484); Leader of Government Members in the Legislative Council \$55,835 (\$6,994); Deputy Leader of Government Members in the Legislative Council, \$53,013 (\$6,994); and other Ministers, \$51,887 (\$6,994). Those Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an Electoral Allowance, ranging from \$9,292 to \$14,942 according to the location of their electorate. Ministers from the Legislative Council receive an Electoral Allowance of \$6,040. A Special Expenses Allowance of \$5,293 is payable to Ministers from the Legislative Assembly who represent, and to Ministers from the Legislative Council who reside in, outlying electorates. All of these allowances are payable annually.

Ministers are entitled to certain car transport facilities, free travel on State railways and bus services, certain air travel concessions, travelling allowances, free personal accident and air travel insurance, a free home telephone, and a stamp allowance.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament. State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see below) are enacted 'by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled'.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House). All bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly but other bills may originate in either House. The responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of appropriation bills, the Constitution Act (as amended in 1933) provides the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provision in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation is of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution Act provides that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two

Houses fail to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months may not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1912, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving the Assembly or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time, that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor), and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874, and an amendment of the Constitution Act in 1950 provided that a Legislative Assembly could not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament.

The number and duration of State Parliaments since April 1959 are shown in the following table.

PARLIAMENTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES SINCE 1959

Number of parliament	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration			Number of sessions
				yrs.	mths.	days	
39	16 Apr. 1959	21 Apr. 1959	5 Feb. 1962	2	9	21	4
40	6 Apr. 1962	10 Apr. 1962	31 Mar. 1965	2	11	26	3
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	27	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	23	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	2 Apr. 1976	2	3	30	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sept. 1978	2	3	19	3
46	3 Nov. 1978	7 Nov. 1978	In office				

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Government, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

THE PARTY SYSTEM

The party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government in New South Wales. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches, and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a central Federal organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies, and organisation are reviewed. Each party has an official policy in general terms, and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State

executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament: Country; Labor; and Liberal parties. Parties represented in the Legislative Assembly at 31 January 1981 were: Labor, 62 members; Liberal, 16; Country, 16; and Independent, 1, (plus 4 vacancies). In the Legislative Council the representation was: Labor, 23 members; Liberal, 14; and Country, 6.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance at regular meetings of party members of Parliament. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Following a referendum in 1978, at which a majority of votes was recorded in favour of 'a bill for an Act to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Council directly by the people', the Legislative Council is being reconstituted. The reconstitution is being effected in terms of the Constitution and Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (Amendment) Act, 1978, which amended the Constitution Act and the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act.

The legislative changes provide for periodic elections for the Legislative Council to be held simultaneously with elections for the Legislative Assembly. The persons entitled to vote at the Council elections are those who are entitled to vote at the Legislative Assembly elections. (Previously, members of the Legislative Council were elected by the members of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly at simultaneous sittings of both Houses.) The legislation also provides for the Council to be reconstituted in three steps, after which it will consist of 45 members, each elected for a term of office equivalent to three terms of the Legislative Assembly (i.e. up to nine years). The term of office of fifteen members will expire at each general election, at which fifteen members will be elected. (The Council formerly consisted of 60 members each elected for a term of 12 years, with a group of 15 members retiring and 15 members being elected every third year.)

The first of the three steps in the reconstitution of the Council was taken at the general elections held in October 1978 when 15 members were elected. The Council now comprises 43 members being those 28 members ('continuing' members) whose terms of office would ordinarily have expired in 1985 and 1988 (there are two vacancies in this group which are not being filled) together with the 15 newly-elected members (the 30 members whose terms of office would ordinarily have expired in 1979 or 1982 retired at the time of this first periodic election for Council members). The second and third steps in the reconstitution of the Council will be taken at the next two general elections. At the next general election, 15 members will be elected to replace the 14 continuing members who otherwise would have remained in office until 1985. At this second stage, therefore, the Council will consist of 44 members, 30 of whom will have been elected directly by the people. The final stage in the reconstitution will take place at the following general election when the remaining 14 continuing members will be replaced by 15 newly-elected members. From then the Council will consist of 45 directly elected members.

The provision for a nucleus of existing (or 'continuing') members was made in order to provide continuity of political experience and expertise in the Council.

With certain exceptions (for example, members of the Legislative Assembly and holders of certain offices of profit under the Crown), any person qualified to vote at a periodic Council election is qualified to be nominated as a candidate at that election. Two or more candidates may arrange to have their names included in a group in the ballot-paper for the election and to have their names shown in a specified order within the group.

A member's seat becomes vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave for a Session, taking allegiance to a foreign power, bankruptcy, conviction for a criminal offence, or (with certain exceptions) the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown.

Casual vacancies in the seats of elected members of the Council will be filled:

- (a) by the person (if any) who, at the election which returned the member whose seat is vacant, was next in order in the group of candidates which includes that member; or
- (b) if there is no such person, by a person who is elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament and who is, where applicable, a member of the same political party as the member whose seat has become vacant.

Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The executive officers of the Council are the President and the Chairman of Committees, who are chosen by the members of the Council from amongst their number.

The salaries and principal allowances of members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (see above). From 1 January 1981, the annual salaries (and expense allowances) payable to members of the Legislative Council (other than Ministers) are: President, \$35,450 (\$5,113); Deputy Leader of the Government Members (when not a minister), \$22,844 (\$2,498); Leader of Opposition Members, \$35,144 (\$3,843); Chairman of Committees, \$22,844 (\$2,498); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members (when the leader of a party), \$22,844 (\$2,498); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members (when not the leader of a party), \$21,320 (\$1,180); Government and Opposition Whips, \$21,320 (\$1,180); and other members, \$18,324 (no expense allowance). All members of the Legislative Council receive an Electoral Allowance of \$6,040 per annum. Special Expense Allowances (ranging from \$3,164 to \$3,952) are paid per annum to members of the Council who are not Ministers and reside in outlying electorates.

All members of the Council are entitled to a stamp allowance, to free travel on State railways and bus services, and to free personal accident and air travel insurance, and members from country areas are entitled to certain air travel concessions.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 99 members elected for a maximum period of three years on a system of universal adult suffrage. Any person who is qualified to vote at a State election is eligible to be elected to the Assembly. A person who is otherwise eligible for election is disqualified if he is a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or of the Legislative Council, or has a pecuniary interest (other than as a member of a registered company) in any contract with the State public service; or holds a non-political office of profit under the Crown (other than in the Defence Forces); but an officer of the State public service may be elected on condition that he resigns his position in the service. The seat of a member becomes vacant in circumstances similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors, and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy Speaker.

The salaries and principal allowances of members of Parliament are determined by the Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal (see above). From 1 January 1981, the annual salaries (and expense allowances) payable to members of the Legislative Assembly (other than Ministers) are: Speaker, \$48,495 (\$6,994); Leader of Opposition Members, \$48,495 (\$6,994); Chairman of Committees, \$35,144 (\$3,843); Deputy Leader of Opposition Members, \$35,144 (\$3,843); Leader of a recognised political party (when not a Leader or

Deputy Leader of Opposition Members) with ten or more members in Assembly, \$35,144 (\$3,843); Parliamentary Secretary, \$32,800 (\$1,954); Government and Opposition Whips, \$32,800 (\$1,815) each; Deputy Leader and Whip of a recognised political party (when not a Leader or Deputy Leader of Opposition Members) with ten or more members in the Assembly, \$28,190 (\$1,815) each; and other members, \$28,190 (no expense allowance).

Each member of the Legislative Assembly also receives an Annual Electoral Allowance (ranging from \$9,292 to \$14,942 according to the location of his electorate).

A Special Expenses Allowance is paid to each member of the Legislative Assembly who represents an outlying electorate; Ministers, the Speaker, the Leader of Opposition Members, and the Leader of any recognised political party with ten or more members receive \$5,293 and other members receive from \$3,515 to \$4,391 depending on the location of their electorate.

Members are also entitled to a stamp allowance, free travel on State railways and bus services, certain air travel concessions, free personal accident and air travel insurance, and home telephone concessions.

PARLIAMENTARY CONTRIBUTORY SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

In terms of the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act, 1971, it is compulsory for all members of both Houses to contribute to a fund called the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund. From November 1979, all members contribute 12·5 per cent of their salary.

Members of both Houses are entitled to retire on a pension, paid from the Fund, (a) on the grounds of ill-health, (b) at any time after ten years' service, or (c) after eight years' service where retirement is due to failure to gain political party nomination for an election, defeat at an election, or other approved reason. The annual pension payable to a private member rises from 51·2 per cent of annual salary at retirement after eight years' service to a maximum of 80 per cent after twenty years of service. If after less than eight years' service, but after having served in three Parliaments, a member retires due to failure to gain party nomination for an election, defeat at an election, or other approved reason, he becomes entitled to a special pension at the rate of 45 per cent of his annual basic salary. Provision is made for a member to commute specified proportions of his pension (other than the special pensions mentioned above) to a lump sum and for pensions to be adjusted when the salaries of members of Parliament are varied.

At 30 June 1980, pensioners totalled 127 (84 ex-members, 42 widows, and one dependent child) and accumulated funds amounted to \$5·7m. Income of the Fund during 1979-80 was \$2·9m, including \$426,000 of members' contributions and \$2·1m from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Pension payments during 1979-80 amounted to \$899,000.

STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of Committees consisting of members of Parliament are appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. There are also the committees described below and the Cabinet committees mentioned earlier.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Public Accounts Committee

A Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House who are not Ministers. It consists of five members, and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATION

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London (at 66 Strand, WC2N, 5LZ). As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with New South Wales, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

The State also maintains offices in the United States of America (at New York and Los Angeles), Japan (at Tokyo), and West Germany (Wiesbaden). These offices, which are administered by official representatives, were established primarily to promote investment in and trade with New South Wales. In addition, part-time representatives are employed in France (Paris) and Switzerland (Lugano).

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by an Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and of referenda under the Constitution Further Amendment (Referendum) Act, 1930. The Electoral Commissioner holds office until he reaches 65 years of age, and may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

FRANCHISE

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are conducted by secret ballot. Adult Australian citizens and other British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in Australia for a period of six months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. Persons are disqualified from voting if they are of unsound mind, or have been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of one year or longer and are in prison pursuant to such sentence.

In 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote was lowered to 18 years. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921 and compulsory voting came into force in 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for both State and Commonwealth Government purposes.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

There are currently 99 electorates (electoral districts) in the State. The Constitution Act, as amended in 1979, provides for a redistribution of the State into electoral districts to be made (a) when the number of members of the Legislative Assembly is changed and (b) as soon as practicable after every second general election. In terms of the 1979 amendments to the Act, the boundaries of electoral districts are to be determined in such a way that, at the time the distribution is made, the number of electors in each district is within 10 per cent of the quota of electors for each district calculated by dividing the total number of persons entitled to vote in a general election in the State by the number of proposed electoral districts in the State. Prior to this change, the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provided for the State to be divided into two areas for electoral distribution purposes—the Central Area with 66 seats allotted to it and the Country Area containing the remaining 33 seats—and separate quotas of electors for the electoral districts in each of these Areas were determined. Further details of this former method of redistribution are given on page 32 of Year Book No. 65.

Redistribution of electorates is undertaken by three Electoral Districts Commissioners (comprising a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or a District Court or a member of the Industrial Commission, the Electoral Commissioner, and a registered surveyor) appointed by the Governor. The more recent redistributions have been undertaken in 1961, 1966, 1970, and 1973, and the one currently being undertaken should be finalised early in 1981.

Particulars of parliamentary representation in New South Wales in each of the years in which elections for the Legislative Assembly have been held since 1965 are given in the next table.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN N.S.W.

Year of election	Electorates	Electors enrolled	Average number of electors per electorate	Average population per electorate	Proportion of electors to total population (per cent)
1965	94	2,256,568	24,006	44,387	54.1
1968	94	2,356,977	25,074	46,278	54.2
1971	96	2,496,868	26,009	47,918	54.3
1973	99	2,788,733	28,169	48,646	57.9
1976	99	2,989,786	30,200	49,565	60.9
1978	99	3,085,661	31,168	50,791	61.4

A member of the Legislative Assembly is elected to represent each electoral district. The method of preferential voting, which requires voters to record preferences for all candidates on the ballot paper, has been used for electing members of the Legislative Assembly. However, in terms of the 1979 amendments to the Constitution Act the method of optional preferential voting is to be used in future elections for members of the Legislative Assembly. In this method of voting, a voter is required to record a vote for one candidate only, but is permitted to record a vote for as many more candidates as desired, to indicate the order of his preferences for them. In counting votes for the Legislative Assembly, the candidate is elected who has secured a majority of first preference votes; if there is no such candidate, a second count is made, from which the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes is excluded, and his ballot papers are transferred to the candidate next in the order of the voter's preference and counted to him as a vote. A

candidate who has a majority of the votes remaining in the count is elected; if there is no such candidate, the process is repeated. A description of the preferential method of voting formerly used is given on page 33 of Year Book No. 65.

The optional preferential method of voting is also used in elections for members of the Legislative Council. A voter is required to vote for at least 10 candidates, but is permitted to indicate his preferences beyond 10 candidates, if desired. The whole State constitutes a single electoral district for Legislative Council elections.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling day (invariably a Saturday for many years) is a public holiday from noon. The (Commonwealth) *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942* prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter in New South Wales on the day of a State or Commonwealth general election or the two days preceding it. In the case of by-elections, programmes with political content may be transmitted during this period by stations which are not normally received in the area to which the by-election relates.

Electors absent from their subdivision are permitted to record their votes at any pollingplace in the State, such votes being designated 'absent votes'.

Postal voting is provided for those electors who will be absent from the State on polling day, for those who will be more than eight kilometres from any pollingplace open on polling day or will be travelling under conditions which would prevent their attendance at a pollingplace and for persons precluded from attending at a pollingplace by reason of imprisonment, illness, incapacity, or religious belief. A 'mobile' polling booth is provided for the inmates within convalescent homes, hospitals, and similar institutions at which there is a pollingplace.

At the elections held on 7 October 1978, all of the 99 electorates for the Legislative Assembly were contested. Of the 3,085,661 electors enrolled 2,862,616 (or 92.8 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 65,274 (2.3 per cent of total votes recorded) in the Legislative Assembly election and 115,995 (4.1 per cent of total votes recorded) in the Legislative Council election.

STATE REFERENDA

Since 1903, eleven referenda have been submitted to the electors of New South Wales qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, five of which related to trade in alcoholic beverages, five to constitutional questions, and one to daylight saving. The last referendum held (on 17 June 1978) submitted a proposal for the election of members of the Legislative Council directly by the people. It was accepted, with 2,251,336 votes being in favour, 403,313 being against, and 69,727 being informal. Particulars of voting in previous referenda are shown on page 59 of Year Book No. 64 and page 38 of Year Book No. 65.

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council. Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

COST OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of the State parliamentary government in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT, N.S.W.

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
TOTAL (\$'000)						
Governor	343	657	646	714	754	695
Parliament—						
Salaries and allowances—						
Ministers	734	868	952	1,026	1,174	1,351
Other members	2,256	2,799	3,202	3,525	3,672	3,861
Other expenses (a)	4,537	6,448	7,697	7,989	8,177	9,893
Electoral	144	1,627	791	2,081	4,498	1,269
Royal Commissions and Select Committees	34	55	893	1,495	1,040	725
Total	8,047	12,454	14,181	16,830	19,315	17,794
COST PER HEAD OF POPULATION (\$)						
Cost per head	1.65	2.54	2.87	3.38	3.83	p 3.48

(a) Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff, and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of Ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

Particulars in the table do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because the Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on the Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to \$70m (or \$4.91 per head of population) in 1978–79.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book* (Catalogue No. 1302.1)

Other Publications: L. J. Rose. *The Framework of Government in New South Wales*, Government Printer, New South Wales, 1972. Electoral Commissioner of New South Wales, *Statistical Returns*. Annual Report of Advisory Council for Inter-government Relations.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1 January 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and of the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State, was published on pages 38-40 and 625 of the Year Book for 1921.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia prescribes that the seat of the Commonwealth Government must be within the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered (as from 1 January 1911) to the Commonwealth Government by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth Government by the *Seat of Government Acceptance Act* 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra in 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament, which was to include a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a house of review in which the States were equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, to consist of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number was not to be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that 'they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations'. By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3 September 1939.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Commonwealth Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in Australia. The executive power of the Commonwealth Government is vested in the Sovereign, and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Zelman Cowen, A.K., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J., Q.C., has been Governor-General since 8 December 1977.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29 April 1901, and was opened on 9 May 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria until 9 May 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.

THE SENATE

In terms of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Senate is composed of an equal number of senators from each State. Until 1949, the Senate consisted of 36 senators, six being returned from each State. The *Representation Act* 1948 provided for the enlargement of the Senate to 60 members, with each State being represented by 10 senators. The *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act* 1973 provided for the election of four extra senators, two each from the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. They were elected initially at the Senate election held in December 1975.

Ordinarily the term of a senator elected to represent a State is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the fourth of which occurred in 1975), all State senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, State senators commence their term from 1 July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1 July preceding their election.

Senators elected to represent the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are elected for a maximum term of three years, at elections coinciding with those for the House of Representatives.

In the election of senators, the whole State or Territory votes as one electorate. A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years, but since 1949 voting for the Senate has been on the system of proportional representation.

If the place of a senator for a State becomes vacant before the expiration of his term of service a person from the same political party is chosen to hold the place until the expiration of the term. In New South Wales the replacement is chosen by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly sitting and voting together.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the number of members in the House of Representatives must be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. The Constitution also prescribes that the number of members chosen in the several States must be in proportion to the population of the States, subject to the proviso that each State has at least five members.

The number of members to be chosen in a State is determined (subject to the minimum of five members) by (a) ascertaining a quota by dividing the aggregate population of the six States by twice the number of senators and (b) dividing the population of the State by the quota. The representation of the States is adjusted by means of an electoral redistribution, in time for each ordinary general election, if a determination by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer, based on the latest population statistics, discloses that the number of members of the House of Representatives for any State should be altered.

The House of Representatives was enlarged from 74 to 121 members in 1949 (in terms of the Constitution and of the *Representation Act* 1905) and now stands at 125 members. The next table shows the number of members representing the various States in the House since 1967.

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

Period	Total members	Number of members (with full voting rights) representing—						
		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory
1967 to 1968	123	46	33	18	11	9	5	(a)..
1968 to 1969	124	46	33	18	11	9	5	1
1969 to 1974	125	45	34	18	12	9	5	1
1974 to 1977	127	45	34	18	12	10	5	1
1977 to 1979	124	43	33	19	11	10	5	1
1980 to 1981	125	43	33	19	11	11	5	1

(a) One member represented the Northern Territory but was not given full voting rights until May 1968.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL SYSTEM

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Chief Australian Electoral Officer. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of State elections. In 1973, the age at which persons become eligible to vote, subject to the other conditions for enrolment, was lowered from 21 to 18 years. Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections was introduced in 1924.

Details of the extent to which the franchise was exercised in New South Wales at general elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives prior to 1980 are shown in earlier editions of the Year Book.

After the last dissolution of the House of Representatives an election was held on 18 October 1980, and, as half of the Senate was due to retire in June 1981, a Senate election was held simultaneously, the term of the newly elected senators commencing from 1 July 1981. All New South Wales seats in the House of Representatives were again contested, 3,183,091 electors were enrolled, and 2,999,196 electors (or 94.2 per cent) voted. The number of informal votes recorded was 281,338 (or 9.4 per cent of total votes recorded) in the Senate election and 70,721 (or 2.4 per cent) in the House of Representatives election.

The extent of informal voting at Senate elections is greater than at elections for the House of Representatives. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot papers for the House of Representatives.

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDA

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it must be approved (a) by a majority of electors voting in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in Australia.

In all, 36 questions relating to alteration of the Commonwealth Constitution have been submitted by referendum. Only in eight matters were the proposals approved. In four instances, rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals.

The last referendum, conducted in 1977, sought approval for four proposed laws to alter the Constitution. These laws sought to alter the Constitution to ensure that Senate elections are held at the same time as House of Representatives elections; to ensure that Senate casual vacancies are filled by a person of the same political party as the former Senator for the balance of that Senator's term of office; to provide for a maximum retirement age for Justices of the High Court and of other Federal Courts; and to give electors in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory the right to vote in referenda for the alteration of the Constitution. The first proposal was defeated because it was not supported by a majority of the people in a majority of the States (although it was supported by a majority of people for Australia as a whole), while the other three proposals were accepted.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book* (Catalogue No. 1302.1)

Other Publications: Australian Electoral Office, *Election Statistics*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land. The activities of local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1 January 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over seven-eighths of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and almost three-quarters of the sparsely-populated Western land division. The area of all municipalities and shires at 30 June 1979 was 705,660 sq. km and their total estimated population was 5,070,250. The unincorporated area comprised 95,681 sq. km with an estimated population of 1,600.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities, the earlier form of corporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. Shires are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as towns and villages. Municipalities may be subdivided into wards, and shires into ridings. The Local Government Areas Amalgamation Act, 1980, reduced by 21 the number of local government areas and consequently from 1 January 1981 there were 63 municipalities and 113 shires.

New local government areas may be constituted, and the boundaries of existing areas may be changed, on the proclamation of the Governor. The Local Government Boundaries Commission examines proposals for the constitution of new areas and the alteration of boundaries of existing areas, and makes recommendations on these proposals to the Minister for Local Government.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population and has a population of at least 150,000 persons, or if it is an independent centre of population and has a population of at least 25,000 persons. Twenty-nine municipalities have been proclaimed as cities.

Each municipality and shire is governed by an elected council. The councils of the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong consist of 15, 21, and 15 aldermen, respectively. In other municipalities, the number of aldermen ranges from 6 to 20; and in the shires, the number of councillors ranges from 6 to 15.

Each municipality and shire has a chief executive and presiding officer, known as the Lord Mayor in the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, as the mayor in other municipalities, and as the president in shires. Lord Mayors are elected by popular vote at the local government triennial general elections. Mayors and presidents are generally elected annually by members of their councils from among themselves; however, councils may apply for these positions to be elected by popular vote at the general elections.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but are paid a fee by their councils for attending council meetings, making inspections, and attending to council business outside of its area; this fee is limited to \$30 in any period of 24 hours, and

to an aggregate of \$1000 in a year. Individual members of councils may elect to receive only part or none of this amount. The majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainment allowance from their councils.

The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In January 1980, there were 80 urban areas and 20 urban committees.

County councils, which are an important feature of local government in New South Wales, are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. The members of the county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

There were 43 county councils in 1980 of which 23 conducted electricity undertakings, 6 operated water supply schemes, 1 conducted a gas works and 5 an abattoir, 11 controlled eradication of noxious animals and weeds, 2 controlled flood mitigation works, 1 operated an aerodrome and 2 undertook coal mining activities; six of the councils administered both an electricity undertaking and one or two of the other services.

The town or shire clerk, who is responsible for carrying out a council's decisions and is the general administrator, is appointed by a council following public advertisements of the vacancy. In most councils the town or shire clerk must hold specific certificates of qualification which are issued by the State Government.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

Each municipal and shire council is elected for a term usually of three years. The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to British subjects aged 18 years or more, who are qualified as owners of rateable land, or as residents of the local government area.

The qualification as owner includes lessees of Crown Land and a representative from a body corporate or trustees which owns rateable land. A person is entitled to enrolment as a resident in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding. In 1980 the right of a rate-paying lessee to vote was abolished.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting was compulsory for resident electors at all local elections from 1947 to 1965, and for non-resident electors at the elections held from 1947 to 1953. Voting was not compulsory at the elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974 but voting was compulsory for resident electors at the elections held in 1977 and 1980.

The preferential voting system was used by all councils at the local government elections held in 1968, 1971, and 1974. At the elections held from 1953 to 1965, and in 1977 and 1980, the system of proportional representation was used in the local government areas having three or more seats in each ward (or riding), and the preferential voting system was used in the other areas.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

Details of the results of municipal and shire elections since 1965 are shown in the next table. Data relating to the elections held in September and December 1980 are not yet available.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS, N.S.W.

Particulars	1965 4 December	1968 7 December	1971 18 September	1974 21 September	1977 17 September
Electors enrolled—					
Ratepayers	1,440,342	1,590,103	1,773,103	1,919,368	2,135,919
Other	1,279,036	1,301,954	1,310,620	1,536,394	1,601,003
Total electors	2,719,378	2,892,057	3,083,723	3,455,762	3,736,922
Aldermen or councillors—					
Elected after contest	1,638	1,701	1,646	1,639	1,623
Returned unopposed	11	454	505	453	407
Vacant seats	6	2	6	5	1
Total in full councils	2,155	2,157	2,157	2,097	2,031
Contested elections—					
Seats	1,638	1,701	1,646	1,639	1,623
Candidates	3,569	3,331	3,379	3,461	3,304
Electors enrolled	2,465,042	2,722,279	2,849,401	3,203,605	3,558,334
Electors who voted—					
Formally	1,680,076	821,284	897,968	875,455	2,251,532
Informally	134,969	40,213	39,075	24,034	150,368
Total voters	1,815,045	861,497	937,043	899,489	2,401,900
Proportion (per cent) of—					
Ratepayers to electors enrolled	53.0	55.0	57.5	55.5	57.2
Voters to electors	73.6	29.8	32.9	28.1	67.5
Formal to total votes	92.6	97.2	95.8	97.3	93.7

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government departments.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the annual Subject Bulletin *Local Government Finance* (Catalogue No. 5502.1). The powers of councils, in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money, are discussed in the section 'Local Government Finance', in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

Public Roads, etc. Councils co-operate with the Department of Main Roads in the construction and maintenance of the main roads system (see the section 'Roads and Bridges' in the chapter 'Physical Development'), and they are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of other public roads (local roads), footpaths, and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Councils control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc. is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

Public Health. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises in which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services, and baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation. Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may provide senior citizens' and child care centres, acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest, and may conduct tourist bureaux. Most councils have established public libraries. Further details of this activity are given in the chapter 'Culture and Recreation'.

Building. Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's building approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building surveyor, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of new houses or the purchase of existing houses.

Trading Undertakings. Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity and gas on the principle of 'minimum cost to the consumer', and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions are authorised by the Act.

Other Functions. Further facilities and services which councils may provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, flood mitigation, civic centres, social workers, and bush fire brigades. Councils are required to register dogs and control straying animals; they may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials, and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria), and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase, or resumption, to prepare local environment plans and (subject to the approval of the Minister) to assist with the development of manufacturing and wholesaling activities in their area. Further details of the role of local councils in environmental planning and assessment and development control are given in the section 'Land Use, Planning and Protection of the Environment' in the chapter 'Physical Development'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Municipal and Shire Elections* (Catalogue No. 1307.1)
Other Publications: Annual report of the Department of Local Government

CHAPTER 3

LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in Year Book No. 49. The review of these matters given in this section affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which land is held.

LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

Organisations within the responsibility of the Minister for Lands include the Department of Lands, including the Crown Lands Office and the Registrar General's Office; the Western Lands Commission; the Board of Surveyors; the Central Mapping Authority; and the Department of the Valuer General.

LAND DIVISIONS

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 24,549,010 hectares, covers the Coastal and Tableland Statistical Agricultural Areas and about one-third of the Slope Areas. The Central Division (23,089,682 hectares) embraces the remainder of the Slope Areas, and most of the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. The Western Division (32,504,087 hectares) almost coincides with the Western Plains Area. The total area of New South Wales including Lord Howe Island is 80,142,779 hectares, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 78,942,406 hectares (789,424 square kilometres).

The administration of Crown Lands within the Eastern and Central Divisions is conducted by the Crown Lands Office of the Department of Lands, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western Division are administered separately by the Western Lands Commission, responsible to the Minister for Lands. Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

Land Boards

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each; these Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coomealla, Coleambally, and Tullakool Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District is a Local Land Board which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of Boards) and two local members. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Registrar General's Office administers the State's systems of registration of land titles (including preparation and issue of Crown grants and certificates of title and conversion of land held under Old System Title to Torrens Title), Bills of Sale, and mortgages of stock and liens on wool and crops. Further details on transactions in real estate and mortgages of realty and personalty are given in the section 'Other Private Finance' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS

The Board of Surveyors comprises the Surveyor-General, who is an ex-officio member and president of the Board, and five members (all licensed surveyors) appointed by the Governor. The Board registers all surveyors and controls their standards of performance, powers, and duties throughout New South Wales.

CENTRAL MAPPING AUTHORITY

The Central Mapping Authority was established by the direction of the Premier in 1946, and is responsible for the production of topographic and basic cadastral maps of New South Wales, the completion of the geodetic survey network which was commenced in 1867, the supply of aerial photographic coverage, and the production of tourist maps. Approximately 70 per cent of the State has been mapped at the basic scales of 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE VALUER GENERAL

The functions of the Valuer General include the production of valuations for use by local government, water boards and the Land Tax Commissioner, valuation of interests in land for stamp duty and death duty purposes, and the valuation of claims for compensation where land is acquired for public purposes. Further details on valuation of property are given in the subsection 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT

The Land and Environment Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, the Closer Settlement Acts, the Western Lands Act, 1901, and other land tenure, valuation, rating, and compensation matters. Further particulars regarding the Court are given in the chapter 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

LAND TENURE

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1825, and leasehold tenures were given to 'squatters' after 1832. Conditional purchase under the 'free selection before survey' system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. From 1895, the disposal of Crown land was governed by the principles of pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a 'living area', one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance and are now of minor significance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, was an important factor in providing for new settlers, until suspended upon the introduction of rural reconstruction schemes in 1971.

In the disposal of Crown lands, government policy has fluctuated as between purchase (ultimately freehold) tenure and leasehold tenure. Most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation, or are held under perpetual lease. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to reduce the number and variety of Crown Land titles. The main provisions of the Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, give nearly all lease-holders the opportunity to purchase their leases and obtain freehold titles.

ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

The area of land (in thousand hectares) alienated from the Crown in New South Wales at the end of each decennial period since 1861 is as follows.

	At 31 December		At 30 June		At 30 June
1861	2,892	1911	14,663	1951	20,690
1871	3,493	1921	16,058	1961	22,568
1881	7,938	1931	17,837	1971	25,089
1891	9,584	1941	20,349		
1901	10,687				

The area which had been alienated by 30 June 1979 (29,514,000 hectares) comprised 19,312,000 hectares sold by conditional purchase, 2,892,000 hectares granted or sold before 1862, 4,716,000 hectares sold by auction or under deferred payments since 1862, and 2,594,000 hectares disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book No. 49.

An analysis of alienated land in recent years is shown in the following table.

AREA OF ALIENATED LANDS, N.S.W.
(⁰000 hectares, at 30 June)

Particulars of land	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Area which had been alienated	28,417	28,669	28,889	29,112	29,303	29,514
Area resumed or reverted to Crown	2,789	2,801	2,794	2,801	2,807	2,814
Area remaining alienated	25,628	25,868	26,096	26,311	26,497	26,700

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30 June 1979.

ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS, N.S.W.

(hectares, at 30 June)

Type of tenure	Area	
	1949	1979
Alienated land—		
Includes grants and sales by private tender and public auction to 31 December 1861, conditional purchases, auction and after-auction sales, improvement and special purchases, Closer Settlement Act purchases, etc., after adjustment for alienated lands acquired by the Crown	20,590,725	26,699,742
In process of alienation—		
Includes conditional purchases, auction and after-auction sales, settlement purchases, irrigation area lands, and other purchases	6,023,993	1,471,355
Virtually alienated—		
Homestead selection or grant	671,548	619,487
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual)—		
Includes homestead farms, crown leases, conditional leases, irrigation farm leases, etc.	10,912,993	7,948,841
Long-term leases, limited rights of alienation—		
Includes prickly pear, residential, and special leases	535,371	251,566
Perpetual leases, no right of alienation—		
Includes closer settlement, group purchase, settlement purchase, special, and Western lands leases	23,272,541	32,082,443
Other long-term leases—		
Western lands lease, ordinary	7,779,093	367,452
Short-term and temporary leases—		
Includes annual lease, occupation licence, preferential occupation licence, permissive occupancy, irrigation lease, and road permits	2,994,025	1,436,414
Forest leases and permits within State forests	861,722	527,794
Mining leases and permits	80,158	61,043
Area neither alienated nor leased—		
Includes dedicated State forests not under pastoral occupation, roads, streets, stock routes, and water	6,420,602	8,676,642
Total area, inclusive of water and Lord Howe Island	80,142,771	80,142,779

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book No. 49. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 39,400,259 hectares under occupation in 1979, and of that area 35,837,533 hectares (or 91 per cent) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable.

Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases. Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division over the years.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable land in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30 June 1979, there were 9,283 hectares alienated (including 6,092 hectares alienated as Irrigation Farms), 126,236 hectares in process of alienation (including 118,157 hectares as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 122,180 hectares held under long-term alienable leases, and 102,970 hectares in other leases (including 62,994 hectares outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Resources Commission).

RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the closer settlement scheme instituted in 1905 are described on page 680 of the Year Book No. 36. The manner of provision and disposal of land under these schemes is described on page 832 of Year Book No. 49.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and approved by Parliament. The Acts also provide that persons with prescribed qualifications may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and the Crown may acquire the land from the vendors and dispose of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen. Between 1945 and 1960, all land acquired for closer settlement was allotted to ex-servicemen of the 1939–1945 War and the Korea and Malaya operations (for a detailed description of the schemes for the settlement of ex-servicemen, see page 744 of the Year Book No. 61).

A new closer settlement scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1960, in terms of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1960, for land-seekers generally. The provisions of the new scheme were similar to those of the War Service (1939–1945) Land Settlement Scheme in respect of the methods of acquisition, sub-division, and allocation of land. However, advances were not made to assist incoming settlers, and the annual lease rental (at 5 per cent of the capital value of the farm) and the rate of interest on improvement debts incurred (at 4 per cent per annum) were higher than those charged under the War Service Scheme. Further details of this Scheme are given on page 936 of the Year Book No. 63.

The Crown Lands and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1968, made a significant change to the General Closer Settlement Scheme. Under the main provisions of this Act, applicants could apply for a Settlement Purchase title instead of a Closer Settlement Lease, and all holders of Closer Settlement Leases, Settlement Purchase Leases, and Group Purchase Leases (all formal leases in perpetuity without conversion rights) could apply for conversion of their leases to Settlement Purchase, and thereby obtain freehold title.

The General Closer Settlement Scheme was suspended in 1971, and was replaced by the Marginal Dairy Farms and Rural Reconstruction Schemes which were later replaced by the Rural Adjustment Scheme in 1977. This Scheme is described in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of: Department of Lands; Central Mapping Authority; and the Valuer General of New South Wales.

CHAPTER 4

DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION

THE CENSUS

The number, distribution, and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the 'dwelling' where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30 June 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30 June 1947. Censuses have since been held on 30 June 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, and 1976—and future population censuses will be held at quinquennial intervals.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Australian Statistician.

Special censuses (known as population counts) have been held in the Bathurst-Orange Area in June 1974 and 1975 and in the Albury-Wodonga Area in October 1974 (see pages 92 and 93 of Year Book No. 64).

POST-ENUMERATION SURVEY

While every effort is made to minimise under-enumeration in all field collections, including the Census, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment by the collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied). Refusal by householders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration as estimates by the collector are used in such cases. These and similar problems are common to all population censuses, and the degree of under-enumeration is of a similar order to that experienced in comparable countries.

A post-enumeration survey, designed to measure the degree of error and under-enumeration in the Census and based on a sample of one-half of one per cent of households in New South Wales, was conducted after the 1976 Census by specially trained interviewers. Net under-enumeration in the State was derived by comparing results from the Census and the post-enumeration survey for the same individuals, and identifying omissions and duplications in the Census. It was also possible to extract, from this survey, estimates of under-enumeration for areas smaller than the State. The adjustment that was applied to the recorded population of New South Wales as a whole at the 1976 Census was 2.871 per cent. In general, the population figures shown in this section for the 1971 Census and subsequent years have been revised in accordance with final 1976 Census results adjusted for under-enumeration.

SAMPLING ERRORS IN 1976 CENSUS

Final results of the 1976 Census for the characteristics of the population were processed on a sample basis and are therefore subject to sampling error. In cases where no adjustment for under-enumeration has been made, discrepancies may occur between the totals shown and the sums of the component items and between the totals for different characteristics. Further details are shown in the Bureau publication *Sampling Errors Associated with Census Estimates (Revised)* (2129.0).

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates.

For periods between censuses, the population of the State is estimated by adding the subsequent natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and the estimated net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the population ascertained at the previous census. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths. A comprehensive system of recording overseas arrivals and departures is maintained, but complete records of interstate movements are not available and figures of net migration are therefore approximate. This component is based on (a) since 1971, statistics of permanent and long-term overseas migration (i.e. movements of one year or longer) by State of stay or residence and (b) since July 1979, estimates of interstate migration derived from transfers of residence based on family allowances and from data obtained from an annual internal migration survey. Intercensal population estimates are subject to revision when the results of the next census become available; the net migration component is adjusted for any discrepancy disclosed by the census.

Estimates of the population of Statistical Divisions and local government areas within the State are compiled annually. The estimates are based on the results of the previous census and available measures of population change (birth and death records, school and electoral enrolments, the results of any special population counts, etc.) since the census. As these measures of change are necessarily incomplete, the estimates are approximate, and are subject to revision when final results of the following census become available.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, its third million in 1947 (28 years later), its fourth million in 1962 (15 years later), and its fifth million in 1978 (16 years later).

The growth of population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial

readjustment are shown on page 1 of Year Book No. 64. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since 1856 as shown in the following table.

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Date of Census	Population	Increase in population since previous Census			Number of persons per square kilometre
		Numerical	Proportional (per cent)	Average annual rate (per cent)	
7 April 1861	350,860	(b) 168,436	(b) 92.55	(b) 6.76	0.4
2 April 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	0.6
3 April 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	0.9
5 April 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	1.4
31 March 1901	1,355,355	228,218	20.25	1.86	1.7
3 April 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	2.0
4 April 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	2.6
30 June 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	3.2
30 June 1947	2,984,838	383,991	14.76	0.99	3.7
30 June 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	4.3
30 June 1961	3,917,013	493,484	14.41	1.94	4.9
30 June 1966	4,237,901	319,400	8.15	1.58	5.3
30 June 1971	4,601,180	363,279	8.57	1.66	5.7
30 June 1971	(c) 4,679,400	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8
30 June 1976	(c) 4,914,300	234,900	5.02	0.98	6.1

(a) The figures exclude Australian Capital Territory in 1911 and later years, and full-blood Aborigines before 1966; see text below table. (b) Since 1851. (c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

Full-blood Aborigines were excluded from population statistics prior to the amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1967. Population figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include full-blood Aborigines and the population statistics for 1966 and all later periods, as shown in this edition of the Year Book, include full-blood Aborigines.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent, was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression, followed by World War II. With a lower rate of natural increase and greatly reduced immigration over these years, the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period up to that time.

The average annual rate of population increase rose to 1.98 per cent during the seven years from 1947 to 1954, and fell only slightly to 1.94 per cent during the seven years from 1954 to 1961. This period of fourteen years was marked by a relatively high rate of natural increase and by considerable gains from immigration (which accounted for about one-third of the total increase in population).

Between 1961 and 1966, the average annual rate of increase fell to 1.58 per cent, reflecting lower rates of both natural increase and net migration during the period. During the five years from 1966 to 1971, the rate of natural increase fell further. However, a

recovery in the rate of natural increase had occurred by 1971, and this, combined with a substantial increase in net migration, caused the rate of population increase to rise slightly to 1.66 per cent.

In the intercensal period 1971 to 1976, the average annual rate of increase from net migration was the lowest recorded this century and, combined with a low rate of natural increase, resulted in the average annual rate of increase being the lowest recorded since the first census was taken in 1828.

The estimated population of the State at 30 June and 31 December in each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year	At 30 June			At 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1969	2,227,900	2,213,200	4,441,200	2,251,500	2,239,300	4,490,800
1970	2,268,700	2,253,700	4,522,300	2,292,500	2,281,200	4,573,700
1971	(b) 2,349,600	(b) 2,329,800	(b) 4,679,400	2,369,900	2,351,100	4,721,000
1972	2,382,700	2,364,200	4,746,900	2,394,000	2,377,900	4,771,900
1973	2,404,200	2,389,200	4,793,400	2,414,200	2,401,800	4,816,000
1974	2,425,200	2,414,200	4,839,400	2,443,000	2,435,700	4,878,700
1975	2,444,300	2,440,100	4,884,500	2,447,700	2,448,100	4,895,800
1976	(b) 2,455,800	(b) 2,458,400	(b) 4,914,300	2,464,200	2,468,800	4,933,000
1977	2,475,900	2,480,800	4,956,700	2,486,200	2,493,100	4,979,300
1978	2,501,900	2,509,900	5,011,800	2,517,200	2,526,000	5,043,300
1979	2,534,900	2,543,600	5,078,500	2,551,600	2,560,100	5,111,700

(a) Estimates within the intercensal period 1971 to 1976 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, as adjusted for under-enumeration. Estimates at dates since 30 June 1976 are based on the final adjusted 1976 Census results, and are subject to revision when final figures from the 1981 Census become available (see 'Intercensal Estimates' earlier in this section).
 (b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The next two tables show the extent to which natural increase and net migration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in each of the last six years. The net migration figures given in the tables comprise the estimated net migration together with any adjustments made in accordance with the results of the various population censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for about 70 per cent of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861. The marked decline in the rate of natural increase since late last century has been due mainly to a fall in the birth rate. The increase in the birth rate during World War II and in the post-war years led to a higher rate of natural increase, which remained comparatively steady at about 12 per 1,000 of mean population until 1961. The steady decline in the rate of natural increase between 1961 and 1966 reflected a generally steady fall in the birth rate (from 22.07 per 1,000 in 1961 to 18.35 per 1,000 in 1966). However, there was a steady rise in the birth rate from 1967 (18.35) to 1971 (21.04), and the rate of natural increase rose to 12.13 in 1971. The birth rate has declined each year since 1971 (15.19 in 1979—the lowest ever recorded) whilst the rate of natural increase has fluctuated between 11.30 and 7.40 during the period.

Although the addition to the State's population by immigration has been erratic, net migration has added over a million persons to the population during the last hundred years. The net losses during the early part of the period 1971-76 were mainly due to New South Wales residents moving to other States (except in 1974 when the net gain was due partly to the arrival of evacuees from Darwin following the December 1974 cyclone). However, since 1976 there has been a reversal of this trend and the gain of 30,100 in 1979 was the highest since 1971.

Details of overseas arrivals and departures are given later in this section.

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE (a): NATURAL INCREASE AND NET MIGRATION, N.S.W.

Period	Natural increase (b)		Net migration (c)		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Intercensal						
Period (d) —						
1861-1871	48,002	57,092	28,352	18,692	76,354	75,784
1871-1881	64,076	75,646	71,293	35,812	135,369	111,458
1881-1891	96,176	111,575	103,279	66,282	199,455	177,857
1891-1901	106,053	122,038	(-) 5,455	5,582	100,598	127,620
1901-1911	117,769	132,071	29,665	11,874	147,434	143,945
1911-1921	149,619	169,326	64,184	70,508	213,803	239,834
1921-1933	178,628	198,693	68,342	54,813	246,970	253,506
1933-1947	156,254	195,487	17,486	14,764	173,740	210,251
1947-1954	133,448	148,743	95,201	61,299	228,649	210,042
1954-1961	150,250	165,876	101,799	75,559	252,049	241,435
1961-1966	105,327	114,947	47,625	51,501	152,952	166,448
1966-1971	102,744	113,723	77,814	68,998	180,558	182,721
1971-1976	110,129	119,556	(-) 3,900	9,100	106,300	123,600
Year (e):						
1974	20,297	21,866	8,500	12,000	28,800	33,900
1975	19,327	21,094	(-) 14,700	(-) 8,700	4,700	12,400
1976	16,892	19,478	(-) 300	1,200	16,500	20,600
1977	17,909	19,707	4,100	4,600	22,000	24,300
1978	17,507	19,872	13,600	13,100	31,100	32,900
1979	18,359	19,958	16,000	14,100	34,400	34,000

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1961-66 in the figures for intercensal periods. Estimates of the total increase (and consequently net migration) during the period 1971 to 1976 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section. (b) Excess of live births over deaths.

(c) Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures, excluding, for years subsequent to 1970, net overseas short-term (less than one year) movement. The sign (-) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals. (d) For actual census dates see the first table in this section. (e) Year ended 31 December.

POPULATION INCREASE (a): NUMERICAL AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE, N.S.W.

Period	Numerical increase			Average annual rate of increase		
	Natural increase (b)	Net migration (c)	Total	Natural increase (d)	Net migration (d)	Total (e) (per cent)
Intercensal						
Period (f) —						
1861-1871	105,094	47,044	152,138	25.17	11.27	3.67
1871-1881	139,722	107,105	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.07
1881-1891	207,751	169,561	377,312	22.05	18.00	4.16
1891-1901	228,091	127	228,218	18.17	0.01	1.86
1901-1911	249,840	41,539	291,379	16.65	2.77	1.97
1911-1921	318,945	134,692	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921-1933	377,321	123,155	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933-1947	351,741	123,155	500,476	9.04	0.83	0.99
1947-1954	282,191	156,500	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98
1954-1961	316,126	177,358	493,484	12.33	6.92	1.94
1961-1966	220,274	99,126	319,400	10.80	4.86	1.58
1966-1971	216,467	146,812	363,279	9.81	6.65	1.66
1971-1976	229,685	5,200	234,900	9.54	0.22	0.98
Year (g):						
1974	42,163	20,500	62,600	8.71	4.23	1.30
1975	40,421	(-)23,400	17,100	8.27	(-)4.78	0.35
1976	36,370	800	37,200	7.40	0.17	0.76
1977	37,616	8,700	46,300	7.59	1.75	0.94
1978	37,379	26,600	64,000	7.46	5.31	1.29
1979	38,317	30,100	68,400	7.55	5.93	1.36

(a) See footnote (a) in the preceding table. (b) See footnote (b) in the preceding table. (c) See footnote (c) in the preceding table. (d) Average annual numerical increase per 1,000 of mean population during the period. (e) Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period. (f) See footnote (d) in the preceding table. (g) Year ended 31 December.

NOTE: The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS

Approximately 75 per cent of the population of New South Wales live within the Sydney Statistical Division and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts. These areas contain the three principal cities of the State—Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (172 kilometres north of Sydney), and Wollongong (83 kilometres south of Sydney). The number of persons per square kilometre in New South Wales is 6.1. The density ranges from 7,125 persons per square kilometre in the Sydney suburban Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to two persons in one hundred square kilometres in the unincorporated area of the Far West Division.

POPULATION IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS

New criteria for delimiting the boundaries of 'urban centres' in the State, for statistical purposes, were adopted for the 1966 Population Census—and were also used (with minor modifications) for the 1971 and 1976 Population Censuses. Using these criteria, an urban centre was delimited for each population cluster containing at least 1,000 persons and characterised by a sufficiently high population density. The boundaries of urban centres will be adjusted, on the basis of the new criteria, at each population census—as urbanisation proceeds, the boundaries will be moved outwards to embrace peripheral urban development.

Urban centres with a population of 25,000 or more (30,000 for the 1966 Census) were delimited by:

- (a) identifying census collection districts (the smallest geographical areas for which population figures are available) as 'urban' if either (i) the density of population in the district was at least 200 persons per square kilometre at the census date, or (ii) the district satisfied special criteria and rules applied to districts containing areas which had special functions (e.g. airports, sporting areas, industrial areas, and holiday resorts) and did not meet the basic population density criterion; and
- (b) aggregating contiguous 'urban' collection districts (with some special rules covering non-contiguous districts) which together contained a total population of at least 25,000.

Urban centres containing less than 25,000 population were, of necessity, delimited subjectively, in general accord with the criteria outlined above (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection, and/or by considering other relevant information). For these centres, all continuous urban development was included, together with any close but non-contiguous development which could clearly be regarded as part of the centre.

'Rural' areas comprise all areas in the State not included in an urban centre; the term 'migratory' refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who, at the time of the census, were on ships in the waters of New South Wales or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population of the State as recorded at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses.

URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (a), N.S.W.

Area of State	Census of 30 June 1976				Population at Census of 30 June 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of State population (per cent)	
Urban centres in—					
Sydney Statistical Division—					
Urban Sydney	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	57.88	2,725,064
Other urban centres	77,471	81,207	158,678	3.32	116,968
Newcastle Statistical District—					
Urban Newcastle	124,335	126,797	251,132	5.26	250,346
Other urban centres	43,690	44,127	87,817	1.84	79,178
Wollongong Statistical District—					
Urban Wollongong	100,639	96,488	197,127	4.13	186,136
Other urban centres	4,968	5,068	10,036	0.21	8,157
Rest of New South Wales	381,192	387,990	769,182	16.10	708,778
Total Urban	2,094,991	2,144,021	4,239,012	88.74	4,074,627
Rural	279,764	251,893	531,657	11.13	520,594
Migratory	5,417	1,017	6,434	0.13	5,959
Total New South Wales	2,380,172	2,396,931	4,777,103	100.00	4,601,180

(a) Census results not adjusted for under-enumeration.

The population of Urban Sydney (the principal urban centre in New South Wales), at each census since 1861, is shown in the next table. The figures are based on the boundaries as delimited for statistical purposes at the time of each census.

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF URBAN SYDNEY (a)

Date of Census	Population			Increase since previous Census		Proportion of State population (per cent)
	Males	Females	Persons	Numerical	Proportional (per cent)	
7 April 1861	46,550	49,239	95,789	(b) 41,865	(b) 77.64	27.3
2 April 1871	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3 April 1881	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5 April 1891	193,753	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31 March 1901	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3 April 1911	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4 April 1921	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30 June 1933	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30 June 1947	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30 June 1954	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	379,157	25.55	54.4
30 June 1961	1,077,978	1,105,410	2,183,388	320,227	17.19	55.7
30 June 1966	1,206,126	1,241,093	2,447,219	249,881	11.37	57.7
30 June 1971 (c)	1,349,847	1,375,217	2,725,064	277,845	11.35	59.2
30 June 1976 (c)	1,362,696	1,402,344	2,765,040	39,976	1.45	57.9

(a) The figures exclude full-blood Aboriginals before 1966.

(b) Since 1851.

(c) Census results not adjusted for under-enumeration.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These statistical areas are described in detail in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment.'

The primary division of the State is into 12 Statistical Divisions and the population of each of these Divisions and of the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at the last four censuses is shown in the following table.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Statistical area	Population at 30 June				Increase (b) in population	
	1961	1966	1971(c)	1976(c)	Numerical Proportional	
					1971 to 1976	1971 to 1976 (per cent)
Statistical Divisions—						
Sydney	2,390,535	2,644,105	2,977,300	3,094,750	117,350	3.94
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	308,476	327,540	355,700	370,450	14,700	4.13
Balance of Hunter	51,075	51,213	55,400	58,800	3,350	6.05
Total, Hunter	359,551	378,753	411,100	429,250	18,050	4.39
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	150,387	177,456	202,800	218,850	16,050	7.91
Balance of Illawarra	38,867	42,303	49,450	60,800	11,350	22.95
Total, Illawarra	189,254	219,759	252,250	279,650	27,400	10.86
Richmond-Tweed	95,103	94,706	99,400	110,850	11,450	11.52
Mid-North Coast	117,843	117,833	128,100	151,150	23,150	18.07
Northern	149,820	155,717	168,350	175,150	6,850	4.07
North-Western	97,780	97,433	101,050	103,350	2,350	2.33
Central West	153,310	154,052	155,300	161,800	6,550	4.22
South-Eastern	112,889	115,514	121,350	133,000	11,700	9.64
Murrumbidgee	121,436	129,509	134,950	140,250	5,400	4.00
Murray	81,023	85,501	88,150	94,550	6,450	7.32
Far West	37,629	35,688	35,500	33,750	(-) 1,750	(-) 4.93
Lord Howe Island	249	267	250	250	50	20.00
Migratory	10,591	9,064	6,400	6,450	50	0.78
New South Wales	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,679,400	4,914,300	234,900	5.02

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1976. Full-blood Aborigines are excluded in 1961. (b) The sign (-) denotes a decrease. (c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

The sources of growth of the population of Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts are analysed in the next table. The natural increase in each Division and District has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate, and other parts of New South Wales; it does not include the natural increase of migrants.

The estimated population of the Statistical Divisions and the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts in each of the last six years is given in the table opposite.

ELEMENTS OF INCREASE IN THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS, 1971 TO 1976 (a)

Statistical area	Numerical increase			Average annual rate of increase		
	Natural increase (b)	Net migration (c)	Total	Natural increase (d)	Net migration (d)	Total (e) (per cent)
Statistical Divisions—						
Sydney	143,434	(-) 26,150	117,350	9.42	(-) 1.70	0.78
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	14,898	(-) 200	14,700	8.18	(-) 0.09	0.82
Balance of Hunter	2,850	600	3,350	9.98	1.86	1.19
Total, Hunter	17,748	400	18,050	8.42	0.18	0.87
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	13,812	2,250	16,050	12.96	2.10	1.54
Balance of Illawarra	2,964	8,450	11,350	10.38	29.42	4.22
Total, Illawarra	16,776	10,700	27,400	12.42	7.87	2.08
Richmond-Tweed	3,956	7,500	11,450	7.50	14.18	2.20
Mid-North Coast	5,223	17,850	23,150	7.33	25.02	3.36
Northern	9,386	(-) 2,600	6,850	10.93	(-) 3.03	0.80
North-Western	5,753	(-) 3,400	2,350	11.28	(-) 6.72	0.46
Central West	7,431	(-) 950	6,550	9.42	(-) 1.31	0.82
South-Eastern	6,023	5,600	11,700	9.45	8.83	1.85
Murrumbidgee	8,135	(-) 2,900	5,400	11.88	(-) 4.13	0.77
Murray	4,468	1,900	6,450	9.80	4.31	1.42
Far West	1,354	(-) 3,100	(-) 1,750	7.92	(-) 17.95	(-) 0.99
Lord Howe Island	(-) 2	50	50	(-) 1.55	24.73	2.48
Migratory .. .. .	..	50	50	..	2.25	0.23
New South Wales	229,685	5,200	234,900	9.54	0.22	0.98

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1976. The figures of total increase (and consequently net migration) are based on final results of the 1976 Census, adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

(b) Excess of live births over deaths.

(c) See text above table.

(d) Average annual numerical increase per

1,000 of mean population during the period.

(e) Average annual compound rate of total increase in population during the period.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY STATISTICAL AREAS (a)

Statistical area	Estimated population at 30 June					
	1974	1975	1976 (b)	1977	1978	1979
Statistical Divisions—						
Sydney	3,063,250	3,082,550	3,094,750	3,121,750	3,155,200	3,193,300
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	366,450	369,050	370,450	372,300	375,250	379,800
Balance of Hunter	57,050	58,050	58,800	59,350	60,200	61,500
Total, Hunter	423,500	427,100	429,250	431,650	435,500	441,300
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	214,750	217,250	218,850	220,250	222,000	223,950
Balance of Illawarra	57,950	59,700	60,800	61,800	63,250	65,300
Total, Illawarra	272,700	276,950	279,650	282,000	285,250	289,250
Richmond-Tweed	105,900	108,400	110,850	112,950	115,600	119,950
Mid-North Coast	143,800	147,800	151,150	155,050	159,250	164,600
Northern	172,150	173,650	175,200	177,700	179,950	182,800
North-Western	102,650	103,150	103,350	103,800	104,600	106,000
Central West	158,350	160,050	161,800	162,700	163,700	165,000
South-Eastern	127,300	131,850	135,000	134,450	136,200	138,400
Murrumbidgee	136,750	138,600	140,250	141,200	142,500	143,950
Murray	91,800	93,150	94,550	95,500	96,450	98,000
Far West	34,250	34,100	33,750	33,500	33,400	33,450
Lord Howe Island	250	250	250	250	200	250
Migratory	6,750	6,900	6,450	6,250	6,950	6,350
New South Wales	4,839,400	4,884,500	4,914,300	4,956,700	5,011,800	5,078,500

(a) On the basis of the boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1979. Estimates shown for the years 1974 and 1975 have been revised in the light of final results of the 1976 Census, as adjusted for under-enumeration. Estimates for the years 1977 to 1979 are based on the final adjusted 1976 Census results, and are subject to revision when final figures from the 1981 Census become available (see 'Intercensal Estimates' earlier in this section).

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

Population of Municipalities and Shires

The next table shows the population of the local government areas within the Sydney Statistical Division at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, and in 1979. The figures for each local government area are on a comparable basis for all the years shown. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES IN SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (a)

Municipality (M) or Shire (S)	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Ashfield M	45,800	43,700	(-) 2,050	42,850
Auburn M	49,300	48,600	(-) 700	48,400
Bankstown M	164,550	159,500	(-) 5,100	159,500
Baulkham Hills S	58,150	77,400	19,250	88,850
Blacktown M (City)	135,400	163,300	27,900	179,350
Blue Mountains M (City)	37,200	46,800	9,600	51,150
Botany M	38,650	36,500	(-) 2,150	36,150
Burwood M	32,500	30,000	(-) 2,500	29,050
Camden M	11,300	14,900	3,600	16,700
Campbelltown M (City)	34,700	53,700	19,000	78,000
Canterbury M	131,900	131,150	(-) 750	131,900
Cole S	7,750	10,750	3,000	12,850
Concord M	26,600	25,400	(-) 1,200	24,700
Drummoyle M	31,850	32,550	700	32,700
Fairfield M (City)	114,550	117,250	2,700	120,850
Gosford S	57,300	75,200	17,900	84,700
Holroyd M	78,350	81,650	3,300	82,600
Hornsby S	97,900	106,200	8,300	109,150
Hunter's Hill M	14,300	13,300	(-) 1,000	12,950
Hurstville M	67,900	67,700	(-) 200	66,950
Kogarah M	47,750	47,600	(-) 100	47,850
Ku-ring-gai M	99,850	102,300	2,450	103,100
Lane Cove M	29,050	30,000	950	30,250
Leichhardt M	72,750	64,600	(-) 8,100	62,550
Liverpool M (City)	83,550	91,700	8,150	95,950
Manly M	39,750	37,550	(-) 2,200	36,350
Marrickville M	98,700	90,750	(-) 7,950	90,150
Mosman M	29,750	27,450	(-) 2,300	27,000
North Sydney M	54,000	49,650	(-) 4,400	47,900
Parramatta M (City)	136,000	134,600	(-) 1,400	134,300
Penrith M (City)	61,100	80,800	19,700	94,000
Randwick M	126,300	123,450	(-) 2,850	123,750
Rockdale M	85,150	85,550	350	86,650
Ryde M	89,950	91,050	1,100	91,900
South Sydney M	39,650	34,250	(-) 5,450	32,100
Strathfield M	27,700	27,150	(-) 550	27,200
Sutherland S	153,250	159,750	6,450	162,550
Sydney M (City)	63,700	53,900	(-) 9,800	49,750
Warringah S	158,850	173,600	14,750	176,500
Waverley M	66,800	63,750	(-) 3,100	64,050
Willoughby M	54,650	52,650	(-) 2,000	52,250
Windsor M	15,700	18,550	2,850	20,250
Wollondilly S	12,850	15,150	2,300	16,850
Woollahra M	61,150	55,000	(-) 6,100	54,500
Wyong S	33,400	48,400	15,000	56,200
Total, Sydney Statistical Division	2,977,300	3,094,750	117,350	3,193,300

(a) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1979.
subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.
NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

(b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the

The next two tables show the population, at the last two censuses and in 1979, of the larger municipalities and shires which are outside the Sydney Statistical Division. In some cases, the figures shown for the census years for areas affected by boundary changes embody a measure of estimation.

The populations as shown represent the number of persons within the boundaries of each municipality and shire. However, in some cases the residential area of a town extends beyond the municipal boundary, and in others the municipality embraces a number of district centres of population. Similarly, shires often contain within their boundaries a number of distinct, and sometimes large, separate centres of population.

POPULATION OF LARGER MUNICIPALITIES (a) IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE THE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Municipality	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Wollongong (City)	164,150	171,150	7,000	172,350
Lake Macquarie	123,850	134,350	10,500	140,450
Newcastle (City)	147,750	141,850	(-) 5,950	139,400
Shellharbour	31,750	38,750	7,000	41,650
Maitland (City)	31,400	36,600	5,200	38,950
Greater Cessnock (City)	35,350	36,900	1,550	38,250
Wagga Wagga (City)	29,650	35,600	5,950	38,150
Albury (City)	29,150	34,100	4,950	36,600
Tamworth (City)	27,200	30,700	3,500	32,650
Lismore (City)	28,500	30,800	2,300	31,900
Orange (City)	n.a.	29,850	n.a.	30,650
Broken Hill (City)	30,600	28,850	(-) 1,750	28,600
Goulburn (City)	22,150	22,650	500	23,100
Dubbo (City)	18,350	21,050	2,650	22,850
Bathurst (City)	n.a.	21,400	n.a.	22,600
Armidale (City)	18,600	20,550	1,950	21,150
Queanbeyan (City)	16,500	19,750	3,250	20,100
Greater Lithgow (City)	19,900	19,800	(-) 150	19,850
Grafton (City)	16,800	17,250	450	17,450
Port Macquarie	9,700	14,100	4,400	16,000
Taree	11,800	13,450	1,700	14,400
Casino	9,600	10,250	600	10,600
Morée	9,400	9,750	400	9,950
Kiama	6,900	8,950	2,050	9,950
Inverell	9,950	9,850	(-) 100	9,850
Parkes	9,100	9,300	200	9,450
Gunnedah	8,450	9,000	550	9,400
Cowra	7,500	8,050	600	8,450
Forbes	7,650	8,100	450	8,400
Muswellbrook	8,350	8,150	(-) 200	8,300
Cooma	8,000	7,650	(-) 300	7,650
Narrabri	7,050	7,250	200	7,450
Deniliquin	6,800	7,150	350	7,350
Young	6,200	6,650	450	6,900
Bowral	6,050	6,550	500	6,750
Glen Innes	5,900	6,200	300	6,350
Bega	4,250	4,450	150	4,650
Temora	4,600	4,500	(-) 50	4,550
Yass	4,350	4,450	50	4,500
Junee	3,850	4,150	300	4,250
Wingham	3,000	3,600	600	4,000
Quirindi	2,950	3,100	150	3,100
Narromine	2,800	2,900	150	3,050

(a) Municipalities with a population at 30 June 1979 of 3,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1979. (b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

NOTE. The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

POPULATION OF LARGER SHIRES (a) IN N.S.W. OUTSIDE THE SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Shire	Population at Census of 30 June		Increase in population 1971 to 1976	Estimated population at 30 June 1979
	1971 (b)	1976 (b)		
Shoalhaven	29,300	38,650	9,350	42,400
Tweed	24,700	28,750	4,050	32,100
Coffs Harbour	19,100	25,550	6,450	29,900
Port Stephens	17,950	21,350	3,400	23,450
Wade	19,300	20,400	1,100	21,000
Kempsey	16,450	17,800	1,350	18,450
Ballina	10,900	14,400	3,500	17,300
Manning	10,550	13,450	2,900	15,350
Eurobodalla	8,600	12,100	3,500	13,850
Singleton	12,150	12,900	700	13,350
Hastings	10,750	12,300	1,600	13,250
Mudgee	11,150	11,950	800	12,450
Cabonne	<i>n.a.</i>	12,000	<i>n.a.</i>	12,250
Leeton	11,650	11,800	150	11,850
Great Lakes	7,700	10,250	2,550	11,800
Tumut	12,750	11,450	(-) 1,250	11,500
Nambucca	9,050	10,100	1,050	10,750
Imlay	7,300	9,400	2,100	10,450
Byron	8,050	9,250	1,250	10,450
Parry	8,550	9,350	850	9,800
Wellington	9,250	9,450	200	9,600
Maclean	7,800	8,950	1,150	9,500
Lachlan	9,000	8,850	(-) 100	9,000
Wingecarribee	7,700	8,550	850	8,800
Kyogle	9,350	8,750	(-) 550	8,700
Cootamundra	8,600	8,550	(-) 50	8,650
Namoi	8,500	8,450	(-) 50	8,550
Bland	8,550	8,500	(-) 50	8,350
Narrandera	7,900	8,050	200	8,100
Bellingen	6,700	7,500	800	8,000
Scone	7,700	7,700	—	7,800
Walgett	7,750	7,600	(-) 200	7,550
Coonabarabran	7,600	7,550	(-) 50	7,500
Berrigan	6,950	7,350	400	7,500
Mittagong	6,400	7,050	650	7,350
Tenterfield	6,850	6,900	50	6,900
Snowy River	5,200	6,350	1,150	6,850
Wentworth	6,350	6,650	300	6,750
Richmond River	6,450	6,550	100	6,650
Blayney	<i>n.a.</i>	6,350	<i>n.a.</i>	6,550
Dungog	5,900	6,000	100	6,100
Coonamble	6,400	6,100	(-) 300	6,000
Goobang	6,050	5,750	(-) 300	5,850
Corowa	5,500	5,650	200	5,800
Kyeamba	5,150	4,950	(-) 200	5,400
Guyra	5,250	5,150	(-) 100	5,150
Uralla	4,600	4,950	400	5,150
Gilgandra	5,050	5,000	—	5,100
Wakool	5,400	5,150	(-) 200	5,100
Bourke	5,300	5,000	(-) 250	5,050

(a) Shires with a population at 30 June 1979 of 5,000 or more. Figures for all years are on the basis of boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1979. (b) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the Sydney Statistical Division are shown in the next table for the last six calendar and financial years.

MEAN POPULATION, CALENDAR AND FINANCIAL YEARS (a)

Year	Year ended 30 June			Year ended 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NEW SOUTH WALES						
1974	2,414,600	2,401,800	4,816,400	2,425,900	2,415,400	4,841,300
1975	2,436,600	2,429,200	4,865,900	2,444,500	2,440,800	4,885,300
1976	2,449,200	2,449,000	4,898,200	2,455,600	2,458,300	4,913,900
1977	2,464,700	2,468,800	4,933,500	2,475,700	2,480,900	4,956,600
1978	2,487,400	2,494,000	4,981,400	2,501,900	2,509,700	5,011,600
1979	2,518,000	2,526,400	5,044,400	2,534,400	2,543,000	5,077,400
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION (b)						
1974	1,511,700	1,540,300	3,052,000	1,520,000	1,544,400	3,064,400
1975	1,526,300	1,549,100	3,075,400	1,530,800	1,552,300	3,083,100
1976	1,530,600	1,557,300	3,087,900	1,531,500	1,563,000	3,094,500
1977	1,537,500	1,569,500	3,107,000	1,544,700	1,577,000	3,121,700
1978	1,552,200	1,584,500	3,136,700	1,561,300	1,593,800	3,155,100
1979	1,570,500	1,603,100	3,173,600	1,579,900	1,612,300	3,192,200

(a) Figures for the period 1974 to 1976 have been revised in the light of final 1976 Census results, adjusted for under-enumeration—see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section. (b) On the basis of boundaries as delimited at 31 December 1979.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males in the State, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1961, males increased faster than females, and at 30 June 1961, the number of males was 1.5 per cent greater than the number of females. By 1971 the excess of males had been reduced to 0.8 per cent and by 30 June 1976, females outnumbered males by 0.1 per cent. This proportion has continued to increase and by 30 June 1979, females outnumbered males by 0.3 per cent.

The great excess of males over females in early years, and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population, are indicated by the next table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in decennial age groups at selected census dates between 1861 and 1976. The masculinity of the two age groups below 20 years mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and there is now a preponderance of females at all ages over 54 years.

MASCULINITY (a) OF POPULATION (b) IN AGE GROUPS, N.S.W.

Census	Age group (years)									
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 or more	All ages
1861	101	101	138	170	179	216	259	231	299	130
1881	102	103	126	141	161	168	156	168	201	121
1901	102	101	99	119	137	131	139	142	170	110
1921	103	102	95	105	108	117	119	107	100	104
1947	104	104	100	100	103	97	95	84	78	100
1961	104	105	109	107	102	104	84	75	58	101
1966	105	105	105	108	103	101	88	69	55	101
1971 (c)	106	104	107	107	106	99	91	67	51	101
1976 (c)	105	106	102	106	107	99	89	70	44	100

(a) Males per 100 females. (b) Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded before 1966. (c) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The estimated age distribution of the population as at 30 June 1979 is as follows:

ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1979

Age group (years)	Number			Proportion of total population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
0-4	204,300	195,400	399,700	4.02	3.85	7.87
5-9	232,600	222,450	455,050	4.58	4.38	8.96
10-14	215,100	202,600	417,700	4.24	3.99	8.22
15-19	229,950	216,100	446,050	4.53	4.25	8.78
20-24	211,700	207,000	418,700	4.17	4.08	8.24
25-29	202,450	202,000	404,450	3.99	3.98	7.96
30-34	204,800	196,200	401,000	4.03	3.86	7.90
35-39	167,300	158,450	325,750	3.29	3.12	6.41
40-44	146,400	138,200	284,600	2.88	2.72	5.60
45-49	139,850	131,900	271,700	2.75	2.60	5.35
50-54	144,000	138,400	282,400	2.84	2.73	5.56
55-59	130,700	133,500	264,200	2.57	2.63	5.20
60-64	101,950	111,400	213,350	2.01	2.19	4.20
65-69	85,650	101,200	186,850	1.69	1.99	3.68
70 or more	118,200	188,850	307,050	2.33	3.72	6.05
Total all ages	2,534,800	2,543,600	5,078,500	49.91	50.09	100.00
Summary—						
0-5	248,600	237,700	486,350	4.90	4.68	9.58
6-14	403,350	382,700	786,100	7.94	7.54	15.48
15-20	275,000	259,200	534,200	5.42	5.10	10.52
21-64	1,404,050	1,373,900	2,777,950	27.65	27.05	54.70
65 or more	203,850	290,050	493,900	4.01	5.71	9.73

The above estimated age distribution figures have been derived by adding to the population ascertained at the Population Census of 30 June 1976 (adjusted for under-enumeration, misreporting and non-reporting of ages, and other factors) the subsequent natural increase (the excess of live births over deaths) and estimated net migration (estimated excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures excluding short-term movement).

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in Statistical Divisions and in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts at the 1976 Census are shown below.

**PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (a) IN STATISTICAL AREAS,
30 JUNE 1976**
(per cent)

Statistical area	Proportion of total population in age group (years)—						
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 or more	All ages
Sydney	25.2	16.6	16.0	11.8	21.1	9.3	100.0
Hunter—							
Newcastle Statistical District	26.4	17.2	14.3	10.8	21.7	9.6	100.0
Balance of Hunter	28.9	15.4	14.1	11.1	20.6	9.9	100.0
Total, Hunter	26.7	16.9	14.3	10.8	21.6	9.6	100.0
Illawarra—							
Wollongong Statistical District	28.8	17.6	15.1	12.6	19.6	6.4	100.0
Balance of Illawarra	28.2	15.7	15.0	10.0	20.4	10.8	100.0
Total, Illawarra	28.6	17.2	15.0	12.0	19.8	7.4	100.0
Richmond-Tweed	27.3	15.8	12.2	10.4	22.1	12.1	100.0
Mid-North Coast	27.2	14.5	13.0	10.9	22.8	11.6	100.0
Northern	29.6	18.0	14.3	11.6	18.3	8.3	100.0
North-Western	30.8	15.9	14.0	11.9	19.0	8.4	100.0
Central West	28.8	17.1	14.1	11.5	19.3	9.1	100.0
South-Eastern	28.1	17.6	14.9	11.2	19.6	8.6	100.0
Murrumbidgee	29.8	18.4	14.2	11.2	18.3	8.1	100.0
Murray	30.0	16.5	14.7	11.3	19.2	8.3	100.0
Far West	26.5	17.5	14.2	10.5	21.9	9.4	100.0
New South Wales (b)	26.3	16.7	15.3	11.6	20.8	9.2	100.0

(a) Census results not adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Includes Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION

The conjugal condition of the population of New South Wales, as disclosed by the 1976 Census, was as follows:

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION (a), N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1976

Conjugal condition	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (per cent)	Females (per cent)	Persons (per cent)
Never married—						
Under age 15	642,828	612,593	1,255,421	27.01	25.56	26.28
Age 15 or more	504,776	374,096	878,873	21.21	15.61	18.40
Married (b)	1,145,003	1,148,318	2,293,321	48.11	47.91	48.01
Widowed	48,577	209,842	258,419	2.04	8.75	5.41
Divorced	38,965	52,104	91,069	1.64	2.17	1.91
Total	2,380,149	2,396,954	4,777,103	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census results not adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Includes persons permanently separated.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales rose steadily from 39.6 per cent in 1933 to 47.5 per cent in 1954, contracted to 46.7 per cent in 1961 (mainly because of the increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age), and rose to 48.0 per cent in 1976.

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

During the post-war years, the Commonwealth Government has encouraged immigration by various schemes of assisted migration arranged by agreements with the governments of other countries. Mainly as a result of this policy, 19.4 per cent of the population at the 1971 Census were born overseas; but a decline in immigration in the period 1971 to 1976 resulted in little change in the countries of birth of the New South Wales population. This is shown in the table opposite.

The total overseas-born population of the State increased by 28,219 (or 3.2 per cent) between 1971 and 1976, the countries of birth with the largest numerical increases being Lebanon (6,611), Yugoslavia (4,804), and Turkey (3,726).

At 30 June 1976, Australian-born persons constituted 80.7 per cent of the total population, compared with 80.6 per cent in 1971 and 82.7 per cent in 1966. The percentage of people born in Europe decreased from 15.8 in 1971 to 14.7 in 1976, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) decreasing from 7.6 to 7.0 and the percentage born in Asia increasing from 1.6 to 2.2 per cent.

The proportional distribution of the urban and rural population of the State, according to the main groups of countries of birth, is shown for 1976 in the next table.

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF N.S.W. BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH,
30 JUNE 1976

(per cent)

Country of birth	Urban centres				Rural areas	Total New South Wales
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other urban centres	Total urban centres		
<i>Oceania—</i>						
Australia	74.9	80.5	91.4	79.5	90.9	80.7
New Zealand	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8
Other Oceania	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>Africa—</i>						
United Arab Republic	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other Africa	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
<i>America—</i>						
Canada	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
U.S.A.	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other America	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
<i>Asia—</i>						
Cyprus	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Turkey, Lebanon	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Other Asia	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.3
<i>Europe—</i>						
Austria	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Germany	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
Greece	1.6	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.0
Hungary	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Italy	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.6
Malta	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Netherlands	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Poland	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
United Kingdom and Eire	8.3	8.7	4.6	7.4	3.9	7.0
U.S.S.R.	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Yugoslavia	1.5	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.2
Other Europe	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.0
<i>At sea</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total born outside Australia</i>	25.1	19.5	8.6	20.5	9.1	19.3
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF N.S.W. POPULATION, 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1976

Country of birth	1971			1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Oceania—</i>						
Australia	1,830,017	1,878,148	3,708,165	1,898,367	1,957,494	3,855,860
New Zealand	18,160	18,474	36,634	17,545	19,149	36,694
Other	3,945	4,178	8,123	5,155	5,501	10,653
Total, Oceania	1,852,122	1,900,800	3,752,922	1,921,067	1,982,143	3,903,210
<i>Africa—</i>						
Republic of South Africa	2,466	2,515	4,981	2,841	2,977	5,817
United Arab Republic	7,216	6,447	13,663	7,766	7,365	15,131
Other	3,300	2,929	6,229	4,045	3,788	7,832
Total, Africa	12,982	11,891	24,873	14,652	14,129	28,781
<i>America—</i>						
Canada	2,893	2,622	5,515	2,586	2,549	5,135
United States	6,454	4,994	11,448	5,836	4,983	10,819
Other	4,353	4,166	8,519	10,776	11,021	21,797
Total, America	13,700	11,782	25,482	19,199	18,552	37,751
<i>Asia—</i>						
China	5,188	4,641	9,829	5,713	5,294	11,007
Cyprus	2,881	2,320	5,201	4,242	3,915	8,158
Hong Kong	1,659	1,183	2,842	2,366	2,081	4,447
India	4,072	3,843	7,915	5,300	5,149	10,449
Indonesia	1,672	1,298	2,970	2,143	1,657	3,801
Lebanon	11,424	7,619	19,043	14,034	11,620	25,654
Malaysia	2,529	2,019	4,548	3,018	2,837	5,855
Turkey	2,804	2,462	5,266	4,724	4,268	8,992
Other	8,107	7,070	15,177	13,804	13,390	27,196
Total, Asia	40,336	32,455	72,791	55,345	50,211	105,556
<i>Europe—</i>						
England	137,855	128,237	266,092	132,034	124,903	256,937
Wales	4,337	3,860	8,197	4,220	3,854	8,073
Scotland	27,542	26,239	53,781	24,749	24,686	49,435
Ireland (a)	11,689	9,684	21,373	11,613	10,203	21,816
Austria	5,283	4,358	9,641	4,871	4,085	8,956
Czechoslovakia	4,400	2,917	7,317	3,805	2,617	6,422
Denmark	1,748	1,062	2,810	1,462	977	2,439
Estonia	1,196	1,297	2,493	998	1,171	2,169
Finland	2,201	1,738	3,939	1,632	1,458	3,090
France	2,509	2,443	4,952	2,361	2,366	4,727
Germany	18,574	18,135	36,709	16,969	17,090	34,059
Greece	28,098	25,548	53,646	25,775	24,227	50,002
Hungary	7,458	5,859	13,317	6,693	5,238	11,931
Italy	44,832	35,584	80,416	43,288	35,108	78,396
Latvia	2,351	2,093	4,444	2,163	1,868	4,031
Lithuania	1,302	877	2,179	1,026	787	1,813
Malta	12,324	10,096	22,420	12,503	10,479	22,983
Netherlands	15,229	11,804	27,033	13,349	10,681	24,030
Poland	10,680	7,420	18,100	9,501	7,042	16,542
Romania	1,172	978	2,150	1,128	956	2,084
Spain	3,643	3,039	6,682	3,819	3,148	6,966
Switzerland	1,720	1,157	2,877	1,449	1,068	2,517
U.S.S.R. (b)	5,257	5,683	10,940	4,795	5,276	10,070
Yugoslavia	30,218	22,400	52,618	31,470	25,951	57,422
Other	6,374	4,469	10,843	8,134	6,617	14,754
Total, Europe	387,992	336,977	724,969	369,806	331,857	701,663
<i>At sea</i>	78	65	143	77	57	134
Total born outside Australia	477,193	415,822	893,015	481,779	439,455	921,234
Total population	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	2,380,146	2,396,949	4,777,095

(a) Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

(b) Includes Ukraine.

The tendency for migrants to settle in the larger urban centres is more clearly illustrated in the following table. This table shows the proportions of the population resident in the urban and rural areas of New South Wales at 30 June 1976, classified by country of birth. It reveals that the proportions of overseas-born persons residing in Urban Sydney are, in each case, higher than the proportion of Australian-born persons.

The proportions resident within Urban Newcastle and Urban Wollongong vary markedly according to country of birth, possibly reflecting the tendency for these centres to attract settlers with previous association with the centres' major industries (steel manufacture and coal mining). In rural areas, the proportions range from 12.5 per cent of those born in Australia to only 0.6 per cent of those born in Turkey and Lebanon, the highest proportion for any overseas birthplace being 10.6 per cent in the case of those born in Malta.

COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF N.S.W. POPULATION: PROPORTION RESIDENT IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, 30 JUNE 1976

Country of birth	Urban centres			Rural areas	New South Wales (a)	
	Sydney	Newcastle and Wollongong	Other		per cent	number
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	number
<i>Oceania—</i>						
Australia	53.7	9.4	24.3	12.5	100.0	3,855,865
New Zealand	74.2	4.7	13.9	6.7	100.0	36,695
Other Oceania	76.9	4.1	12.4	6.1	100.0	10,655
<i>Africa—</i>						
United Arab Republic	96.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	100.0	15,132
Other Africa	83.8	3.4	8.1	4.4	100.0	13,650
<i>America—</i>						
Canada	74.7	5.6	12.2	7.3	100.0	5,136
U.S.A.	73.9	3.5	13.0	9.2	100.0	10,819
Other America	90.7	6.1	2.0	1.2	100.0	21,797
<i>Asia—</i>						
Cyprus	90.5	5.1	3.0	1.3	100.0	8,158
Turkey, Lebanon	94.9	3.5	1.0	0.6	100.0	34,647
Other Asia	85.8	3.1	7.0	2.9	100.0	62,754
<i>Europe—</i>						
Austria	74.8	10.9	8.5	5.6	100.0	8,957
Czechoslovakia	81.7	6.0	7.1	5.2	100.0	6,423
Germany	64.1	14.6	13.0	8.1	100.0	34,059
Greece	89.3	4.9	4.8	0.9	100.0	50,002
Hungary	83.9	6.9	5.5	3.7	100.0	11,931
Italy	77.1	9.0	6.1	7.5	100.0	78,397
Malta	81.7	5.0	2.7	10.6	100.0	22,982
Netherlands	60.4	12.6	16.8	10.1	100.0	24,031
Poland	73.0	12.3	10.8	3.8	100.0	16,543
United Kingdom and Eire	68.0	11.6	13.9	6.2	100.0	336,263
U.S.S.R. (b)	83.8	5.1	5.3	4.0	100.0	6,269
Yugoslavia	73.7	19.0	4.5	2.8	100.0	57,422
Other Europe	76.1	12.1	6.9	4.4	100.0	48,391
<i>At sea</i>	66.4	1.5	13.4	16.4	100.0	134
<i>Total born outside Australia</i>	75.4	9.5	9.6	5.3	100.0	921,235
Total population	57.9	9.4	21.5	11.1	100.0	4,777,111

(a) Includes migratory population.

(b) Including Ukraine.

RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

A classification of the population according to religious denomination, from the Censuses of 1966, 1971, and 1976, is shown in the next table.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE POPULATION, N.S.W.

Religious denomination	Number of persons			Proportion of total stating religious denomination (per cent)		
	1966	1971	1976	1966	1971 (a)	1976 (a)
Christian—						
Church of England	1,623,800	1,639,316	1,538,784	42.1	37.8	36.2
Catholic, Roman (b)	446,872	530,220	541,827	30.5	30.4	30.9
Catholic (b)	728,933	789,030	772,544			
Presbyterian	353,175	352,107	310,199	9.2	8.1	7.3
Methodist	395,811	302,856	271,813	7.9	7.0	6.4
Orthodox	96,609	129,178	143,558	2.5	3.0	3.4
Baptist	55,886	59,541	57,865	1.4	1.4	1.4
Lutheran	30,037	33,776	30,535	0.8	0.8	0.7
Salvation Army	17,400	19,733	18,976	0.5	0.5	0.4
Congregational	23,021	20,902	16,643	0.6	0.5	0.4
Seventh Day Adventist	14,536	16,183	16,301	0.4	0.4	0.4
Church of Christ	14,015	14,353	13,059	0.4	0.3	0.3
Jehovah's Witness	n.a.	10,630	11,637	n.a.	0.2	0.3
Pentecostal	n.a.	n.a.	7,086	n.a.	n.a.	0.2
Brethren	4,466	6,541	5,232	0.1	0.2	0.1
Protestant, Undefined	27,244	56,952	45,457	0.7	1.3	1.1
Other Christian, incl. undefined	36,495	51,134	69,415	0.9	1.2	1.6
Total Christian	3,778,300	4,032,452	3,870,930	98.0	93.0	91.1
Non-Christian—						
Muslim	n.a.	9,808	22,206	n.a.	0.2	0.5
Hebrew	25,913	25,971	21,700	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other	4,505	4,843	10,055	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total Non-Christian	30,418	40,622	53,960	0.8	0.9	1.3
Indefinite	12,919	8,981	14,377	0.3	0.2	0.3
No religion	33,204	253,631	309,195	0.9	5.8	7.3
Total stating religion	3,854,841	4,335,686	4,248,462	100.0	100.0	100.0
No reply	383,060	265,494	528,633			
Total population	4,237,901	4,601,180	4,777,095			

(a) See text below table.

(b) So described on individual census schedules.

In population censuses in Australia there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religious denomination; this accounts for the relatively large number of persons in the category 'No reply' in the above table (representing 9.0, 5.8, and 11.07 per cent of the total population at the respective censuses). In the 1971 and 1976 Census schedules, the instruction '(If no religion write 'none')' was added to the question on religion and for 1971 this has resulted in a significant rise in the category 'No religion' and a fall in the category 'No reply' when compared with previous censuses. However, at the 1976 Census, there has been an increase in both categories 'No religion' and 'No reply'. This has affected the figures for the number of persons stating a religious denomination.

ABORIGINALS

Aboriginals have been enumerated at all population censuses, but the degree of coverage has varied substantially, improving progressively as the number of Aboriginals able to be contacted by census collectors has increased.

Following the repeal in 1967 of Section 127 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, the requirement that 'in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth, or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted', was removed. Consequently, it is no longer necessary, for purposes of the Constitution, to identify aboriginal natives in population censuses. For general statistical

purposes, however, the 1971 and 1976 Censuses continued the previous practice of seeking data relating to the racial origin of the population. For the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, the question on racial origin was re-designed and persons of mixed race were asked to indicate only one race—the race to which they considered themselves to belong. Because of this change, the data compiled for persons of Aboriginal descent at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses are not comparable with data compiled for earlier censuses.

The number of persons in New South Wales who identified themselves at the 1976 Census as being of Aboriginal origin was 40,450 (20,606 males and 19,844 females).

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The population of each of the Australian States and Territories at the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1979, is shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Census, 30 June		Estimated 30 June 1979
	1971(a)	1976(a)	
POPULATION			
New South Wales	4,679,400	4,914,300	5,078,500
Victoria	3,520,400	3,746,000	3,853,500
Queensland	1,881,400	2,111,700	2,197,400
South Australia	1,185,300	1,261,600	1,293,800
Western Australia	1,043,100	1,169,800	1,242,800
Tasmania	390,200	407,400	417,700
Northern Territory	91,900	101,400	115,900
Australian Capital Territory	145,600	203,300	222,300
Australia	12,937,200	13,915,500	14,421,900
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (per cent)			
New South Wales	36.17	35.32	35.21
Victoria	27.21	26.92	26.72
Queensland	14.54	15.18	15.24
South Australia	9.16	9.07	8.97
Western Australia	8.06	8.41	8.62
Tasmania	3.02	2.93	2.90
Northern Territory	0.71	0.73	0.80
Australian Capital Territory	1.13	1.46	1.54
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census results adjusted for under-enumeration — see the subsection 'Post-enumeration Survey' earlier in this section.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent, which was faster than that of any other Australian State except Queensland (where the rate was 1.11 per cent).

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales (1.98 per cent) was lower than in any other State, the average for Australia as a whole being 2.46 per cent.

Between 1954 and 1966, the rate of population increase in New South Wales was the second lowest, being lower than that in all other States except Tasmania. In the intercensal periods, 1966 to 1971 and 1971 to 1976, the average annual rates of increase were 1.66 per cent and 0.98 per cent respectively while the averages for Australia for the same periods were 1.92 per cent and 1.47 per cent.

Sydney is the sixth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population by Calcutta, London, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. A comparison of the principal urban centres of the Australian States and Territories is shown in the next table.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES (a) OF AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1979

Capital city (a)	Estimated Population 30 June 1979	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)	Capital city (a)	Estimated Population 30 June 1979	Proportion of population of whole State or Territory (per cent)
<i>Sydney</i>	3,193,300	62.9	<i>Perth</i>	884,200	71.1
<i>Melbourne</i>	2,739,700	71.1	<i>Canberra(b)</i>	220,900	99.4
<i>Brisbane</i>	1,015,200	46.2	<i>Hobart</i>	168,450	40.3
<i>Adelaide</i>	933,300	72.1	<i>Darwin</i>	(c) 54,603	(c) 47.1

(a) On the basis of statistical division boundaries as delimited at 30 June 1979.
(c) Relates to 4 July 1979.

(b) Relates to Canberra City District.

OVERSEAS MIGRATION

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (as given in this section) represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in or departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended stay or residence was New South Wales (in the case of arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living, or as having spent most time, in New South Wales (in the case of departures). The figures should not be taken to represent complete overseas migration to or from New South Wales. Transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, passengers on most pleasure sea cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, and all members of the crews of ships and aircraft, are excluded from the figures. The earliest statistics shown in this Year Book relate to the year 1974, when changes in definitions and procedures were introduced which affected comparability with statistics for earlier years.

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to the length of their stay, as stated by travellers on arrival in or departure from Australia. In the classification:

Permanent Movement covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad.

Long-term Movement comprises—in the case of arrivals: Australian residents returning from abroad after an absence of twelve months or more and visitors arriving with the intention of staying in Australia for at least twelve months; and in the case of departures: Australian residents leaving with the intention of staying abroad for at least twelve months and visitors leaving after a stay of twelve months or more.

Short-term Movement covers all arrivals and departures of passengers whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than twelve months.

The intended length of stay (as stated by residents departing and non-residents arriving) represents the traveller's intention at the time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The statistics of overseas travellers are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements by sea regardless of period of stay and all movements by air which are permanent or have a period of stay of more than twelve months are fully enumerated. Movements by air which have a period of stay equal to or less than twelve months are sampled and statistics relating to these movements are estimates which are subject to sampling errors and, therefore, they may differ from figures that would be obtained from full enumeration. A measure of the difference which may be expected is given by the 'standard error' of the estimate, and details of estimates of standard errors will be provided by this Bureau on request.

Detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Population and Migration* (Catalogue No. 3101.1).

The next table shows, for New South Wales, particulars of overseas arrivals and departures in each of the last six years.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, N.S.W.: TYPE OF MOVEMENT

Type of movement	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
ARRIVALS						
Permanent and long-term movements—						
Males	40,561	23,835	27,338	31,098	31,832	35,183
Females	37,827	25,702	26,126	29,197	28,863	31,782
Short-term movement—						
Australian residents—						
Males	172,401	195,363	204,153	210,315	229,763	252,490
Females	147,768	178,327	197,441	195,931	205,397	227,650
Visitors—						
Males	140,880	133,001	143,922	149,946	174,342	206,608
Females	107,178	105,481	109,649	115,544	130,696	169,562
Total movement—						
Males	353,842	352,199	375,413	391,359	435,937	494,281
Females	292,773	309,510	333,216	340,672	364,956	428,993
Persons	646,615	661,709	708,629	732,031	800,893	923,275
DEPARTURES						
Permanent and long-term movements—						
Males	24,936	22,951	21,882	19,671	19,411	18,913
Females	21,917	20,249	20,302	18,047	16,889	16,162
Short-term movement—						
Australian residents—						
Males	176,039	198,752	205,435	213,542	238,197	265,239
Females	156,108	184,876	198,760	191,756	210,441	231,863
Visitors—						
Males	172,152	157,503	157,098	165,123	181,515	226,206
Females	125,897	122,832	113,086	115,829	134,901	173,732
Total movement—						
Males	373,127	379,206	384,415	398,336	439,122	510,357
Females	303,922	327,957	332,148	325,632	362,231	421,757
Persons	677,049	707,163	716,563	723,968	801,353	932,114
EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES						
Permanent and long-term movements—						
Males	15,625	884	5,456	11,427	12,421	16,270
Females	15,910	5,453	5,824	11,150	11,974	15,620
Short-term movement—						
Australian residents—						
Males	(-) 3,638	(-) 3,389	(-) 1,282	(-) 3,227	(-) 8,434	(-) 12,749
Females	(-) 8,340	(-) 6,549	(-) 1,319	4,175	(-) 5,044	(-) 4,213
Visitors—						
Males	(-) 31,272	(-) 24,502	(-) 13,176	(-) 15,177	(-) 7,173	(-) 19,598
Females	(-) 18,719	(-) 17,351	(-) 3,437	(-) 285	(-) 4,205	(-) 4,170
Total movement—						
Males	(-) 19,285	(-) 27,007	(-) 9,002	(-) 6,977	(-) 3,185	(-) 16,076
Females	(-) 11,149	(-) 18,447	1,068	15,040	2,725	7,236
Persons	(-) 30,434	(-) 45,454	(-) 7,934	8,063	(-) 460	(-) 8,840

NOTE. The sign (—) denotes an excess of departures over arrivals.

There was a sharp decline in permanent and long-term arrivals between 1974 and 1975, resulting in a similar decline in the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over departures. However, the period from 1975 to 1979 has seen a recovery in the level of arrivals which, together with a continuing steady decrease in the number of permanent and long-term departures, has resulted in a recovery of the excess of permanent and long-term arrivals over departures to the level experienced in 1974.

In the period from 1974 to 1979, the levels of short-term movement have continued to rise substantially. The number of visitors arriving from overseas in 1979 was fifty-two per cent higher than it was in 1974, and the number of Australian residents departing to overseas countries on a short-term basis increased by fifty per cent.

OVERSEAS IMMIGRATION

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's growth. Immigration programmes are now determined triennially in the light of existing economic and social conditions in Australia. The aims of the Commonwealth Government's current policy, which was announced in 1978, are to reflect the needs of Australia, now and in the future; to extend family reunion migration, consistent with employment opportunities; and to ensure that immigration policies are responsive to humanitarian, compassionate, and other special needs.

The nine principles, on which the Government based its policy are: the Commonwealth Government alone should determine who will be admitted to Australia; migrant entry criteria should be developed on the basis of benefit to the Australian community and the social, economic, and related requirements within Australia; the size and composition of migrant intakes should not jeopardise social cohesiveness and harmony within the Australian community; immigration policy should be applied on a basis which is non-discriminatory (i.e. applied consistently to all applicants regardless of their race, colour, nationality, descent, national or ethnic origin, or sex); applicants should be considered for migration as individuals or individual family units, not as community groups; eligibility and suitability standards for migrants will reflect Australian social mores and Australian law; migration to Australia should be for permanent settlement; enclave settlement will not be encouraged; and immigrants should integrate into Australian society.

There are four broad categories of immigrants: family reunion (i.e. immediate family members, including fiancé(e)s, sponsored by residents of Australia); general eligibility (i.e. independent applicants and employment nominees); refugees; and special eligibility (i.e. citizens and Commonwealth residents of New Zealand, Britons with an Australian-born parent or grandparent, entrepreneurs, and self-supporting retired persons).

A new method of selecting migrants known as the Numerical Multifactor Assessment System (NUMAS) was introduced on 1 January 1979. This involves the application of numerical weightings to the assessment procedure. Factors considered cover family ties with Australia, occupational skills and demand for those skills, qualifications, literacy, knowledge of the English language, and prospects of successful settlement.

Assisted Immigration

Since World War II, immigration has played a prominent part in the Commonwealth Government's policies for national development, and successive Commonwealth governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries. Currently, the personal contribution towards passage costs by assisted migrants 18 years of age and over is \$200, provided travel is on transport arranged by the Commonwealth Government. The contribution for a married couple, or a family group with any number of children under 18 years of age is \$300 (no contribution is required from those under 18 years of age).

Migrant Settlement

A number of services are provided to assist migrants to settle in Australia.

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the persons and organisations nominating them. Assisted migrants nominated by the Commonwealth Government are offered initial accommodation in five government migrant centres in New South Wales (four in Sydney and one in Wollongong), and families may be eligible for a six-month tenancy of a furnished self-contained flat. Most newly-arrived Indo-Chinese refugees are also accommodated initially at these migrant centres.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs provides a migrant social welfare service staffed by professional social workers, welfare officers, and supporting staff. The Department also provides the Telephone Interpreter Service which

currently operates in the Sydney, Wollongong, Albury, and Queanbeyan areas. In addition, the Ethnic Affairs Commission (New South Wales Premier's Department) provides a community interpreter and information service and is staffed by 32 full-time interpreters at its head office and four regional offices and a panel of approximately 270 casual interpreters covering about 60 languages. The Commission also has a translation unit which provides translation services to all State Government authorities and to individuals for court, police, accident, and crisis situations.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Scheme, grants are paid by the Commonwealth Government to selected organisations providing welfare services to migrants for the purpose of employing professional welfare workers. Some 36 Agencies in New South Wales are currently in receipt of grants under this scheme. 'Once only' subsidy grants of up to \$5,000 are also provided to assist ethnic or other voluntary organisations to fund new approaches to migrant welfare delivery, or to support existing ones. A total of 20 grants, amounting to \$77,750, were allocated in New South Wales during 1980.

A Migrant Settlement Council, comprising representatives of relevant State and Commonwealth Departments and members with experience in the work of the ethnic communities and voluntary agencies, has been established in New South Wales to advise the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs on the settlement of migrants and refugees in this State and on the effectiveness of programmes and services provided to facilitate settlement.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has located a Settlement Officer at each migrant centre to encourage co-ordination and development of initial settlement programmes and activities for migrants resident at the centre. The programmes and activities include sessions conducted in the 'home' language of the migrant to provide basic orientation to life in Australia and assistance and counselling in respect of employment, housing, and general welfare, in addition to full or part-time English courses.

The Commonwealth Government, in conjunction with State and other educational authorities, funds a comprehensive adult migrant education programme which provides for initial settlement orientation as well as instruction in the English language in two phases. The first phase is directed at newly-arrived migrants and refugees to provide first English language learning opportunities and information about living in Australia. The second, or on-going phase, provides subsequent and sequential learning opportunities. Tuition is provided free of charge, in day and evening classes, part-time and full-time courses, correspondence, radio and television lessons, and courses at the workplace (see also the section 'Other Post-school Education' in Chapter 7 'Education'). A volunteer home tutor programme helps to meet the needs of men and women who are unable to take advantage of other learning opportunities. Special tuition in English for children is provided within the school system. The Commonwealth Government provides funds for this purpose mainly through the Schools Commission (see also the sections 'Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance for Schools' and 'Provision for Atypical Children' in Chapter 7 'Education').

Citizenship

The *Australian Citizenship Act* 1948 created the status of 'Australian citizenship'. Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by descent for persons born outside Australia if, for those born in wedlock, either parent was an Australian citizen, or, for those born out of wedlock, the mother was either an Australian citizen or a British subject ordinarily resident in Australia (subject to registration of the birth at an Australian consulate), and (c) by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed under the Act. To qualify for grant of citizenship all settlers must have lived in Australia for three years (including one year of continuous residence immediately prior to the granting of citizenship). Apart from residential qualifications, applicants must have attained the age of 18 years, be of sound mind, be of good character, intend to live permanently in Australia and have an adequate knowledge of English and of

the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. All are required to take an oath, or make an affirmation, of allegiance.

Marriage to a foreign national has no effect on Australian citizenship. Persons of foreign nationality who marry Australian citizens do not automatically acquire Australian citizenship, but may be granted Australian citizenship upon application under easier conditions than those which normally apply. Certain Australian citizens (e.g. persons born overseas and granted Australian citizenship) may have dual nationality, i.e. they may be regarded by the authorities in the country of their birth as a national of that country. Consequently, they may be subject to the obligations and entitled to the rights of citizens of the other country, if they visit it.

The following table shows the number of certificates granted in 1979 and in the period 1947 to 1979 and the previous nationality of the recipients.

**CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO RESIDENTS OF N.S.W.:
PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF RECIPIENTS**

Nationality	1947 to 1979	1979	Nationality	1947 to 1979	1979
American (U.S.A.)	1,353	44	Lebanese	21,905	1,111
Argentinian	1,416	161	Lithuanian	2,399	1
Austrian	4,408	96	Norwegian	542	10
Belgian	499	10	Peruvian	556	73
Chilean	2,101	308	Polish	19,719	110
Chinese	6,580	470	Portuguese	1,816	225
Czechoslovak	6,622	58	Romanian	1,364	16
Danish	1,192	35	Russian	6,515	109
Dutch	17,866	160	Spanish	2,944	216
Egyptian (U.A.R.)	5,802	132	Swedish	437	9
Estonian	2,568	2	Swiss	1,892	89
Filipino	2,421	522	Syrian	1,597	120
Finnish	1,407	44	Turkish	1,152	150
French	2,834	176	Ukrainian	5,978	3
German	15,709	266	British—		
Greek	50,707	1,362	Citizen of—		
Hungarian	13,813	69	United Kingdom (a)	29,030	3,614
Iranian	592	128	Other Commonwealth countries (a)	12,611	2,490
Iraqi	1,603	56	Uruguayan	3,170	380
Israeli	2,346	69	Vietnamese	540	190
Italian	50,743	1,763	Yugoslav	39,426	2,813
Jordanian	1,411	60	Stateless	4,854	138
Korean	535	195	Other	6,827	1,028
Latvian	5,053	3			
			Total granted	364,855	19,084

(a) Relates to the years 1974 to 1979 only. Prior to 1 December 1973, British subjects acquired Australian citizenship by registration or notification instead of naturalisation.

A citizenship certificate covers the person being granted citizenship and any children of whom he (or she) is the responsible parent or guardian. The children covered by the above certificates granted in 1979 numbered 2,454.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Population and Dwellings: Summary Tables, N.S.W., 1976 Census of Population and Housing* (Catalogue No. 2409.0), *Population and Dwellings: Cross-classified Tables, N.S.W., 1976 Census of Population and Housing* (2418.0), *Estimated Age Distribution of the Population: States and Territories of Australia* (3201.0), *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0), *Internal Migration, Australia* (3408.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Population and Migration* (Catalogue No. 3101.1), *Estimated Population of Municipalities and Shires* (3206.1), *Population and Elements of Increase in Population of Local Government Areas between Censuses* (3207.1).

Other Publications: Annual report of Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, *Australian Immigration, Consolidated Statistics* (Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs).

VITAL STATISTICS

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1856. Births, deaths, and marriages must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1973, which replaced the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899, from 1 January 1974. The registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, and the civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages, are governed by the (Commonwealth) *Marriage Act* 1961 which came fully into operation on 1 September 1963, and superseded State legislation formerly dealing with these matters.

The administration of civil registration in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. With the introduction of the new Act from 1 January 1974, a new registration system of regional registries (currently located at Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong), using the latest techniques of data processing and recording, was implemented and district registrars and assistant district registrars were renamed local registrars. The function of all local registrars now has become one of receiving and checking forms of information of births and deaths and despatching these documents to the appropriate regional registry for processing and registration. Copies of the registrations of births and deaths are despatched to the appropriate local registrar to permit certified copies and extracts of registrations to be issued.

Births, deaths, and marriages of full-blood Aboriginals are registered, but the births and deaths of full-blood Aboriginals, which could be distinguished, were excluded from the vital statistics of the State from 1933 to 1966. Following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967, births and deaths of full-blood Aboriginals have been included in the vital statistics of New South Wales from 1 January 1967 and the figures for the year 1966 have been adjusted to include such events.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Information for the registration of all births is required to be furnished to a local registrar or a regional registry within one month after the birth—a declaration and other evidence may be required after the expiration of that period.

Still-births are required to be registered in a separate register of still-births which is kept, for a period of 2 years, by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages for statistical and medical research purposes only. (The statistics of deaths in New South Wales exclude still-births.)

Prior to 1 January 1969, a still-born child was defined as 'any child of seven months' gestation or over, not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.' From 1 January 1969, under amended legislation, a still-born child is defined as a child who is of at least twenty weeks' gestation, or at least 400 grammes weight at delivery, and has not breathed after delivery.

In the case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the occupier of the house or place in which the death occurs, or a relative, is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within one month. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order for burial issued by a coroner, a medical certificate of cause of death, or a notice of intention to sign a medical certificate of cause of death. A certificate issued by medical practitioners or a coroner is required to be produced to the medical referee for the crematorium prior to him authorising the cremation of a dead body.

MARRIAGES

Marriages may be celebrated only by a minister of religion registered as an authorised celebrant, by an authorised civil celebrant, or by a designated State officer. Notice of the intended marriage must be given to the celebrant at least one full calendar month before the marriage. A minister or civil celebrant, or State officer (includes local registrars) who celebrates a marriage must transmit an official certificate of the marriage to the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages at Sydney within 14 days for registration. The *Marriage Act* 1961 provides that the marriage of persons under 18 years of age (under 21 years of age prior to 1 July 1973) is not permitted without the consent of parents or guardians or (where this is not obtainable) of a magistrate or some other prescribed authority. The Act also provides that the minimum age at which persons are legally free to marry is 18 years for males and 16 years for females, but that a judge or magistrate may, in exceptional circumstances, make an order authorising the marriage of a male who has reached age 16 years or a female who has reached age 14 years, subject to certain conditions.

At 1 January 1980, there were 4,908 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Roman Catholic 1,668, Church of England 916, Uniting Church 557, Baptist 323, Salvation Army 259, Presbyterian 210, Seventh Day Adventist 198, Churches of Christ 111, Latter Day Saints 85, Orthodox 76, Jehovah's Witnesses 72, Assemblies of God 53, Christian Brethren 41, Lutheran 40, Full Gospel Church 30, Jewish 24, and other denominations 245. In addition, 126 persons were registered as civil celebrants. Following the formation of the Uniting Church in Australia in 1977 (which was established as a result of the amalgamation of the Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and a minority of Presbyterian churches formerly affiliated with the Presbyterian Church of Australia), no longer are there any Methodist and Congregational marriage celebrants registered as ministers of religion of a recognised denomination.

MARRIAGES

The average annual number of marriages registered in New South Wales and the crude marriage rates (i.e. the number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population) for periods since 1946 are as follows:

Period	Average annual number of marriages	Marriage rate	Period	Average annual number of marriages	Marriage rate
1946-50	30,163	9.90	1961-65	31,788	7.86
1951-55	28,483	8.41	1966-70	39,216	8.96
1956-60	28,433	7.70	1971-75	40,313	8.42

Marriage rates for 1971 and later years have been calculated on estimates of population based on the final results of the 1976 Census (adjusted for under-enumeration) and, because earlier estimates of population were not adjusted for under-enumeration, earlier marriage rates are not strictly comparable.

The number of marriages registered and crude rates per 1,000 of mean population in recent years were:

Year	Number of marriages	Marriage rate	Year	Number of marriages	Marriage rate
1974	39,327	8.12	1977	36,159	7.30
1975	36,958	7.57	1978	35,904	7.16
1976	38,487	7.83	1979	36,906	7.27

The marriage rate, after rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947 following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, declined steadily to 7.68 in 1956. It fluctuated between 7.50 and 7.95 during the period 1957 to 1964, then rose to 9.48 in 1970, reflecting the increase (resulting from increased numbers of births in the nineteen-forties) in the proportion of the population aged 20-24 years. The rate has generally fallen in each year since, except for 1976 and again in 1979 when it increased slightly to 7.83 and 7.27 per 1,000 of mean population respectively. The rate in 1978 was 7.16, the lowest since the early 'thirties.

The crude marriage rate for Australia reflects similar fluctuations to New South Wales. The rate in 1979 was 7.24 per 1,000 of mean population.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in the years since 1974.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms			Total	Brides		
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced		Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
1974	34,271	1,230	3,826	39,327	34,334	1,323	3,670
1975	31,483	1,203	4,272	36,958	31,510	1,305	4,143
1976	29,919	1,368	7,200	38,487	30,249	1,537	6,701
1977	27,636	1,169	7,334	36,139	27,870	1,346	6,943
1978	27,480	1,180	7,244	35,904	27,785	1,324	6,795
1979	27,996	1,208	7,702	36,906	28,368	1,420	7,118

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MARRIED							
1974	87.1	3.1	9.7	100	87.3	3.4	9.3
1975	85.2	3.3	11.6	100	85.3	3.5	11.2
1976	77.7	3.6	18.7	100	78.6	4.0	17.4
1977	76.5	3.2	20.3	100	77.1	3.7	19.2
1978	76.5	3.3	20.2	100	77.4	3.7	18.9
1979	75.9	3.3	20.9	100	76.9	3.8	19.3

Remarriage was greater among widowers than widows up to 1945, except for a short period after World War I, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. However, in the years since World War II, the number of widows remarrying has exceeded the number of widowers.

Remarriages of divorcees increased steadily over the years until 1953, and remained fairly steady until 1965, when the steady increase re-commenced. The large increase in 1976 was due to the introduction of the *Family Law Act* 1975 which came into effect on 1 January 1976. The number of divorces made absolute for the years 1975 to 1979 in New South Wales were 10,737, 22,157, 15,785, 13,797 and 12,606 respectively. Since 1945, remarriages of divorcees have exceeded those of widowers and widows in each year. The ratio of divorcees remarrying to widowers and widows remarrying has increased steadily since 1965 when it was 1.8 to 1; in 1979 this ratio was 5.6 to 1.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1979, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table. Further details of the age and conjugal condition of persons marrying are given in the annual Subject Bulletin *Marriages* (Catalogue No. 3305.1).

MARRIAGES, N.S.W., 1979: AGE AT MARRIAGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at marriage (years)	Conjugal condition at marriage							
	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 20	1,302	—	—	1,302	6,660	—	15	6,675
20 to 24	14,323	4	198	14,525	15,278	41	770	16,089
25 to 29	8,266	29	1,457	9,752	4,435	76	1,812	6,323
30 to 34	2,547	50	1,826	4,423	1,214	96	1,666	2,976
35 to 44	1,102	140	2,285	3,527	570	241	1,802	2,613
45 to 59	386	441	1,629	2,456	166	572	940	1,678
60 or more	70	544	307	921	45	394	113	552
All ages	27,996	1,208	7,702	36,906	28,368	1,420	7,118	36,906

A percentage age distribution of bridegrooms and brides in each of the last six years is given in the next table.

PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, N.S.W.

Year	Bridegrooms					Brides				
	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 years and over
1974	7.45	49.32	23.27	13.37	6.59	29.63	44.28	12.78	8.51	4.80
1975	6.63	47.74	23.58	14.89	7.16	28.45	43.28	13.18	9.93	5.17
1976	5.18	42.74	24.35	18.17	9.55	23.80	41.10	15.31	13.31	6.47
1977	4.47	41.54	25.04	19.63	9.33	21.83	41.85	16.13	13.91	6.29
1978	4.08	40.26	25.71	20.84	9.11	19.88	42.57	16.48	15.03	6.05
1979	3.53	39.36	26.42	21.54	9.15	18.09	43.59	17.13	15.14	6.04

In 1921, 4 per cent of bridegrooms and 21 per cent of brides marrying were under 21 years of age, and these proportions increased to 15 per cent (bridegrooms) and 43 per cent (brides) in 1972. Legislative changes in 1973 reduced the permissible age, without parental consent, from 21 to 18 years. Since 1973, the proportions of bridegrooms and brides marrying under 20 years of age to total marriages have steadily declined to 9 per cent (bridegrooms) and 29 per cent (brides) in 1979.

The following table shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in each of the last six years. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is between 2 and 3 years, the males being the older. There is a tendency for this difference to be slowly reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, about 4 years older than women who remarry.

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE, N.S.W.

(years)

Year	Average age at marriage of—				Year	Average age at marriage of—			
	All bridegrooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters		All bridegrooms	Bachelors	All brides	Spinsters
1974	27.2	24.8	24.4	22.1	1977	29.1	25.4	26.1	22.8
1975	27.6	25.0	24.8	22.3	1978	29.3	25.7	26.3	23.0
1976	29.0	25.3	25.9	22.7	1979	29.5	25.8	26.4	23.1

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the years 1941 to 1974 they fell by over two years for both bachelors and spinsters. For 1975 and later years there has been a significant upturn in the average ages of contracting parties. For 1979, the average age of all bridegrooms and all brides was comparable to those averages of the early 'twenties. The modal age for marriage (i.e. that single age having the highest recorded number of marriages) is lower than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms at 22 years, until 1972 when the modal age for both brides and bridegrooms fell by 1 year. Since 1974, the modal age for bridegrooms has risen to 22 years and that for brides has remained steady at 20 years.

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1979, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 24,054 or 65 per cent of the total.

The number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal religious denominations were Roman Catholic (7,779 or 21 per cent), Church of England (7,228 or 20 per cent), Uniting Church (4,501 or 12 per cent) and Presbyterian (1,450 or 4 per cent). Those contracted before State officers (which includes registrars) numbered 5,395 (or 15 per cent of the total) whilst 7,457 marriages (or 20 per cent of the total) were celebrated by civil celebrants registered under Section 39(2) of the *Marriage Act* 1961.

Since 1971, when 86 per cent of all marriages were performed by ministers of religion, there has been a significant swing towards 'non-religious' ceremonies (particularly those performed by civil celebrants) which accounted for 35 per cent of all marriages in 1979.

DIVORCES

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

BIRTHS

LIVE BIRTHS

Movements in the crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) prior to 1948 are discussed in earlier issues of this Year Book. From 1948 until 1962 the rate remained fairly steady at 21 or 22 per thousand, but then a rapid decrease followed, until in both 1966 and 1967 the rate had fallen to 18.35. This fall was due partly to the increased use of oral contraceptives, and to the increasing tendency to defer having children during the early years of marriage. From 1968 to 1971, the rate rose each year, reaching 21.04 in 1971 when the number of live births increased by 10,018 (11 per cent) over the number registered in the previous year. This rise was probably due to the increasing number of females reaching child-bearing age. From 1972 to 1979, the rate declined significantly reaching 15.19 in 1979, the lowest ever recorded in New South Wales.

From 1 January 1968 the criterion for differentiating between a live birth and a still-birth for statistical purposes was slightly changed to accord with international recommendations (see text relating to 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section).

Statistics of the live births in New South Wales since 1916 are summarised in the next table. Birth rates for 1971 and later years have been calculated on estimates of population based on the final results of the 1976 Census (adjusted for under-enumeration) and, because earlier estimates of population were not adjusted for under-enumeration, earlier birth rates are not strictly comparable.

LIVE BIRTHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Period	Number of live births			Birth rate (b)	Masculinity rate (c)
	Males	Females	Total		
Annual average—					
1916-20	26,441	25,108	51,549	26.29	105.3
1921-25	27,823	26,626	54,449	24.74	104.5
1926-30	27,401	25,917	53,318	21.77	105.7
1931-35	23,071	21,896	44,967	17.29	105.4
1936-40	24,361	23,318	47,679	17.51	104.5
1941-45	28,997	27,586	56,583	19.79	105.1
1946-50	35,398	33,459	68,857	22.60	105.8
1951-55	37,796	35,941	73,737	21.78	105.2
1956-60	40,889	38,724	79,613	21.55	105.6
1961-65	42,586	40,311	82,897	20.49	105.6
1966-70	42,368	40,191	82,559	18.87	105.4
1971-75	46,025	43,606	89,631	18.71	105.5
Year—					
1974	44,465	41,697	86,162	17.80	106.6
1975	41,646	39,272	80,918	16.56	106.0
1976	40,103	38,389	78,492	15.97	104.5
1977	39,908	38,088	77,996	15.74	104.8
1978	39,698	38,075	77,773	15.52	104.3
1979	39,679	37,455	77,134	15.19	105.9

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966. See text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section. (b) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population. See text. (c) Number of male live births per 100 female live births.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1946 is as follows:

Period	Number	Year	Number
1946-50	2,902	1974	8,371
1951-55	2,975	1975	8,291
1956-60	3,741	1976	7,991
1961-65	5,059	1977	8,219
1966-70	6,654	1978	8,612
1971-75	8,966	1979	9,036

The ratio per cent of ex-nuptial live births to total live births in New South Wales since 1946 is as follows:

Period	Ratio per cent to total live births	Year	Ratio per cent to total live births
1946-50	4.21	1974	9.72
1951-55	4.03	1975	10.25
1956-60	4.70	1976	10.18
1961-65	6.10	1977	10.54
1966-70	8.06	1978	11.07
1971-75	10.00	1979	11.71

In the last one hundred years, the number of female births has not exceeded that of male births in any year, the smallest proportion being 102 males to 100 females (which was recorded in 1901). Over the thirty-year period to 1979, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1956 (when it was 107.4 to 100), and lowest in 1958 (when it was 104.0 to 100).

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births remained fairly constant (at about 5 per cent of live births) from 1920 to 1936. Between 1936 and 1957, the proportion generally declined but since 1958 it has increased steadily to reach the highest on record, 11.71 per cent, in 1979.

Crude birth rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia are given for the last six years in the following table. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

BIRTH RATES (a), AUSTRALIA

State or country	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
New South Wales	17.80	16.56	15.97	15.74	15.52	15.19
Victoria	18.01	16.65	16.19	15.74	15.41	14.99
Queensland	18.52	17.46	16.70	16.35	15.91	16.00
South Australia	16.33	15.95	15.02	15.09	14.41	14.29
Western Australia	18.08	17.73	17.66	17.25	16.86	16.47
Tasmania	18.52	17.26	16.44	16.40	16.41	16.17
Australia (b)	18.03	16.92	16.37	16.08	15.73	15.47

(a) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

Relative Fertility

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex composition of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages. This has been done in the following table, which shows the number of births per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in the census years 1933, 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976 and in the last two years.

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	1933	1961	1966	1971	1976	1978	1979
15-19	29.73	48.03	49.97	57.13	35.50	29.91	28.34
20-24	106.05	215.64	159.67	169.78	123.56	115.34	108.82
25-29	119.68	210.30	172.11	189.76	144.32	144.40	143.16
30-34	94.39	124.59	99.91	99.18	75.04	76.41	76.23
35-39	59.23	58.04	46.18	42.46	24.96	24.52	24.80
40-44	24.04	16.72	12.52	10.67	5.25	4.58	4.52
15-44	72.57	108.38	88.60	100.15	74.27	70.90	68.95

There has been a long-term downward trend in fertility of women aged 35 years or more reflecting the increasing tendency towards the limitation of family size. For younger women of child-bearing age this downward trend did not occur until 1972. During the inter-censal period 1971-76 the fertility rates fell dramatically for all age groups of child-bearing women. The total fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years) fell from 100.15 in 1971 to 74.27 in 1976. Since 1976, the fertility rates have continued to fall for women aged less than 25 years whilst the rates for older women have remained fairly stable. By 1979, the total fertility rate was down to 68.95, 5.0 per cent lower than it was in the depression year of 1933.

The low fertility rates for all age groups in 1933 followed the economic recession of the early 'thirties. In 1947, the rates were increased by the general demobilisation of servicemen after World War II. The lower rates reflected in the figures shown for 1966 show the tendency for women to continue working after marriage, and thus to defer having children in the early years of marriage. However, the rates gradually increased to peak in 1971 and then have steadily declined. This decline probably reflects the uncertainty created by significant social and economic changes which have occurred since the early 1970's.

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 36.9 per cent higher in 1947 than in 1933, 21.1 per cent lower in 1966 than in 1947, 14.7 per cent higher in 1971

than in 1966, 24.1 per cent lower in 1976 than in 1971, and 4.9 per cent lower in 1979 than in 1976.

Age specific female fertility rates form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and, at each year of age, experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the *gross reproduction rate* and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period.

The *net reproduction rate* represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales in 1979, and during the three years around each previous census since 1954.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES, NEW SOUTH WALES

Reproduction rate										1953-55	1960-62	1965-67	1970-72	1975-77	1979
Gross	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.470	1.613	1.325	1.334	1.003	0.935
Net	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.414	1.561	1.284	1.296	0.980	0.913

Live Births Classified by Age of Mother

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers, classified by age group of the mother, is shown in the following table for the years 1974 and 1979.

LIVE BIRTHS, BY AGE OF MOTHER, N.S.W.

Age group (years)	Nuptial live births		Ex-nuptial live births		All live births	
	1974	1979	1974	1979	1974	1979
Under 15	—	—	37	23	37	23
15-19	5,903	2,971	3,464	3,152	9,367	6,123
20-24	25,518	19,437	2,558	3,089	28,076	22,526
25-29	29,418	27,303	1,311	1,618	30,729	28,921
30-34	12,184	14,167	653	787	12,837	14,954
35-39	3,827	3,634	256	296	4,083	3,930
40-44	883	559	79	66	962	625
45-49	58	27	7	4	65	31
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated	—	—	6	1	6	1
Total	77,791	68,098	8,371	9,036	86,162	77,134

Similar information for single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1).

Live Births Classified by Previous Issue of Mother

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1979, classified according to age of mother.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN A LIVE BIRTH, N.S.W., 1979
AGE OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE (a)

Age of mother (years)	Total married mothers	Average number of children (b)	Number of married mothers with previous issue (a) numbering						
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19	2,953	1.22	2,344	578	29	2	—	—	—
20-24	19,272	1.60	10,309	6,683	1,926	316	34	2	2
25-29	27,008	1.99	9,541	10,409	5,283	1,426	257	65	27
30-34	13,985	2.47	3,043	4,680	3,960	1,634	436	135	97
35-39	3,586	2.92	735	911	902	514	252	146	126
40-44	553	3.75	101	109	84	84	65	42	68
45-49	27	4.93	5	1	2	3	5	4	7
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	67,384	2.01	26,078	23,371	12,186	3,979	1,049	394	327
Per cent of total married mothers	100.00	—	38.70	34.68	18.08	5.90	1.56	0.58	0.49

(a) Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all still-born children are excluded. (b) Only the first live born child of the present confinement is included.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Births* (Catalogue No. 3306.1).

Over the years, there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers, to whom a live-born child was born during the year, has declined steadily from 3.90 in 1901 to 2.01 in 1979.

In 1894, 51 per cent of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent. When the information was next recorded in 1938, it had fallen to 23 per cent. The decline continued during World War II, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent. After 1947, the proportion gradually increased to 22.0 per cent in 1962, but has since declined each year to 9.0 per cent in 1979.

STILL-BIRTHS

From 1 January 1968, to accord with international recommendations, beating of the heart was adopted in lieu of breathing as the criterion of a live birth for statistical purposes and, from that date, any child registered as still-born whose heart beat after the complete expulsion or extraction from the mother was excluded from the statistics of still-births and counted as a live birth; these numbered 31 in 1968 and 44 in 1969.

From 1969 the definition of a still-birth for registration purposes was significantly amended in terms of the period of gestation and size of foetus at delivery—see text in sub-section 'Registration of Vital Statistics', earlier in this section. This change, which was also adopted for statistical purposes, resulted in an estimated increase of 26 per cent in the number of still-births registered in 1969. (The criterion of beating of the heart in lieu of breathing was retained for statistical purposes.)

The number of still-births in New South Wales in 1979 was 718 (383 males and 335 females), the lowest ever recorded.

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of still-births is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1979, the rate (still-births per 1,000 of all births, live and still) was 22.18 and 7.48 for ex-nuptial and nuptial still-births respectively.

Compulsory registration of still-births became effective on 1 April 1935. Details for each of the last six years are as follows:

STILL-BIRTHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Nuptiality	1974 (a)	1975 (a)	1976	1977	1978	1979
NUMBER						
Nuptial—						
Males	446	351	364	327	280	275
Females	425	323	324	279	295	238
Ex-nuptial—						
Males	82	56	82	92	78	108
Females	83	65	66	61	76	97
Total	1,036	795	836	759	729	718
RATE PER 1,000 OF ALL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)						
Nuptial	11.07	9.19	9.66	8.61	8.25	7.48
Ex-nuptial	19.33	14.38	18.18	18.28	17.57	22.18
Total	11.88	9.73	10.54	9.64	9.29	9.22

(a) As a result of procedural changes affecting the date of registration of still-births in the years 1974 and 1975, the figures for these years (although correct when combined) are not strictly comparable with each other or with previous and subsequent years. The effect of these changes cannot be precisely measured, but the numbers of still-births registered in 1976 and later years have been compiled on a comparable basis to that of 1973 and earlier years.

The percentage of ex-nuptial to total still-births in each of the last six years is as follows:

1974 15.93	1975 15.22	1976 17.70	1977 20.16	1978 21.12	1979 28.55
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

The number of male still-births per 100 female still-births in each of the last six years is as follows:

1974 103.94	1975 104.90	1976 114.36	1977 123.24	1978 96.50	1979 114.33
----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	----------------

The masculinity (number of males per 100 females) of still-births is usually considerably higher than that of live births—the annual average for the five year period 1974 to 1978 was 108.1 compared with 105.3 for live births and in 1979 was 114.3 for still-births compared with 105.9 for live births.

Statistics of still-births for each of the years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1).

PLURAL BIRTHS

During the year 1979, there were 813 cases of plural births in New South Wales. They consisted of 802 cases of twins, 10 cases of triplets and 1 case of quadruplets. The children born live as twins numbered 1,558 (829 males and 729 females), and 46 were still-born; the children born live as triplets numbered 30 (26 males and 4 females), and none were still-born; the quadruplets were live born and all female. Of the plural births, 82 cases of twins were ex-nuptial. There were no cases of ex-nuptial triplets or quadruplets.

Nineteen cases of quadruplets have been recorded—five between 1877 and 1897, and one in each of the years 1913, 1930, 1950, 1953, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1977 and 1979. One case of quintuplets was recorded in 1975 and one case of nonuplets (nine children) has been recorded, namely in 1971.

SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILL-BIRTHS

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births, and

plural births in the year 1979.

CONFINEMENTS AND CHILDREN BORN, N.S.W., 1979

Class of birth	Confinements		Children						
	Married mothers	Un-married mothers	Born living		Still-born		All births		
			Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Ex-nuptial	Total
Single births	67,137	9,077	66,658	8,884	479	193	67,137	9,077	76,214
Twins—									
Both living	691	76	1,382	152	—	—	1,382	152	1,534
One living, one still-born ..	24	—	24	—	24	—	48	—	48
Both still-born	5	6	—	—	10	12	10	12	22
Total twins	720	82	1,406	152	34	12	1,440	164	1,604
Triplets—									
All living	10	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	30
Two living, one still-born ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One living, two still-born ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All still-born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total triplets	10	—	30	—	—	—	30	—	30
Quadruplets	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
	67,868	9,159	68,098	9,036	513	205	68,611	9,241	77,852
Total	77,027		77,134		718				

LEGITIMATIONS

The (Commonwealth) *Marriage Act* 1961 provides that a child born before 1 September 1963, whose parents were not married to each other at the time of his birth but have subsequently married each other, becomes, by virtue of the marriage, the legitimate child of his parents from 1 September 1963. A child born after 1 September 1963, whose parents subsequently marry each other, becomes legitimated from the date of his birth. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the parents' marriage at the time of the child's birth, and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage.

The average annual number of legitimations registered for the period 1971 to 1975 was 1,584. In 1979, 1,398 children were registered as legitimated issue.

PARENTAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976, which became operative from 1 July 1977, removed the legal disabilities of ex-nuptial children and made better provision for recording parentage information in birth records.

The father of an ex-nuptial child may, but is not obliged to, furnish acknowledgement of paternity. In 1979, 61 per cent of all ex-nuptial live births registered were acknowledged by the father.

DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths except those of persons who were excluded from the death statistics of New South Wales. These persons have been included (following amendment of the Australian Constitution in 1967) from 1 January 1967. The figures for 1966 have been adjusted to include deaths of full-blood Aboriginals. In the period September 1939 to December 1941, the Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales (256 males) were included, but New South Wales

defence personnel who died outside the State were excluded. From 1 January 1942 to 30 June 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

The following table shows the average annual number of deaths in quinquennial periods since 1916 and the number of deaths in each of the last six years, together with the rate per 1,000 of mean population. Death rates for 1971 and later years have been calculated on estimates of population based on the final results of the 1976 Census (adjusted for under-enumeration) and, because earlier estimates of population were not adjusted for under-enumeration, earlier death rates are not strictly comparable.

DEATHS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Period	Number of deaths (excluding still-births)			Death rate (<i>b</i>)			Per cent of male to female rate
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Annual average—							
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
1956-60	19,119	14,883	34,002	10.28	8.11	9.20	127
1961-65	20,866	16,648	37,514	10.26	8.27	9.27	124
1966-70	22,822	18,427	41,249	10.41	8.46	9.44	123
1971-75	22,959	18,833	41,792	9.56	7.89	8.73	121
Year—							
1974	24,168	19,831	43,999	9.96	8.21	9.09	121
1975	22,319	18,178	40,497	9.13	7.45	8.29	123
1976	23,211	18,911	42,122	9.45	7.69	8.57	123
1977	21,999	18,381	40,380	8.89	7.41	8.15	120
1978	22,191	18,203	40,394	8.87	7.25	8.06	122
1979	21,320	17,497	38,817	8.41	6.88	7.65	122

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966—see text before table.
population. See text before table.

(b) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean

The rates shown are crude rates, with no allowance for changing age or sex composition of the population from year to year. In recent years there has been a significant reduction in mortality for most adult age groups resulting in lower crude rates.

DEATHS RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES

The next table shows the crude death rates for each of the Australian States and for Australia for each of the last six years. These rates make no allowance for the differences in sex and age composition of the respective populations.

DEATH RATES (a), AUSTRALIA

State or country	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
New South Wales	9.09	8.29	8.57	8.15	8.06	7.65
Victoria	8.40	7.93	8.21	7.79	7.62	7.55
Queensland	8.87	7.88	8.17	7.68	7.67	7.45
South Australia	8.28	7.94	7.92	7.66	7.58	7.47
Western Australia	6.96	6.95	6.61	6.60	6.38	6.46
Tasmania	8.72	8.26	8.32	7.96	8.00	7.58
Australia (b)	8.52	7.91	8.10	7.73	7.61	7.39

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age composition of a population largely determines the level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age composition of the population is analysed in the section 'Population' in this chapter. The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published in the annual Subject Bulletin *Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3307.1), and such data, summarised in broad age groups for the years 1974 to 1979 inclusive, are shown in the following table.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year	Total deaths (a)	Age at death (years)								
		0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 or more
MALES										
1974	24,168	1,012	182	666	554	795	2,332	4,688	6,351	7,573
1975	22,319	886	152	682	519	755	2,355	4,313	5,944	6,698
1976	23,211	796	174	685	540	812	2,260	4,414	6,220	7,300
1977	21,999	652	186	676	534	773	2,116	4,122	6,208	6,722
1978	22,191	703	138	720	579	800	2,047	4,228	6,057	6,914
1979	21,320	608	137	670	537	703	1,888	3,962	6,071	6,728
FEMALES										
1974	19,831	710	135	213	239	531	1,372	2,448	4,086	10,091
1975	18,178	597	100	217	245	492	1,156	2,256	3,980	9,133
1976	18,911	571	99	166	257	432	1,175	2,290	3,882	10,037
1977	18,381	514	102	235	248	496	1,129	2,315	3,899	9,442
1978	18,203	490	93	234	241	421	1,062	2,287	3,848	9,526
1979	17,497	438	95	227	243	394	991	2,055	3,766	9,283
PERSONS										
1974	43,999	1,722	317	879	793	1,326	3,704	7,136	10,437	17,664
1975	40,497	1,483	252	899	764	1,247	3,511	6,569	9,924	15,831
1976	42,122	1,367	273	851	797	1,244	3,435	6,704	10,102	17,337
1977	40,380	1,166	288	911	782	1,269	3,245	6,437	10,107	16,164
1978	40,394	1,193	231	954	820	1,221	3,109	6,515	9,905	16,440
1979	38,817	1,046	232	897	780	1,097	2,879	6,017	9,837	16,011

(a) Includes a small number of cases, 21 in 1979, where age at death was not stated.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the three years around each of the censuses of 1954, 1961, 1966, and 1971 and for 1979 is shown in the following table.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, AUSTRALIA

At age	(years)					(years)				
	Males					Females				
	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67 (a)	1970-72 (a)	1979 (a)	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67 (a)	1970-72 (a)	1979 (a)
0	67.14	67.92	67.63	67.90	70.79	72.75	74.18	74.15	74.60	77.76
10	59.53	59.93	59.50	59.66	61.97	64.78	65.92	65.75	66.08	68.81
20	50.10	50.40	49.98	50.19	52.42	55.06	56.16	56.00	56.35	59.01
30	40.90	41.12	40.72	40.94	43.18	45.43	46.49	46.34	46.67	49.31
40	31.65	31.84	31.44	31.61	33.76	36.00	36.99	36.85	37.16	39.66
50	22.92	23.13	22.76	22.87	24.86	27.03	27.92	27.83	28.10	30.40
60	15.47	15.60	15.27	15.35	17.06	18.78	19.51	19.52	19.74	21.78
70	9.59	9.77	9.52	9.51	10.76	11.62	12.19	12.23	12.39	14.09
80	5.47	5.57	5.51	5.52	6.27	6.30	6.68	6.72	6.88	7.83
90	2.93	3.02	3.05	3.15	3.18	3.24	3.48	3.53	3.73	3.75
100	n.a.	n.a.	1.82	2.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.04	2.13	n.a.

(a) The population and death figures used in the calculations include particulars of full-blood Aboriginals for the complete period. For the earlier periods particulars of full-blood Aboriginals are excluded.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths of Children under 1 Year of Age (excluding Still-births)

During the year 1979, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 878 which was equivalent to a rate of 11.38 per 1,000 live births. These figures exclude still-births, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1916 and for the last six years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (a), N.S.W.

Period	Deaths under one year of age			Death rate (b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Annual average—						
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
1956-60	1,023	747	1,770	25.01	19.31	22.24
1961-65	964	721	1,685	22.64	17.88	20.32
1966-70(c)	927	641	1,567	21.86	15.95	18.98
1971-75	883	621	1,505	19.19	14.24	16.79
Year—						
1974	846	582	1,428	19.03	13.96	16.57
1975	738	493	1,231	17.72	12.55	15.21
1976	674	478	1,152	16.81	12.45	14.68
1977	530	423	953	13.28	11.11	12.22
1978	600	404	1,004	15.11	10.61	12.91
1979	510	368	878	12.85	9.83	11.38

(a) Full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966 — see text in subsection 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section. (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births. (c) From 1 January 1968, includes children whose heart beat after delivery but who did not breathe — see text in subsection 'Births', earlier in this section.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933, below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and below 20 per 1,000 in 1963. In 1979 the rate (11.38) was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been a pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the five years 1916 to 1920 the excess was 26 per cent, and in the five years 1971 to 1975 it was 35 per cent. In 1979 the excess was 31 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. Most mothers utilise the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals, and in 1978-79, the number of babies born in public hospitals in New South Wales was equal to approximately 96 per cent of all births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters 'Health Services' and 'Welfare Services'.

Infantile Mortality by Age

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1979, 61 per cent occurred within a week of birth, 69 per cent within one month, and 81 per cent within three months. The following table shows the number of deaths by sex at various ages under one year in New South Wales for the last six years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, N.S.W.: AGE AT DEATH

Year	Age at death						Total under 1 year
	Under 1 week	1-3 weeks	Under 1 month	1-2 months	3-5 months	6-11 months	
MALES							
1974	566	55	621	87	89	49	846
1975	497	49	546	79	68	45	738
1976	452	39	491	70	66	47	674
1977	331	51	382	69	52	27	530
1978	363	47	410	84	55	51	600
1979	305	47	352	57	65	36	510
FEMALES							
1974	400	36	436	41	59	46	582
1975	320	31	351	55	44	43	493
1976	299	48	347	43	49	39	478
1977	258	43	301	37	46	39	423
1978	256	19	275	48	43	38	404
1979	231	27	258	48	36	26	368
PERSONS							
1974	966	91	1,057	128	148	95	1,428
1975	817	80	897	134	112	88	1,231
1976	751	87	838	113	115	86	1,152
1977	589	94	683	106	98	66	953
1978	619	66	685	132	98	89	1,004
1979	536	74	610	105	101	62	878

The rate of deaths at various ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births in New South Wales for the last six years is shown, by sex, in the following table.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, N.S.W.: DEATH RATE (a)

Year	Deaths per 1,000 live births at age:			
	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 1 year
MALES				
1974	12.73	13.97	15.92	19.03
1975	11.93	13.11	15.01	17.72
1976	11.27	12.24	13.99	16.81
1977	8.29	9.57	11.30	13.28
1978	9.14	10.33	12.44	15.11
1979	7.69	8.87	10.31	12.85
FEMALES				
1974	9.59	10.46	11.44	13.96
1975	8.15	8.94	10.34	12.55
1976	7.79	9.04	10.16	12.45
1977	6.77	7.90	8.87	11.11
1978	6.72	7.22	8.48	10.61
1979	6.17	6.89	8.17	9.83
PERSONS				
1974	11.21	12.27	13.75	16.57
1975	10.10	11.09	12.74	15.21
1976	9.57	10.68	12.12	14.68
1977	7.55	8.76	10.12	12.22
1978	7.96	8.81	10.50	12.91
1979	6.95	7.91	9.27	11.38

(a) Deaths per 1,000 live births at the ages shown.

Infantile Mortality in Statistical Divisions of New South Wales

The next table shows the number of infant deaths and the infant death rates in each Statistical Division of the State during the last six years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W.

Statistical Division	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NUMBER OF DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE						
Sydney(b)	925	790	743	607	633	547
Hunter	112	104	101	68	71	79
Illawarra	91	64	62	58	58	56
Richmond-Tweed(c)	27	19	20	14	19	15
Mid-North Coast(c)	38	36	32	24	29	29
Northern	68	48	42	46	51	31
North-Western	39	36	31	28	27	13
Central West	44	37	33	40	37	28
South-Eastern	25	27	30	14	28	18
Murrumbidgee	30	35	38	37	32	46
Murray	26	22	11	13	11	11
Far West	3	13	9	4	8	5
Lord Howe Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney	503	441	409	346	371	331
Total, New South Wales	1,428	1,231	1,152	953	1,004	878
INFANTILE DEATH RATE(a)						
Sydney(b)	16.98	15.35	15.11	12.40	13.00	11.40
Hunter	15.90	15.47	15.17	10.57	11.20	12.11
Illawarra	17.86	13.23	13.49	12.55	12.64	12.02
Richmond-Tweed(c)	15.44	10.94	11.27	7.46	10.06	7.52
Mid-North Coast(c)	15.89	16.82	14.65	10.45	12.04	12.36
Northern	20.96	16.84	14.53	15.88	18.09	11.16
North-Western	20.11	19.15	16.64	15.56	15.11	7.14
Central West	15.11	13.43	12.07	14.43	13.77	10.36
South-Eastern	10.54	12.87	15.05	7.19	14.02	9.45
Murrumbidgee	11.07	14.17	14.16	14.95	12.58	18.81
Murray	15.94	14.91	7.54	8.89	7.35	7.52
Far West	5.02	26.05	18.22	8.70	15.81	10.31
Lord Howe Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, excluding Sydney	15.87	14.97	13.94	11.91	12.76	11.36
Total, New South Wales	16.57	15.21	14.68	12.22	12.91	11.38

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. (b) The Sydney Statistical Division (as delineated in 1966) and the Outer Sydney Statistical Division were amalgamated from 1 January 1976 to form a new Sydney Statistical Division. The figures shown are comparable for all years and relate to the area within the new boundaries. (c) From 1 January 1976, the former North Coast Statistical Division has been divided to form the Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division (formerly the Richmond-Tweed Subdivision of the North Coast Division) and the Mid-North Coast Statistical Division (the balance of the former North Coast Statistical Division). The figures shown are comparable for all years and relate to the area within the new boundaries.

Causes of Infantile Mortality

Over the past fifty years, there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has been reduced only slightly. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been still-born.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life in New South Wales for the year 1979. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of various causes of death as age advances.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH (a), N.S.W., 1979

Cause of death(a)	Inter-national code number	Deaths of children at ages under 1 year per 1,000 live births					
		Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 1 year	Total under 1 year
Infectious and parasitic diseases ..	001-139	—	—	—	0.04	0.05	0.09
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ..	320-389	—	0.01	—	0.05	0.17	0.23
Pneumonia ..	480-486	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.25
Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	460-478, 487-519	—	—	0.01	0.04	0.17	0.22
Diseases of the digestive system ..	520-579	—	—	—	0.01	0.05	0.06
Congenital anomalies ..	740-759	1.15	0.75	0.38	0.36	0.44	3.09
Immaturity ..	765	1.44	0.04	0.01	—	—	1.49
Hypoxia and birth asphyxia ..	768	0.51	0.10	—	—	0.01	0.62
Respiratory diseases of newborn ..	769, 770	0.86	0.56	0.08	0.01	0.01	1.52
Other causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality ..	764, 766, 767, 771-779	0.71	0.65	0.30	0.03	0.01	1.70
Sudden death, cause unknown ..	798	—	—	0.09	0.64	0.64	1.36
Accidents, poisonings and violence ..	E800-E999	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.29	0.39
All other ..	Residual	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.17	0.36
Total ..		4.73	2.22	0.96	1.36	2.11	11.38

(a) Classified on the basis of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975).

Of the deaths under 1 day, 99 per cent were due either to congenital anomalies or to 'conditions peculiar to the perinatal period', which include immaturity, hypoxia and birth asphyxia, and respiratory diseases of the newborn. These causes also resulted in 95 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 day and under 1 week and in 79 per cent of the deaths at ages 1 week to under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 30 per cent (congenital anomalies accounted for 27 per cent). In this age group deaths caused by post-natal respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia, accounted for 6 per cent of all deaths, and accidents, poisonings and violence for 5 per cent. At ages 3 months to under 1 year, deaths due to post-natal respiratory diseases had risen to 13 per cent, while deaths due to congenital anomalies and those due to accidents, poisonings and violence rose to 21 and 8 per cent, respectively.

The introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases has enabled the identification of those infants who die a sudden death of unknown cause. In previously published data these deaths were included in the residual cause category. This cause of death is most significant for deaths of infants aged 1 month and under three months, and three months and under 1 year, where sudden death from unknown cause accounted for 47 per cent and 30 per cent of all deaths, respectively.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as infective diseases, diseases of the respiratory, digestive systems, etc., and sudden death of unknown cause.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

Perinatal Mortality

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both still-births and the mortality of infants in the first few weeks subsequent to birth, it is of interest to study the combined rate for still-births and the deaths of children who were born alive—a combination which has come to be known as 'perinatal mortality'. Statistics of perinatal mortality are shown in the

following table on two bases:

- (a) for still-births (for definition, see text relating to 'Registration of Vital Statistics' earlier in this section) plus early neonatal deaths (children who die within 7 days of their birth); and
- (b) for still-births plus neonatal deaths (children who die within 28 days of their birth).

PERINATAL MORTALITY, N.S.W.

Mortality per 1,000 live births and still-births combined						
Year	Still-births plus deaths under 1 week			Still-births plus deaths under 28 days		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1974	24.31	21.51	22.96	25.54	22.37	24.00
1975	21.50	17.85	19.73	22.66	18.63	20.71
1976	22.15	17.77	20.01	23.11	19.01	21.10
1977	18.60	15.56	17.12	19.86	16.68	18.31
1978	18.00	16.31	17.17	19.17	16.80	18.01
1979	17.17	14.98	16.11	18.35	15.69	17.06

NOTE: As a result of procedural changes affecting the date of registration of still-births in the years 1974 and 1975, the figures shown for these years (although correct when combined) are not strictly comparable with each other or with previous or subsequent years. The effect of these changes cannot be precisely measured, but the numbers of still-births registered in 1976 and subsequent years have been compiled on a comparable basis to that of 1973 and earlier years.

The perinatal death rate (that is, the number of still-births and neonatal deaths combined per 1,000 all births) has declined steadily from 58.49 in 1936 (the highest recorded since the compulsory registration of still-births) to 17.06 in 1979 (the lowest recorded).

Perinatal mortality figures for years subsequent to 1935 are presented in the annual Subject Bulletin *Perinatal Deaths* (Catalogue No. 3303.1) and in earlier issues of the 'Vital Statistics' chapter of this Year Book.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The classification of causes of death in Australia has been based, since 1907, on the classification introduced by the International Statistical Institute in 1893 and periodically revised by international commissions in 1900, 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, 1948, 1955, 1965, and 1975—now known as the International Classification of Diseases (I.C.D.).

The Ninth Revision (1975) was adopted for use from 1 January 1979. This revision incorporated many changes which restrict comparability of cause of death statistics for years before 1979 with those for 1979 and later years, particularly in diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems and neonatal deaths (as well as fetal deaths). In the latter case it has been determined by the World Health Organisation that for neonatal mortality the general concept of 'underlying cause' should not apply but rather the cause of neonatal death should be assigned to the main manifest condition in the child. Consequently, comparison with statistics for earlier years, which include maternal conditions as a cause of neonatal death, is severely restricted.

The International Classification (Ninth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to relevant tables in this section.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1979, classified according to the abbreviated mortality list adopted by the World Health Organisation in 1976, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes. More detailed statistics are contained in the annual Subject Bulletin *Causes of Death* (Catalogue No. 3302.1).

CAUSES OF DEATH (a), N.S.W., 1979

Cause of death (a)	International classification code number	Number of deaths	Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Rate per million of mean population
Intestinal infectious diseases	001-009	21	0.05	4
Tuberculosis	010-018	17	0.04	3
Whooping cough	033	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	036	3	0.01	1
Tetanus	037	—	—	—
Septicaemia	038	34	0.09	7
Smallpox	050	—	—	—
Measles	055	3	0.01	1
Malaria	084	—	—	—
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	(b)	77	0.20	15
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	151	485	1.25	96
Malignant neoplasm of colon	153	899	2.32	178
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	154	271	0.70	54
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	162	1,664	4.29	330
Malignant neoplasm of skin	172,173	270	0.70	54
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	174	601	1.55	119
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	180	132	0.34	26
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	185	461	1.19	91
Leukaemia	204-208	270	0.70	54
Other malignant neoplasms	(c)	2,882	7.42	571
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	79	0.20	16
Diabetes mellitus	250	487	1.25	97
Nutritional marasmus	261	—	—	—
Other protein-calorie malnutrition	262, 263	11	0.03	2
Anaemias	280-285	54	0.14	11
Meningitis	320-322	30	0.08	6
Acute rheumatic fever	390-392	6	0.02	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	146	0.38	29
Hypertensive disease	401-405	474	1.22	94
Acute myocardial infarction	410	8,648	22.28	1,714
Other ischaemic heart disease	411-414	2,955	7.61	586
Other forms of heart disease	415, 416, 420-429	2,302	5.93	456
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	5,354	13.79	1,061
Atherosclerosis	440	588	1.51	117
Other diseases of the circulatory system	417, 441-459	580	1.49	115
Pneumonia	480-486	550	1.42	109
Influenza	487	16	0.04	3
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	683	1.76	135
Other diseases of the respiratory system	460-478, 494-519	1,061	2.73	210
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	531-533	238	0.61	47
Appendicitis	540-543	5	0.01	1
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571	436	1.12	86
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	580-589	306	0.79	61
Hyperplasia of prostate	600	23	0.06	5
Abortion	630-639	1	—	—
Direct obstetric deaths	640-646, 651-676	3	0.01	1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	647, 648	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies	740-759	326	0.84	65
Birth trauma	767	33	0.09	7
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	768-770	165	0.43	33
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	764-766, 771-779	213	0.55	42
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-799	262	0.67	52
All other diseases	Rem. 240-799	1,784	4.60	354
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	E810-E819	1,262	3.25	250
Accidental falls	E880-E888	323	0.83	64
All other accidents	E800-E807, E820-E879, E900-E949	643	1.66	127
Suicide	E950-E959	542	1.40	107
Homicide	E960-E969	87	0.22	17
All other external causes	E970-E999	51	0.13	10
Total deaths	000-E999	38,817	100.00	7,695

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975).

034, 035, 039-049, 051-054, 056-083, 085-139.

(b) Numbers 020-032,

(c) Numbers 140-150, 152, 155-161, 163-171, 175-179, 181-184, 186-203.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age composition of the population, and degenerative diseases associated with ageing now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from infectious diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths associated with ageing in 1979, diseases of the heart accounted for 14,051 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 7,935, cerebrovascular disease for 5,354, hypertensive disease for 474, and nephritis,

nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis for 306 deaths. Altogether, these five causes were responsible for 72 per cent of the total deaths in the State during 1979.

Diseases of the Heart

Diseases of the heart have accounted for well over one-third of the deaths in New South Wales in recent years—in 1979, the number of such deaths was 14,051, or 36·2 per cent of all deaths.

The group *diseases of the heart* includes rheumatic heart disease, ischaemic heart disease, and other diseases of the heart such as endocarditis and myocarditis. In 1979, 11,603 deaths (or 83 per cent of the total deaths in this group) were due to ischaemic heart disease (conditions of the coronary artery). Since most diseases of the heart are of a degenerative nature (i.e. due to ageing), the majority of deaths from these causes occur at advanced ages—in 1979, 61 per cent were at ages 70 or more, and 84 per cent at ages 60 or more. However, since 1976 the actual number of deaths and the crude death rate have declined. The declining death rate, which in 1979 was at its lowest point in thirty years, has occurred despite an ageing population.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates from diseases of the heart in New South Wales for the last six years.

DISEASES OF THE HEART (393-398, 410-416, 420-429)

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1974	8,898	6,773	15,671	35·6	36·68	28·04	32·37
1975	8,190	6,258	14,448	35·7	33·50	25·64	29·57
1976	8,707	6,693	15,400	36·6	35·46	27·23	31·34
1977	8,237	6,382	14,619	36·2	33·27	25·72	29·49
1978	8,021	6,369	14,390	35·6	32·06	25·38	28·71
1979	7,856	6,195	14,051	36·2	31·20	24·52	27·86

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Malignant Neoplasms

In the following two tables, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 649 deaths were assigned in 1979.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1979, they accounted for 20·4 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208) (a)

Period	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Annual death rate (b)
	Males	Females	Persons		
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	13·03	12·63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	13·69	12·99
1956-60	13,272	11,243	24,515	14·42	13·27
1961-65	15,101	12,507	27,608	14·72	13·62
1966-70	17,510	13,987	31,497	15·27	14·40
1971-75	20,160	15,392	35,552	17·01	14·85
1975	4,280	3,193	7,473	18·45	15·30
1976	4,326	3,286	7,612	18·07	15·49
1977	4,314	3,467	7,781	19·27	15·70
1978	4,569	3,374	7,943	19·66	15·85
1979	4,585	3,350	7,935	20·44	15·73

(a) See text in subsection 'Deaths' earlier in this section, relating to causes of death.

(b) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1979, 94 per cent were 45 or more years of age and 61 per cent were 65 or more.

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1979 according to the site of the neoplasm, sex and age group is shown in the following table.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS (140-208): DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SITE OF DISEASE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP, N.S.W., 1979

Site of disease		Total, all ages	Age group (years)									
			0	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85
			to 44	to 49	to 54	to 59	to 64	to 69	to 74	to 79	to 84	or more
Malignant neoplasm of—												
Lip, oral cavity	M	151	7	6	19	21	20	18	21	26	9	4
and pharynx	F	53	1	3	4	5	6	9	9	8	4	4
Large intestine	M	602	17	31	43	53	81	104	113	65	55	40
and rectum	F	568	21	26	29	49	61	78	70	85	67	82
Stomach	M	288	6	5	20	32	27	53	45	42	24	34
.. ..	F	197	6	2	11	8	15	18	26	31	40	40
Pancreas	M	218	7	3	13	24	25	38	40	32	23	13
.. ..	F	156	4	2	12	18	15	29	27	16	15	18
Other digestive organs	M	258	9	5	22	30	27	45	59	27	23	11
and peritoneum ..	F	185	2	5	4	14	19	35	28	27	26	25
Trachea, bronchus	M	1,331	20	43	88	162	208	259	241	195	78	37
and lung	F	333	8	6	26	41	63	62	56	35	25	11
Other parts of	M	99	—	7	14	16	13	19	16	7	4	3
respiratory system ..	F	21	2	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	2	2
Breast	M	5	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
.. ..	F	601	49	45	73	80	63	63	68	61	41	58
Skin	M	177	29	17	15	28	14	23	20	7	11	13
.. ..	F	93	15	2	9	11	9	5	10	11	6	15
Cervix and												
uterus	F	186	20	14	13	8	39	28	19	16	14	15
Other female												
genital organs	F	222	14	15	21	23	29	38	35	18	15	14
Prostate	M	461	—	1	3	15	34	68	94	101	81	64
Other male												
genital organs	M	21	14	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	2
Urinary organs	M	236	4	6	12	28	27	35	46	32	27	19
.. ..	F	162	7	5	8	15	16	24	36	16	14	21
Brain and	M	120	26	4	12	16	18	14	19	9	1	1
nervous system	F	84	25	10	5	10	13	13	2	4	2	—
Other and un-	M	251	28	13	14	26	39	42	50	29	6	4
specified sites	F	207	22	10	13	17	19	26	34	25	21	20
Neoplasms of—												
Lymphatic and												
haematopoietic	M	367	59	14	21	36	41	54	52	42	34	14
tissues	F	282	51	6	11	20	19	24	36	59	34	22
Total — Males		4,585	226	157	296	489	576	773	817	615	377	259
.. .. Females		3,350	247	152	240	321	388	457	459	413	326	347
.. .. Persons		7,935	473	309	536	810	964	1,230	1,276	1,028	703	606

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs (the largest group) are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine (including rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus), the numbers in 1979 being 485 and 1,170 respectively. The respiratory system was the site of 31 per cent of the fatal malignant neoplasms among men in 1979, compared with only 11 per cent among women. In women the breast ranked next to the digestive organs as the most common site, accounting for 18 per cent of the deaths.

Cerebrovascular Diseases

Cerebrovascular diseases are the third most important cause of death in New South Wales following diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms. In 1979, there were 5,354 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease, accounting for 14 per cent of all deaths.

Cerebrovascular diseases ('strokes') include haemorrhage, embolism, thrombi and other conditions of the intracranial arteries which cause various degrees of brain impairment.

As with all diseases of the circulatory system, cerebrovascular disease is more common with advanced age. In 1979, 74.0 per cent of all deaths due to cerebrovascular disease

were at age 70 or more; 89.5 per cent were at age 60 or more. However, as with deaths due to diseases of the heart, deaths from cerebrovascular disease have also declined in number over recent years with the crude rate in 1979 being the lowest for 30 years.

The following table shows the number of deaths and death rates for cerebrovascular disease in New South Wales for the last six years.

CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (430-438)

Year	Number of deaths			Proportion of total deaths (per cent)	Death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1974	2,741	3,930	6,671	15.2	11.30	16.27	13.78
1975	2,391	3,689	6,080	15.0	9.78	15.11	12.45
1976	2,448	3,539	5,987	14.2	9.97	14.40	12.18
1977	2,314	3,513	5,827	14.4	9.35	14.16	11.76
1978	2,283	3,422	5,705	14.1	9.13	13.64	11.38
1979	2,209	3,145	5,354	13.7	8.77	12.45	10.61

(a) Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

External Causes of Injury and Poisoning

The cause of death classification *External Causes of Injury and Poisoning* (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides, and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1979 totalled 2,908 (2,040 males and 868 females), and accounted for 7.5 per cent of the total deaths in New South Wales.

The number of deaths from various types of external causes for the last six years are shown in the following table.

EXTERNAL CAUSES OF INJURY AND POISONING (E800-E999)

Year	Number of deaths			
	Motor vehicle accidents	All other accidents	Suicides	Total, external causes (a)
MALES				
1974	921	728	370	2,147
1975	994	685	388	2,198
1976	926	681	407	2,126
1977	962	655	377	2,094
1978	993	614	379	2,070
1979	909	648	396	2,040
FEMALES				
1974	393	388	214	1,064
1975	339	365	185	946
1976	345	396	149	967
1977	336	400	158	944
1978	404	336	167	977
1979	353	318	146	868

(a) Includes deaths due to homicide and legal intervention, injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted, surgical and medical complications and misadventures, and injuries resulting from the effects of war.

The rates of deaths from external causes of injury and poisoning per 10,000 of mean population for the last six years were:

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Males	8.85	8.99	8.66	8.46	8.27	8.10
Females	4.40	3.88	3.93	3.81	3.89	3.44

Accidents accounted for 2,228 deaths in New South Wales in 1979 which was slightly more than three-quarters of all deaths due to external violence. Of these, 57 per cent were due to motor vehicle accidents, 14 per cent to falls, 6 per cent to drowning, 2.6 per cent to

accidents caused by fire, 1.3 per cent to accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances, gases, and vapours, 1.3 per cent were caused by electric current, and 0.9 per cent were due to rail accidents. Each year more than twice as many males as females die through accidental causes.

In 1979 there were 542 deaths due to suicide, which accounted for 24 per cent of all deaths due to external violence. The mode of suicide usually adopted by men is either poisoning, shooting, or hanging. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of all the suicides in this State in 1979, 44 per cent were by the agency of poison (of which just under one-third were by gas), 28 per cent by shooting, 12 per cent by hanging, 6 per cent by jumping from heights, 2 per cent by drowning, and 8 per cent by other means. The mortality rate for males from suicide is more than twice the female rate.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the age group 1 year and under 30 years. They were responsible for 68 per cent of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years.

Accidental Drowning and Submersion

In 1979, deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion (including drownings in water transport accidents and drownings due to cataclysm) accounted for 6 per cent of all accidental deaths. In the last 6 years, an average of 176 people have died each year from drowning. Of these deaths, 43 per cent were due to falling or wandering into pools, rivers, lakes and the ocean, 24 per cent occurred whilst swimming and 17 per cent were due to drownings as a result of water transport accidents. In the same 6-year period, 42 people have drowned when swept off rocks and 15 people have drowned whilst attempting a rescue. In each year for the period 1969 to 1979 there have been at least 3 male deaths for each female death due to drowning.

There were 31 children aged under 5 years who drowned in 1979, of which 87 per cent drowned after falling or wandering into pools, rivers, lakes and the ocean. Swimming pools alone accounted for 52 per cent of these drownings.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING AND SUBMERSION (E830, E832, E908-E910)

Circumstances of drowning	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Whilst swimming in—						
Swimming pool	9	11	3	11	5	6
Surf beach	19	9	11	10	8	7
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean	15	26	17	28	19	12
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole	8	6	4	3	3	5
Other and unspecified locations	—	3	—	—	1	—
Fell or wandered into—						
Swimming pool	31	32	15	19	14	21
River, estuary, harbour, bay, ocean	38	31	42	39	30	19
Lake, lagoon, dam, waterhole	9	10	11	12	7	10
Other and unspecified locations	12	12	17	7	8	12
Fell from bridge, wharf, etc.	5	1	1	4	3	6
Whilst attempting a rescue	2	4	3	4	—	2
Swept off rocks, breakwater	6	2	13	7	7	7
Whilst water-skiing, surfboard-riding, skin-diving, or spear-fishing	5	2	7	5	6	5
Water transport accidents	25	38	33	33	33	20
Environmental factors (a)	2	—	1	1	9	2
Drowned in bath tub	4	6	9	6	1	6
Other and unspecified circumstances	2	—	—	—	—	3
Total	192	193	187	189	154	143

(a) Only includes deaths due to accidental drowning and submersion classified to E908 and E909.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Catalogue No. 3101.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Summary of Vital Statistics* (Catalogue No. 3301.1).

CHAPTER 5

HEALTH

STRUCTURE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for those suffering from psychiatric disorders, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. The Commonwealth Government provides medical benefits for those not privately insured, meets half of the approved net operating costs of recognised hospitals, and gives financial assistance to State Governments in the form of grants to assist in the development of health institutions and services. In local government areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of certain infectious diseases is compulsory. The Commonwealth Government maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad and prohibits the importation of food and drugs likely to be harmful. There are prescribed standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs are regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc. must be registered before engaging in their profession.

Medical research in Australia is promoted mainly through the Medical Research Endowment Fund, which was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1937. The Fund is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

COMMONWEALTH HEALTH AUTHORITIES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Commonwealth Department of Health is responsible for the administration of Government policy in respect of national medical and hospital insurance and the national health benefits scheme. The Department of Health also administers schemes relating to pharmaceutical and tuberculosis benefits, and maintains the quarantine services, the National Biological Standards Laboratory, the Australian Radiation Laboratory, the National Acoustic Laboratories, the Ultrasonics Institute, the Australian Institute of Anatomy, the Australian Dental Standards Laboratory, and a number of pathology laboratories throughout Australia. The Department also conducts (in association with the University of Sydney) the Commonwealth Institute of Health (formerly the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine) and the Institute of Child Health, and has promoted national campaigns against tuberculosis, rubella, and poliomyelitis.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

The Health Insurance Commission is a statutory authority that provides, through Medibank Private, hospital and medical insurance for Australian residents.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission controls laboratories established to ensure the supply of essential biological products in accordance with national health needs. The laboratories, which are self-supporting, produce a wide range of vaccines, serums, antibiotics, insulin, and other products for use in the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of human and animal diseases. The laboratories also produce a range of prescribed non-biological products on a commercial basis, and undertake research in various areas.

A Social Welfare Policy Secretariat administered by the Department of Social Security is responsible for reviewing and developing policies and programmes in the fields of health and welfare.

STATE HEALTH AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Ministry of Health, which is under the control of the Minister for Health, embraces the Health Commission of New South Wales and a variety of boards, committees, and other authorities concerned with health, hospitals, and associated services.

HEALTH COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

In terms of the Health Commission Act, 1972, the Health Commission of New South Wales was established in 1973, when it assumed the functions of the former Department of Health and Hospitals Commission of New South Wales. The Commission comprises a chairman (the Permanent Head) and four Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

A prime aim of the Health Commission is to ensure the provision of fully comprehensive health care services for the population of New South Wales. It is responsible for the activities of public hospitals, State psychiatric and mental retardation hospitals, other State hospitals, and the State's community health services, and for dental services, health education, forensic medicine, occupational health, immunisation, diagnostic and analytical laboratories, and, since 1977, ambulance services. The Commission is also responsible for the administration of Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods, and sanitation, and for the activities of local government authorities relating to public health matters.

The Central Administration of the Commission is responsible for determination of policy, development of quantity and quality standards of operations, review of activity programmes and budgets, monitoring of performance, and determination of industrial issues and other matters that do not lend themselves to regional determination, including major building programmes.

Regionalisation of health service administration and delivery has been undertaken in New South Wales in order that services be more accessible, responsive, and responsible to diverse local populations. Thirteen Regional Offices of Health operate throughout the State, each administered by a Regional Director of Health. Regional Offices of Health are located at Rozelle (Inner Metropolitan); Chatswood (Northern Metropolitan); Kogarah (Southern Metropolitan); Parramatta (Western Metropolitan); Wollongong (Illawarra); Newcastle (Hunter); Bathurst (Central Western); Albury (Murray); Tamworth (New England); Lismore (North Coast); Dubbo (Orana and Far West); Wagga Wagga (Riverina); and Goulburn (South Eastern). Regional Directors are delegated considerable authority consistent with overall Commission and ministerial responsibility.

In addition to its public health and hospital responsibilities, the Health Commission is responsible for co-ordinating health care facilities operated by voluntary organisations, local government authorities, private medical practices, private hospitals and nursing homes, and government departments and authorities. When determining the health needs of the community and planning to meet these needs, the Commission takes into account health services provided by such organisations and agencies.

OTHER STATE AUTHORITIES

These authorities include the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales (who controls and administers the estates of certain categories of patients in psychiatric hospitals), boards established for the registration of health professionals (chiroprodists, chiropractors and osteopaths, dentists, dental technicians, medical practitioners, nurses, optometrists, optical dispensers, pharmacists, and physiotherapists), the Institute of Psychiatry, the State Cancer Council (for cancer education and research), the Drug and Alcohol Authority, and various boards and committees such as the Poisons Advisory Committee, the Health Advisory Council, the Professional Services Advisory Council, and the Ambulance Services Advisory Council.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the Sydney and Wollongong areas, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal or shire councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by the councils include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, and the prevention of nuisances. Councils also assist the Health Commission in such matters as the control of infectious diseases, the administration of the Pure Food Act, 1908, and the medical examination of school children in country areas.

Further details of health services provided by local government authorities are contained in the section 'Local Government' in the chapter 'Constitution and Government' and in the section 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON HEALTH

The next table shows, for the last six years, selected government outlays in New South Wales that have been classified to the purpose of 'health' in the Australian National Accounts.

The Commonwealth Government outlays shown comprise grants to the New South Wales Government for current purposes, and cash benefits paid to persons in New South Wales. The figures do not represent the total Commonwealth Government outlays on health in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, grants for capital purposes, direct grants to local government authorities, and expenditure in New South Wales on administration of Commonwealth Government health programmes.

State and local government final consumption expenditure comprises current expenditure on goods and services (essentially expenditure on wages, salaries, etc. and on purchases of goods and services) by public authorities (including public hospitals), after offsetting fees and charges for services rendered and sales of goods and services. Included are grants for current purposes to private non-profit organisations. Grants and reimbursements received from the Commonwealth Government have not been deducted from this expenditure.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON HEALTH IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT						
Grants to the State for current purposes—						
Public hospitals	—	317,177	234,399	346,438	383,785	425,282
Community health	9,371	19,284	23,606	27,118	17,203	19,550
School dental services	979	1,845	3,589	2,911	2,374	3,790
Other health services	6,146	6,537	4,592	5,316	3,815	4,350
Total, grants to the State for current purposes ..	16,496	344,843	268,186	381,783	407,177	452,972
Cash benefits to persons (b)—						
Medical benefits	104,344	299,830	235,540	164,806	224,973	270,101
Nursing home benefits	65,794	76,259	91,819	100,590	105,801	115,470
Pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners	33,820	45,488	49,013	54,354	63,212	70,915
Pharmaceutical benefits, n.e.c.	69,133	62,415	45,264	50,837	46,433	42,814
Private hospital daily bed payments	—	13,738	22,936	21,120	22,010	20,254
Hospital benefits reinsurance	—	—	8,784	23,994	12,400	11,600
Other	59,690	53,056	17,794	4,017	3,100	3,535
Total cash benefits to persons	332,781	550,786	471,150	419,718	477,929	534,689
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (c)						
Final consumption expenditure—						
Hospital and clinical services	424,723	594,982	732,353	813,053	900,475	n.y.a.
Other health services	49,280	68,657	81,862	96,170	111,012	n.y.a.
Total, State and local governments	474,003	663,639	814,215	909,223	1,011,487	n.y.a.

(a) See text preceding table.
registered in New South Wales.(b) Includes benefits paid to non-residents of New South Wales through benefit organisations
(c) Includes expenditure from Commonwealth Government grants.

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Primary health care services are provided mainly by private general medical practitioners, community nurses, and other health professionals. General practitioners are registered physicians who elect to practise privately and who do not limit themselves to one branch of medicine. They often refer patients to specialist medical practitioners for more specialised treatment. Patients are also referred for treatment to persons in the paramedical professions such as speech therapy, orthoptics, or physiotherapy.

The State Government exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Chiropractors, chiropractors and osteopaths, dental technicians, dentists, medical practitioners, optical dispensers, optometrists, pharmacists, and physiotherapists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority, and are required to renew their registration annually.

In localities in which there is no pharmacist, persons may be licensed by the Health Commission to sell poisons. Persons engaged in the manufacture or wholesale distribution of drugs of addiction are licensed by the Health Commission.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in recent years is shown below.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS, ETC., ON REGISTER, N.S.W.

Particulars	At 31 December					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Chiropodists	422	415	393	381	399	422
Chiropractors and/or osteopaths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	290	439
Dental technicians .. .. .	..	517	750	801	817	863
Dentists	2,203	2,305	2,532	2,623	n.a.	2,945
Medical practitioners	11,041	12,017	13,683	14,977	15,835	16,960
Optical dispensers	510	333	550	573	628	650
Optometrists	415	423	414	471	507	602
Pharmacists	5,621	5,680	5,670	5,705	5,826	6,043
Physiotherapists	1,819	1,896	2,026	2,202	2,364	2,564
Dealers in poison (not pharmacists)	165	180	178	177	159	156
Drug dealers —						
Manufacturers	34	34	33	34	33	34
Distributors	149	147	150	153	154	153

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953. Seven classes of nurses are registered (general, geriatric, midwifery, psychiatric, infants', mothercraft, and mental retardation), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are required to renew their registration annually. The number of registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table.

NURSES, N.S.W.: REGISTRATIONS
(Source: New South Wales Nurses Registration Board)

Class	Year ended 31 December					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (a)	1980 (a)
General	34,160	36,769	38,307	40,823	42,131	50,911
Geriatric	921	961	957	952	933	1,003
Infants'	152	174	176	184	162	170
Mental retardation	694	818	920	1,055	1,115	1,472
Midwifery	13,781	14,579	15,367	15,721	16,047	18,098
Mothercraft	1,946	2,116	2,215	2,275	2,286	2,695
Psychiatric	3,531	3,726	3,911	4,187	4,178	5,080
Total persons registered	n.a.	n.a.	42,043	44,792	46,045	55,852

(a) Some registrations made in 1979 are included in 1980 figures.

In addition to nurses, nursing aides who practise in New South Wales are required to enrol annually in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. There were 13,767 nursing aides enrolled during 1980.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise public hospitals and homes, private hospitals and nursing homes, State and private psychiatric hospitals and hospitals for the intellectually handicapped, other State hospitals and repatriation hospitals.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services: hospitals; convalescent, nursing, etc. homes; and organisations which provide district nursing services, aerial medical services, blood transfusion services, etc., or services to hospitals. The Act is administered by the Health Commission of New South Wales.

Public hospitals and related bodies are classified under the Public Hospitals Act according to the schedule to the Act in which they are listed, as follows:

Second Schedule Hospitals are those constituted as corporate bodies under the Act and generally, under present circumstances, have Government appointees as the members of their Boards. Each hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors; generally all directors are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Health Commission, but there is provision in the Act for between five and seven of the directors to be elected triennially by 'subscribers'.

Third Schedule Hospitals are those incorporated or established other than by the operation of the Act, and include hospitals incorporated under the Companies Act, 1961, established by special Acts of Parliament, or established within the organisation of a religious or charitable body.

Fifth Schedule Hospitals are those operated by the Health Commission of New South Wales, comprising State psychiatric hospitals and hospitals for the intellectually handicapped, other State hospitals and the Prison Medical Service.

The Fourth Schedule includes miscellaneous related bodies such as the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service), the Newcastle Regional Nurse Training Council, the New South Wales College of Nursing, and the New South Wales Hospitals Planning Advisory Centre.

The Health Commission determines which hospitals, etc. are to be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals that are incorporated under the Public Hospitals Act.

Out-patient treatment since 1 October 1975 is provided at public hospitals without cost to the patient. Out-patient services consist of X-ray, physiotherapy, pharmaceuticals, pathology, etc.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the United Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics that are transported by road or train through country districts.

The statistics of 'public hospitals and homes' shown in the next two tables relate only to hospitals and homes that are mentioned in the Second and Third Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act (see above) and that received a maintenance subsidy from the State during the year; also included is the Sydney Dialysis Centre controlled by Sydney Hospital.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Hospitals			Beds		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1975	84	188	272	14,453	13,621	28,074
1976 (a)	89	193	282	14,860	13,717	28,577
1977	92	193	285	15,251	13,736	28,987
1978	95	194	289	15,499	13,778	29,277
1979	92	194	286	15,790	13,867	29,657
1980	89	195	284	15,621	13,403	29,024

(a) From 1 July 1975, the nursing home sections of public hospitals are counted as separate hospital units.

The number of beds available in public hospitals and homes increased by 3 per cent between 1975 and 1980. In 1980, the average accommodation in public hospitals and homes was 102 beds (176 in Sydney and 69 in other districts).

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals and homes.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES, N.S.W.: PATIENTS AND BED-DAYS

Year ended 30 June	In-patients (a)			Out-patients		Average mainten- ance cost per occupied bed per day (b) (\$)	Babies born in hospital	
	Treated	No. of bed-days	Average daily no. of occupied beds	Treated	Atten- dances		No.	Bed-days
1975	786,568	7,500,553	20,630	2,618,700	6,543,134	59.35	80,077	549,674
1976	797,734	7,521,447	20,893	2,660,962	6,786,212	71.60	75,056	528,447
1977	854,828	7,907,819	21,318	2,882,220	8,032,937	85.75	75,765	525,355
1978	873,015	7,785,893	21,346	2,951,384	7,523,912	96.84	74,619	517,599
1979	892,798	7,823,663	21,473	3,142,287	8,573,061	104.22	74,666	489,153
1980	926,822	7,772,690	21,258	3,334,520	9,142,559	115.68	75,535	487,290

(a) Excludes newly-born babies.

(b) See text following table.

In calculating the average maintenance cost per occupied bed per day, 700 out-patients treated are deemed to be the equivalent of 365 occupied bed-days. The maintenance costs of miscellaneous hospital services (see below) are included in this calculation, but the out-patients of these services are excluded.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals and homes and public hospital services is government aid, which accounted for 80 per cent of total income for maintenance in 1979–80. Patients' fees accounted for 19 per cent of the total. Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1979–80, gross salaries and wages accounted for \$838m

(or 76 per cent). The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals and homes and public hospital services in New South Wales in each of the last six years. In addition to the hospitals included in the previous two tables, this table includes particulars of those miscellaneous hospital services mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Public Hospitals Act (such as the United Dental Hospital and Sydney Home Nursing Service), and the Australian Red Cross Society (in respect of the Blood Transfusion Service) which appears in the Fourth Schedule of the same Act. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals, State hospitals and homes, and psychiatric hospitals amounted to \$51m in 1979–80.

**PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND HOMES AND PUBLIC HOSPITAL SERVICES, N.S.W.:
MAINTENANCE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**
(\$'000)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976 (a)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Income for maintenance—						
Government aid—						
State Government subsidies—						
Poker machine tax proceeds (b)	70,900	82,416	90,992	97,173	106,975	119,703
Other	297,362	225,070	243,795	270,715	303,677	p330,084
Commonwealth Government hospital assistance	15,380	217,199	317,601	353,764	386,504	p430,040
Total	383,642	524,685	652,388	721,652	797,156	p879,827
Patients' fees	177,671	107,500	140,409	172,509	180,707	210,274
Other	6,824	13,055	18,790	7,434	9,350	11,990
Total income for maintenance	568,136	645,240	811,587	901,594	987,213	p1,102,090
Expenditure for maintenance	528,239	638,146	809,109	902,057	986,414	1,102,080

(a) Due to the introduction of Medibank and the Hospital Cost-Sharing Agreements between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments on 1 October 1975, figures for 1975-76 are not strictly comparable with those for prior or subsequent years and figures from 1976-77 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. (b) Excludes that portion of poker machine tax proceeds allocated to the Housing account (\$1.0m in each year).

At 30 June 1980, the paid staff of the public hospitals and homes, comprising full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff, totalled 60,829 and included 2,794 medical officers and 27,888 nurses. Of this staff, 39,568 were attached to hospitals in the Sydney Statistical Division and 21,260 to hospitals in other areas.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

In New South Wales, a private hospital or nursing home is required to be licensed in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, which prescribes that every private hospital and nursing home must be under the direct control of a person approved as a licensee by the Health Commission of New South Wales. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

Private hospitals and nursing homes are usually run as business enterprises, with a significant proportion operated on a non-profit basis by charitable or church-affiliated organisations.

Particulars of the private hospitals conducted in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS, N.S.W.

At 31 December	General medical and post- operative	Medical, surgical, and post- operative	Medical, surgical, and lying-in	Other	Total		
					Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
HOSPITALS							
1975	34	53	13	4	80	24	104
1976	31	53	13	3	78	22	100
1977	28	53	13	3	76	21	97
1978	27	56	13	4	78	22	100
1979	26	58	12	4	77	23	100
1980	26	63	11	4	79	25	104
NUMBER OF BEDS (a)							
1975	980	2,479	845	209	3,713	800	4,513
1976	887	2,817	854	196	3,931	823	4,754
1977	834	2,817	854	196	3,898	803	4,701
1978	772	3,053	886	258	4,042	927	4,969
1979	762	3,297	865	258	4,088	1,094	5,182
1980	744	3,841	839	258	4,404	1,278	5,682

(a) Excludes cots and bassinets (494 in 1980).

At 31 December 1980, there were 35 private hospitals with 60 or more beds each, 27 with 40 to 59 beds, 31 with 20 to 39 beds, 8 with 10 to 19 beds, and 3 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the Sydney Statistical Division, the numbers were 27, 19, 24, 7 and 2 respectively.

Nursing homes provide nursing care for convalescents, the aged, and those chronically ill but needing little medical care. The next table shows the number of licensed nursing homes in New South Wales and their accommodation in recent years.

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES, N.S.W.

At 31 December	Nursing homes			Number of beds(a)		
	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
1975	355	80	435	17,606	2,973	20,579
1976	346	79	425	17,790	2,999	20,789
1977	351	81	432	17,918	3,072	20,990
1978	352	87	439	18,203	3,272	21,475
1979	353	97	450	18,539	3,898	22,437
1980	358	106	464	18,833	4,368	23,201

(a) Excludes cots (245 in 1980).

At 31 December 1980, there were 139 licensed nursing homes with 60 or more beds each, 132 with 40 to 59 beds, 156 with 20 to 39 beds, 31 with 10 to 19 beds, and 6 with less than 10 beds. Of those in the Sydney Statistical Division, the numbers were 118, 99, 114, 23 and 4 respectively.

PSYCHIATRIC CENTRES

In New South Wales, the care, treatment, and control of persons suffering from mental disorders may be undertaken in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958. Patients may also be admitted to psychiatric centres under the provisions in the Inebriates Act, 1912, and on an 'informal' basis.

Patients are classified into three broad groups according to the status under which they are admitted to the care (or remain under the care) of a psychiatric centre. The largest group is comprised of 'voluntary' patients, i.e., patients who may discharge themselves (or, if under 18 years of age, may be discharged on application by a parent or guardian); these are patients admitted upon their own application (or, if under 18 years of age, upon application by a parent or guardian) under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, or are patients (referred to as 'informal patients') who are admitted for psychiatric treatment but do not come under the provisions of the Mental Health Act. The second group (referred to as 'formally recommended') consists of patients who have been admitted under the Mental Health Act and who may be discharged only on the decision of the hospital or, in certain circumstances, of some other mental health authority, and patients who have been admitted under the provisions of the Inebriates Act. The third group (referred to as 'forensic') consists of patients who are held in custody in respect of a criminal offence, and whose detention cannot be terminated solely by the hospital or other mental health authority.

The role of the Protective Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the control and administration of the affairs of persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, is described in the chapter 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

Psychiatric centres in New South Wales comprise nine psychiatric hospitals and five hospitals for the intellectually handicapped which are operated by the Health Commission, six private psychiatric hospitals authorised under the Mental Health Act, and nineteen psychiatric units (including four special purpose units) of public hospitals. At 30 June 1980, there were 5,266 beds in the State psychiatric hospitals, 1,673 beds in the State hospitals for the intellectually handicapped and 468 beds in the private psychiatric hospitals.

OTHER STATE HOSPITALS

There are five State hospitals that are operated by the Health Commission (Lidcombe, Allandale, Garrawarra, and David Berry Hospitals, and Strickland House). These hospitals, primarily for the treatment of geriatric patients, are maintained wholly by the State and are not included in the statistics relating to public hospitals. At 30 June 1980, the number of beds in these hospitals was 1,689.

REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the *Repatriation Act* 1920 free medical treatment and drugs are provided by the (Commonwealth) Department of Veterans' Affairs for all disabilities accepted as related to eligible service in the Australian armed forces. Free medical treatment is also provided for all disabilities, whether service-related or not, for: a veteran receiving a disability pension at or above 100 per cent of the general rate (see the chapter 'Welfare Services'); certain veterans receiving a service pension (subject to an income test); any veteran, including a nurse, who served in the 1914-18 War, or the South African War; a veteran who was a prisoner-of-war. Special provisions exist for the treatment of cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis, whether service-related or not. Free medical treatment is also provided for certain dependants of deceased veterans.

The average daily bed occupancy for the repatriation component (non-repatriation patients are also treated in repatriation hospitals) in the repatriation hospitals in New South Wales (the Repatriation General Hospital and the Lady Davidson Hospital) was 604 in 1979–80. There is also a repatriation block at Rozelle Psychiatric Hospital and a ward set aside for repatriation patients at the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Picton, as well as an out-patients' clinic and an Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre in Sydney.

The Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated by the Department of Veterans' Affairs with the co-operation of the Australian Medical Association, enables eligible patients to receive general medical practitioner services and referrals for other forms of specialist medical treatment as required.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS

RECOGNISED HOSPITALS

The terms of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* authorise the Commonwealth Government to enter into agreements with State Governments for the provision of hospital services by the States. The agreements provide that the Commonwealth meets half of the approved net operating costs of recognised (ie. public) hospitals. In 1979–80, payments towards the operating costs of these hospitals in New South Wales amounted to \$425m.

Hospital net operating costs represent the aggregate residual operating deficits of recognised hospitals after patients' fees and other hospital revenues have been taken into account. Patient fees chargeable are covered in the agreements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, and depend on whether a patient is classified as a *hospital patient*, a *private patient*, or a *nursing-home-type patient*.

Hospital patients (ie. persons not covered by recognised hospital insurance) receive full hospital care and medical treatment, performed by doctors engaged by the hospital, free of charge.

Private patients (ie. including all persons covered by recognised hospital insurance) are charged hospital fees of \$50 per day for a bed in a shared room and \$75 per day for a bed in a single room. These patients are entitled to choose the type of medical care they require: they may elect to contract medical services with a private doctor of their own choice or they are treated by doctors engaged by the hospital. In the latter case, the (State) Health Commission has authorised the hospitals, since 1 September 1979, to charge for these medical services at the rate of \$25 per day.

Nursing-home-type patients (ie. long-term patients who do not require hospital treatment) are required to make a patient contribution to their care and accommodation in the same way as pensioner patients in government nursing homes. Patients not covered by hospital insurance are required to pay an amount equivalent to the minimum patient contribution paid by nursing home patients in State Government homes. Patients who are covered by hospital insurance and/or are private patients are required to pay this amount plus an amount equal to the Commonwealth nursing-home benefit. (This latter amount is paid by the hospital insurance fund but the rest of the charge is uninsurable.)

Out-patient services are free at recognised hospitals for persons without private health insurance, as the cost of providing such services is included in the cost-sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Privately insured patients may be charged a fee of \$5 per occasion of service.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Under the *Health Insurance Act 1973* the Commonwealth Government pays private hospitals a subsidy of \$16 per occupied bed day. This amount must be shown as a deduction on accounts rendered by the hospital to the patients. In 1979–80, payments to private hospitals in New South Wales amounted to \$20m.

NURSING HOME BENEFITS

The Commonwealth Government provides benefits towards the cost of accommodation of eligible patients in nursing homes approved under the provisions of the *National Health Act 1953*. The benefits are paid direct to nursing homes on behalf of individual nursing home patients, the amount of benefit paid being deducted from the account payable by the patient.

There are two forms of nursing home benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government:

- (a) the basic benefit which, since 6 November 1980, is payable at the rate of \$126.70 per week in respect of eligible nursing home patients, and
- (b) the extensive care benefit which is payable in addition to the basic benefit, at the rate of \$42 per week in respect of patients who need and receive extensive care as defined in the *National Health Act*.

Both the basic and extensive care benefits are payable by the Commonwealth Government only in respect of eligible patients who are not insured with a registered hospital benefits organisation. Insured patients receive all of their entitlement, whether at the basic benefit or extensive care benefit levels, from their hospital benefits organisation and not from the Commonwealth.

Patients in these homes are required to pay a minimum patient contribution towards the cost of their care and accommodation. This amount as determined by the Commonwealth Government is 87.5 per cent of the maximum single rate of age pension plus supplementary assistance; at 30 June 1980, this amount was \$57.75 per week. This patient contribution is uninsurable.

In 1979–80, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on nursing home benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$88m.

NURSING HOMES ASSISTANCE

As an alternative to the provision of patient benefits under the *National Health Act 1953* (described in the previous subsection) the Commonwealth Government meets the approved operating deficits of certain religious and charitable nursing homes which enter into an agreement with the Government for this purpose. Commonwealth nursing home benefits are not payable in respect of patients accommodated in such homes. Since 1 October 1977 privately insured patients are eligible for nursing home benefits through their hospital benefits insurance fund. Patients in these homes are required to make the same minimum patient contribution as described in the previous subsection.

These deficit financing arrangements commenced on 1 January 1975 in terms of the *Nursing Homes Assistance Act 1974*. Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales amounted to \$33m in 1979–80.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS REINSURANCE

Since 1 October 1976, the Commonwealth Government has subsidised hospital benefits payments in respect of persons whose periods of hospitalisation exceed 35 days in a year. This assistance is provided through a Reinsurance Trust Fund which is administered by trustees appointed by the Minister. The amount of Commonwealth subsidy is limited to an amount appropriated by Parliament each year, and the remaining benefits liability for these people is shared equitably between the hospital benefits organisations according to claims experience and total membership.

In 1979–80, the Commonwealth Government contributed \$11.6m to the Reinsurance Trust Fund in respect of hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales.

PROPOSED CHANGES DURING 1981–82

In April 1981, the Commonwealth Government announced revisions to the financing arrangements for recognised hospitals, private hospitals and nursing home benefits. Briefly, the revisions are:

- (a) Commonwealth Government payments under the hospital cost-sharing agreement with the New South Wales Government will cease, and, from 1981–82, Commonwealth Government funding of recognised hospitals in New South Wales will be included in general revenue grants;
- (b) from 1 September 1981, the daily bed payment made to private hospitals will be \$28 per day in respect of surgical patients and \$16 per day in respect of non-surgical patients; and
- (c) from 1 September 1981, the Commonwealth Government will assume responsibility for the payment of nursing home benefits to eligible insured and uninsured patients accommodated in nursing homes approved under the National Health Act.

COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMME

The Community Health Programme, which is funded jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments, provides a wide range of community-based health and health-related welfare services, promotes such aspects of health care as health education and health maintenance, and fosters the development of community-based diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation services, particularly in high need areas.

The projects in the Programme range from very large centres such as the Mount Druitt Polyclinic to relatively self-contained community nursing posts involving only one nurse. They include community health centres, day hospitals and day care centres, women's refuges, ethnic health services, health hostels, rehabilitation facilities, referral and assessment centres, 'shop-front' and 'drop-in' facilities, mobile community health facilities, training courses, and community health co-ordination and administration teams.

The Commonwealth Government funds, through the State Government, 50 per cent of the capital and operating costs of general community health projects and capital costs of women's refuges, 75 per cent of the operating costs of women's refuges and, in 1979-80, the full cost of the employment of ethnic health workers and interpreters (75 per cent in 1980-81). Financial allocations to the State take the form of an annual block grant for the State's programme, with the State determining the allocations to individual projects within its programme.

The total expenditure under the State's Community Health Programme in 1979-80 was \$43m, of which the Commonwealth Government contributed \$22m. This expenditure includes grants totalling \$2.9m to voluntary organisations, but excludes grants for women's refuges which are described in the chapter 'Welfare Services'.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

Community health centres provide back-up services to primary health care. These services, which are provided under the Community Health Programme, are administered by a community physician or other health professional, with appropriate administrative and clinical staff. Teams of health professionals provide a range of services which includes child health, mental health, geriatric, and rehabilitation services. Marriage guidance, family planning, and ante-natal clinics are also included in community health centre services.

The size of community health centres and the services available vary according to the needs of the community. Some centres (area or district health centres) have smaller satellite centres (such as neighbourhood health centres) with a basic staff, and accommodation for visiting teams or other personnel from the local area health centre. The largest type of centre is known as a Polyclinic. The first of these has been operating since 1975 at Mount Druitt in Sydney's outer western suburbs.

Apart from normal services offered by an area health centre, facilities are available for the public hospitals system to conduct specialist out-patient clinics locally rather than have patients make long journeys to the metropolitan hospital concerned.

There are more than 250 community health centres in operation in New South Wales varying in size from the large area health centre to the single community nurse based in outback areas.

COMMUNITY NURSING

Community nurses are employed under the Community Health Programme and undertake nursing duties of a preventive and rehabilitative nature within the community, in co-ordination with nurses employed in baby health centres, mental health shop-front

centres, and district nursing services. These nurses are based at convenient locations such as local government or voluntary organisation premises, baby health centres, or hospitals, and supplement the medical services provided by general practitioners. Community nurses are also employed in areas where there is a scarcity of health services, and are usually based at primary schools and work within geographically defined areas. The functions of community nurses include providing an advisory service for mothers and children; providing a counselling service for individuals and families; participating in health screening programmes and undertaking specific screening tasks; providing ordinary domiciliary care; mobilising such supporting services (e.g. housekeeping, delivered meals, transport) as may be essential; keeping under surveillance those at special risk of breakdown such as the very old, the isolated, the recently bereaved, and those recently discharged from hospital with chronic disability. Nurses with specialised experience in baby health, geriatrics, mental retardation, and mental health are available as consultants to community nurses.

HOME NURSING SERVICES

DOMICILIARY NURSING CARE BENEFIT

The Commonwealth Government provides a Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit of \$42 per fortnight (prior to September 1980, \$2 per day) to persons who provide continuous care for relatives or, in certain circumstances, patients other than relatives in a private home which is the usual residence of both the person providing the care and the patient. This benefit is payable to persons caring for chronically ill or infirm patients aged 16 years or more.

Patients in respect of whom the benefit is paid generally must be receiving care from a registered nurse on a regular basis of at least two visits each week. Beneficiaries who have reached a degree of competence in caring for their eligible patients may continue to receive the benefit when nursing visits are reduced to fewer than the usual two each week. In such situations the nurse must certify as to the competence of the caring person and must continue to visit the patient at least once each fortnight. A person cannot receive benefits for more than two patients at any one time.

During 1979–80, \$3.1m was paid to beneficiaries in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The number of beneficiaries at 30 June 1980 was 4,822.

HOME NURSING SUBSIDY

The Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme is designed to assist the development of home nursing activities, either by the expansion of existing organisations, or the formation of new ones. To be eligible to receive the Commonwealth subsidy, an organisation must provide a home nursing service, be non-profit making, employ registered nurses, and be in receipt of assistance from the State government, a local government authority, or other authority established under State legislation. The amount of subsidy paid by the Commonwealth Government is limited to that received by the organisation from the State and/or other authority. In 1979–80, Commonwealth Government subsidies to home nursing organisations in New South Wales amounted to \$2.7m. At 30 June 1980, 91 organisations were eligible to receive the subsidy. An example of such an organisation in New South Wales is the Sydney Home Nursing Service.

Sydney Home Nursing Service

The Sydney Home Nursing Service provides home nursing care to ex-hospital patients and other people in need of nursing care in the Sydney metropolitan area. The Service employs 171 registered nurses, who work from 10 public hospitals and 12 community health centres situated throughout Sydney. In the year ended 30 June 1980, 16,864 patients were attended to in 422,342 visits. The Service derives its income from Commonwealth and State Government subsidies, patients' fees, and public and auxiliary donations.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

The School Dental Scheme is a co-operative Commonwealth-State scheme which operates from school dental clinics, both fixed and mobile, and is staffed basically by dental therapists who work under the general direction of dentists. The Scheme is administered in New South Wales by the Health Commission and aims to provide free dental treatment for all school children up to the age of 15 years. The Scheme is being implemented in two stages with the first stage being planned to cover all infant and primary school children by 1985.

During 1980, 156,208 children in New South Wales received routine dental treatment. At 30 June 1980, there was a staff of 54 school dental officers (dentists), 215 school dental therapists, 100 dental assistants, 5 technical officers, 14 clerical personnel and a further 148 therapists in training. The service is provided by dental clinics established in the grounds of 29 Sydney and 42 country schools; in addition, 48 mobile clinics provide treatment at smaller centres. Three dental therapist training schools have been established at Westmead, Sylvania, and Shellharbour.

A dental team attached to the Royal Flying Doctor Service, with headquarters at Broken Hill, serves the Far West area of New South Wales.

OTHER COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

SPECIALISED HEALTH SERVICES

Baby, child, school, maternal, and Aboriginal health services, and bush nursing services are available throughout New South Wales as part of the community health services. Most baby health centres and child health centres have diversified, and the range of services offered by these centres has been expanded to include facilities for the provision of general health care services for the community.

The Health Care Interpreter Service, introduced in 1977, is a hospital-based migrant counselling and interpreter service which operates in hospitals, community health centres and baby health centres in the Sydney metropolitan area. At 30 June 1980, the Service employed 55 health care interpreters. In addition, bilingual health education officers, ethnic counsellors, and educators are employed, under the Community Health Programme, to work with non-English speaking groups, particularly in respect of the health and well-being of mothers and babies.

FAMILY MEDICINE PROGRAM

The Family Medicine Program is sponsored by the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners. Its objectives are to improve the standards of family medicine and to improve the distribution of general practitioners throughout Australia. The scheme offers vocational training in general practice, and is aimed at assisting the entry of medical graduates into family medicine and improving the quality of care they provide. Incentives are offered to enrolled trainees to encourage them to practise family medicine in areas under-served by general practitioners. In 1979-80, \$4.7m was paid by the Commonwealth Government, under the Commonwealth Community Health Program, to the scheme throughout Australia.

HEALTH PROGRAM GRANTS

Health Program Grants are payable by the Commonwealth Government to eligible organisations to finance, either wholly or partly, approved medical services (including contract medical services) provided outside of hospitals by doctors employed on a salaried or sessional basis. The grants are administered by the Department of Health and are payable only for services to patients in respect of whom a doctor in private practice would bulk-bill, ie. Pensioner Health Benefits Card holders and their dependants, and those patients classified by the doctor as disadvantaged and who are not insured. In 1979-80,

\$1.4m was paid to approved organisations in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Examples of such organisations in New South Wales include the Family Planning Association and Aboriginal medical services at Redfern and Kempsey.

Health Program Grants are also payable for health services research and development projects. These are described in the subsection 'Health Services Research and Planning' later in this chapter.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Within the State, the Health Commission is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. (The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.)

The following infectious diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902—anthrax, arbovirus diseases (including dengue fever), brucellosis, cholera, an outbreak of food poisoning consisting of two or more cases, diphtheria, encephalitis, hydatid disease, infantile diarrhoea (of more than 48 hours duration in an infant under two years of age), viral hepatitis A, viral hepatitis B, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, ornithosis, plague, poliomyelitis (acute anterior), Q-fever, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, and yellow fever. Particulars of deaths and death rates for certain of these diseases are given in the section 'Vital Statistics' in Chapter 4 'Demography'.

Hospital isolation of persons suffering from infectious diseases is effected principally at Prince Henry Hospital in Sydney, but there are also isolation facilities at other hospitals throughout the State.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission co-ordinates measures for the detection, cure, and prevention of this disease; regulates admission of patients to approved hospitals; investigates conditions of homes and places of employment of tubercular persons; arranges for the treatment of patients not in approved hospitals and for the examination of contacts; and also undertakes publicity about tuberculosis.

Mass X-ray surveys are carried out by the Community Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a private organisation funded by the State for this purpose. In survey districts persons aged 18 years or more voluntarily submit themselves for X-ray examination of the lungs. The Public Health Act empowers, in certain circumstances, investigation of suspected tubercular persons and the compulsory hospitalisation of persons suffering from active tuberculosis.

Under the *Tuberculosis Act* 1948 the Commonwealth Government pays a single comprehensive allowance to permanent residents of Australia aged not less than 16 years who are suffering from tuberculosis, provided that they refrain from working and undergo treatment. Since 6 November 1980, the maximum weekly rates of allowance are \$55.15 each for a sufferer and dependent spouse, \$68.10 for a person whose only dependants are children, \$10 (in addition to the family allowance) for each dependent child, and \$67.35 for a person without dependants if living at home and \$64.10 if maintained in an institution. The number of persons receiving the allowance in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was 106 at 30 June 1980, and the amount of allowances paid in 1979–80 was \$404,000.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the Health Commission of New South Wales, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Security.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under the treatment of a medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited. The Health Commission conducts a free venereal disease clinic in Sydney, and all large hospitals provide free diagnosis and treatment. Medical practitioners are required to notify the Commission of all cases of the disease, and all possibly infected contacts. Persons suspected of suffering from the disease may be required to be examined by a medical practitioner.

IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGNS

POLIOMYELITIS

An anti-poliomyelitis campaign is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Poliovirus vaccine for use in the campaign is supplied free by the Commonwealth Government, the States accepting responsibility for the distribution of the vaccine.

The Health Commission of New South Wales directs the campaign in New South Wales, and the State undertakes to meet the net costs incurred in vaccinating children under 15 years of age. Vaccine is made available free to medical practitioners for use in their private practice.

DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, AND WHOOPING COUGH

Triple antigen vaccine is issued free by the Commonwealth Government to local government authorities which run regular clinics for the immunisation of children against these diseases. The vaccine is also available on prescription for administration by private general practitioners.

RUBELLA

The Health Commission conducts a rubella (German measles) immunisation campaign for girls aged twelve to fourteen years. The vaccine is provided free by the Commonwealth Government and is administered, with parental consent, in schools by medical staff from the Health Commission. The vaccine is also available to women of child-bearing age.

MEASLES

The Commonwealth Government supplies, free of charge, a live measles vaccine and the Health Commission directs a campaign of mass immunisation. Vaccine is available free to private medical practitioners. Immunisation is recommended to be carried out at the age of 12 months, but may be given to children over the age of one year and under the age of nine who have not previously been immunised or had an attack of measles.

HEALTH TRANSPORT AND EMERGENCY CARE SERVICES

The New South Wales Ambulance Service, which is the responsibility of the Health Commission, provides ambulance services for sick and injured persons throughout New South Wales. The number of cases transported in 1979-80 was 999,939, and the distance travelled was 23,121,283 kilometres. In addition, 7,247 cases were transported by the Air Ambulance Service, involving 1,699 flights and 6,201 flying hours over a distance of 930,150 nautical miles.

The Rural Aerial Health Service provides specialist health services to remote country areas of the State. Community health teams are flown to these areas to provide services similar to those available in more accessible areas, and to prepare patients for transport by the Air Ambulance Service.

DISASTER PLANNING

A Sydney Metropolitan Disaster Medical Programme has been introduced by the Health Commission and additional plans are being implemented on a Regional basis. Disaster planning involves close relationships between the Health Commission (including the ambulance services), police, State Emergency Services, fire brigades, hospitals, medical practitioners, the Blood Transfusion Service, and others.

HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

The Commonwealth and State Governments are co-operating in the conduct of the National Drug Education Program which is concerned with education and research into drug abuse. Grants made to New South Wales under this scheme amounted to \$380,000 in 1979-80.

In 1979-80, the Commonwealth Government developed and tested a national programme designed to improve the general level of health in Australia. The National Health Promotion Program, which has been allocated \$500,000, aims to encourage people to adopt healthier lifestyles.

The Division of Health Promotion within the Health Commission promotes public awareness of health improvement, mainly through health education programmes aimed at target populations who are regarded as at risk and who would benefit from a preventive health programme. The education programmes involve the use of audio-visual media and the provision of advisory services to teachers, students, and numerous community bodies. Some programmes are on nutrition, immunisation, child safety, and venereal disease. A wide range of free pamphlets and posters is distributed throughout the State.

HEALTH, FOOD, DRUGS, AND POISON INSPECTION

Health Commission inspectors investigate and implement action with regard to breaches of Acts of Parliament under Health Commission administration. This work is undertaken in close liaison with other concerned public authorities at Commonwealth, State, and local government levels, particularly in food and environmental sanitation matters which involve shared responsibilities under the legislation.

SCIENTIFIC HEALTH SERVICES

The Health Commission provides a number of scientific health services. The Division of Occupational Health and Radiation Control is mainly concerned with investigation of occupational health hazards, provision of advice to minimise those hazards, and control over the use of radioactive substances and irradiating devices such as X-ray machines. The main function of the Division of Analytical Laboratories, headed by the Government Analyst, is the analysis of samples submitted by health and food inspectors and police officers. The Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research provides a comprehensive pathology service for Westmead Centre, and a referral service for public and some State hospitals, and private medical practitioners throughout New South Wales; it also provides a statewide service for monitoring infectious diseases and screening for uterine cancer. The Oliver Latham Laboratory provides a specialised clinical pathology service concerned with neuropsychiatric illness, mental retardation, and screening programmes to detect metabolic disorders in all young children and many adults throughout New South Wales. A forensic pathology and forensic biology service is provided by the Division of Forensic Medicine. Division officers perform all post-mortem examinations requested by the City Coroner.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH HEALTH BENEFITS

MEDIBANK

'Medibank' was the name given to the Australian Health Insurance Program, which commenced on 1 July 1975 and was replaced by alternative health insurance arrangements from 1 November 1978. The Program was administered by the Health Insurance Commission and was designed to provide substantial financial cover against medical and hospital expenses for all persons living in Australia. Details of the original Medibank Program and the modifications made to it are given in previous issues of the Yearbook.

COMMONWEALTH MEDICAL BENEFITS

On 1 November 1978 a new universal Commonwealth medical benefit, payable from Consolidated Revenue to medical patients, was introduced under an amendment to the *Health Insurance Act 1973*. The amount of benefit payable is based on the 'schedule fee' for the medical service performed. In determining the schedule fee for each service, the Commonwealth Government has accepted the various independent findings of medical fees tribunals. The schedule fees for services performed by specialists and consultant physicians are higher than those for services performed by general practitioners and, to become entitled to the full benefit in respect of these higher fees, a patient must have a referral certificate from another medical practitioner, otherwise general practitioner benefit rates apply.

From 1 September 1979, the Commonwealth benefit is that part of the schedule fee in excess of \$20 (ie. where the schedule fee is \$20 or less, the patient is responsible for the complete cost).

Special benefit arrangements apply to patients who are not medically insured and who are assessed by their doctors as disadvantaged. Under these arrangements the doctor 'bulk-bills' the Commonwealth Government for the services rendered to these patients and receives, as full payment, 75 per cent of the schedule fees for the services rendered.

Special benefit arrangements also apply to pensioners (and their dependants) who are entitled to Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and are not medically insured. When these patients receive medical services the doctor may 'bulk-bill' the Commonwealth Government for the services rendered and receive 85 per cent of the schedule fee, or the schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater amount. Where these patients receive medical services which are not bulk-billed by the doctor, they receive a Commonwealth benefit of 85 per cent of the schedule fee for that service, or the schedule fee less \$5, whichever is the greater.

Under bulk-billing arrangements, Commonwealth medical benefits are paid directly by the Commonwealth Department of Health to the doctor.

The private medical insurance organisations, as agents for the Commonwealth Department of Health, pay all Commonwealth medical benefits to patients when bulk-billing arrangements do not apply. Persons who have no medical insurance are required to register with a medical benefits fund in order to obtain the Commonwealth benefits in respect of medical services costing more than \$20.

PROPOSED CHANGES DURING 1981-82

In April 1981, the Commonwealth Government announced major revisions to the medical benefits arrangements described above. From 1 September 1981, Commonwealth medical benefits will be restricted to persons who have medical insurance with a registered medical fund; the current benefit arrangements will be replaced by a new benefit set at a flat rate of 30 per cent of the schedule fee for all scheduled medical services; and the basic level of medical insurance will be increased from 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the schedule

fee, with a maximum patient payment of \$10 per service. The special benefit arrangements that currently apply to eligible pensioners and their dependants will remain unchanged; however from 1 September 1981, identical arrangements will be extended to persons assessed as 'disadvantaged'. In addition, from 1 July 1981, the Commonwealth Government will introduce a tax rebate for the cost of basic medical and hospital insurance taken out with a registered health fund; the rebate has been set at 32 cents in the dollar.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, assistance is provided towards the cost of a comprehensive range of drugs and medicines to persons receiving treatment from a medical practitioner. The Scheme was expanded in 1979 to allow approved dentists to prescribe a limited range of drugs for dental treatment of their patients. The drugs and medicines are supplied by an approved chemist upon presentation of a prescription from the patient's doctor or dentist, or by an approved hospital to patients receiving treatment at the hospital. The amount of patient contribution for the general public is \$2.75. Holders of Pensioner Health Benefits Cards and their dependants are supplied free of charge.

The cost of the Scheme is borne by the Commonwealth Government, and, in 1979-80, expenditure by the Government under the Scheme in New South Wales (excluding benefits for eligible pensioners) amounted to \$40m; patient contributions amounted to \$47m. The number of benefit prescriptions was approximately 18 million. Government expenditure on 18 million pensioner benefit subscriptions in New South Wales totalled \$71m.

ISOLATED PATIENTS ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance, free of a means test, to people living in remote areas of Australia who require specialist medical treatment. In terms of the *National Health Act 1953* the Isolated Patients Travel and Accommodation Assistance Scheme provides for the payment of a subsidy towards the travel and private accommodation costs of persons (and if necessary, escorts and attendants) living in remote areas who are referred by a medical practitioner for specialist medical attention that is available only at a distance of more than 200 kilometres.

The Commonwealth Government reimburses travel costs in excess of \$20 per return journey, and necessary accommodation costs of up to \$20 per night (up to a limit of 8 nights) for each stay. Assistance is also available for a person accompanying the patient when the medical condition of the patient warrants it, or if the patient is less than 17 years of age.

AIDS AND APPLIANCES

The Commonwealth Government meets the cost of supplying (free of charge) hearing aids and batteries to children and to eligible pensioners and their dependants, artificial limbs to civilians, and stoma appliances to members of the community who need them. The National Acoustic Laboratories conducts hearing tests, and services and supplies the hearing aids, and stoma associations supply the stoma appliances. The costs incurred in supplying home dialysis equipment to all persons requiring it are met jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Commonwealth Government has announced that, commencing in the second half of 1981, it will provide financial assistance to disabled persons not eligible for assistance through other government programmes. Under this new Program of Aids for Disabled People, the Commonwealth Government will meet the cost of daily living aids, including wheelchairs, walking aids and orthopaedic devices, and provide assistance for necessary home modifications.

OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

PERINATAL MEDICINE

The Division of Maternal and Child Health within the Health Commission investigates maternal deaths and deaths of babies who are stillborn or die within 28 days of birth. Investigation is directed towards the prevention of such deaths and the reduction of the incidence of physical and mental damage to mothers and babies during pregnancy and childbirth. The Division also advises on matters relating directly or indirectly to the welfare of mothers and babies before, during and immediately after delivery, promotes programmes for the antenatal investigation of inherited disorders, and studies the incidence of 'cot death' (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome) and promotes support for bereaved parents.

CENTRAL CANCER REGISTRY

The Central Cancer Registry within the Health Commission is the central source of information for follow-up of cancer patients and a central repository of data from which specific studies can be mounted. The objective of the registry is to define the public health problem of cancer in the State by preparing data collected from hospitals and radiotherapy departments.

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Commonwealth Government provides Health Program Grants for health services research and development projects throughout Australia. In 1979-80, grants of \$1.4m were allocated for 45 research studies and 39 development projects. Examples of organisations receiving grants in New South Wales include St. John Ambulance Association and various hospitals and universities.

The Division of Health Services Research within the Health Commission undertakes research projects to evaluate existing health services and to provide information as a base for planning future services. A wide range of studies is undertaken by the Division, including evaluation of community health services, utilisation of health services, and the collection and analysis of a range of data on the activities of hospitals and other health services. Specific projects have been conducted on psychiatric services, coronary care units in public hospitals, Aboriginal health, and medical manpower.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL AUTHORITY

In 1977, the Drug and Alcohol Authority of New South Wales was established on an interim basis under the administration of the Minister for Health. In 1981, the Authority commenced operation as a statutory authority under the provisions of the Drug and Alcohol Authority Act, 1980. The main functions of the Authority, in respect of drug and alcohol related problems and services in New South Wales, are to formulate and promote programmes for the provision of comprehensive and co-ordinated services; monitor and evaluate these services; undertake and promote research; develop educational or training programmes; and provide grants to public authorities, organisations and persons to assist with the provision of these services.

The Authority consists of ten members nominated by State ministers and appointed by the Governor. Membership comprises a commissioner of the Health Commission who is a medical practitioner; a member of the Police Force; an officer of the Department of Education; a barrister or solicitor; two officers from separate non-profit organisations providing drug and alcohol services; and four other members.

In 1979–80, the Authority received \$2.6m from the State Government, and provided grants totalling \$2.3m to more than 50 voluntary and community agencies in New South Wales.

CARE OF THE DEAF AND BLIND

The care of deaf, blind, and deaf-blind children, and the care and education of multi-handicapped blind children is undertaken by the *Royal New South Wales Institute for Deaf and Blind Children* (maintained partly by Commonwealth and State Government subsidies and partly by public subscription). The *Royal Blind Society* provides home-based and training centre rehabilitation and support services for visually impaired and blind people of all ages, and a home guidance programme for parents of blind infants; other services include Braille and talking-book library services, a sheltered workshop, and accommodation.

Pensions and allowances for permanently blind persons and parents of visually handicapped children are described in Chapter 6 'Welfare Services'. Descriptions of provisions made for the education of deaf and blind children in schools are given in Chapter 7 'Education', while details of library facilities for the blind are contained in Chapter 8 'Culture and Recreation'.

SERVICES FOR OTHER PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The *New South Wales Society for Crippled Children* cares mainly for physically handicapped children; in certain instances, the Society will also care for physically handicapped people up to the age of 60 years. The Society maintains two hospitals for crippled children, and six special schools for physically handicapped children in Sydney; it has several regional country offices, and also maintains five sheltered workshops. It is supported principally by public donations, by payments from the Commonwealth Government, and by assistance from the Health Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals. The Department of Education provides the teachers in the schools and subsidises the transport costs of children attending the schools.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle area is undertaken by the *Newcastle Association for Crippled Children*, and there is a similar society in Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the *Royal Far West Children's Health Scheme*.

The *Spastic Centre of New South Wales* cares for babies, other children, and adults suffering from cerebral palsy, at its treatment and training units at Mosman, Allambie Heights, and Newcastle. Out-patient and nursing home care is also provided.

Details of government assistance for handicapped persons are outlined in Chapter 6 'Welfare Services'.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The *St. John Ambulance Brigade* (New South Wales District), established in 1902, is a voluntary organisation that provides first aid services at sports grounds, places of entertainment, and public gatherings. The Brigade treated about 22,500 persons for accidents, etc., in 1980, and had approximately 1,600 members at the end of the year.

THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts the Blood Transfusion Service in New South Wales and provides a wide variety of voluntary community services through nearly 500 branches throughout the State. The Red Cross conducts two homes for children of disadvantaged families, a geriatric hospital at Wentworth Falls, an international tracing agency for separated families, a youth organisation of voluntary service within the school

structure, a Voluntary Aid Service Corps with emphasis on first aid and community health, a welfare service specialising in family casework, and a handcraft training service for disabled persons. The Society also provides assistance in the reception and resettlement of refugees.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICES

Operating costs of the Blood Transfusion Service are financed jointly by the New South Wales Government (60 per cent), the Australian Red Cross Society (the lower of 5 per cent of operating costs or 10 per cent of its previous year's income from donations) and the Commonwealth Government (the balance). Approved capital expenditure is shared equally between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Blood collected by the Service is processed into blood fractions, plasma, and serum by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories Commission, and the Commonwealth Government reimburses the Commission for the cost of processing the blood. The blood products are supplied, free of charge, to hospitals and approved pathologists.

CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act, 1902. There are seventeen crematoriums in New South Wales, seven of which are in the Sydney metropolitan area. The next table shows the proportion of cremations to deaths in New South Wales in recent years.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, N.S.W.

Year ended 31 December	Cremations			Deaths			Proportion (per cent) of cremations to deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1975	11,188	9,342	20,530	22,319	18,178	40,497	50.1	51.4	50.7
1976	11,808	9,814	21,622	23,211	18,911	42,122	50.9	51.9	51.3
1977	11,298	9,508	20,806	21,999	18,381	40,380	51.4	51.7	51.5
1978	11,379	9,631	21,010	22,191	18,203	40,394	51.3	52.9	52.0
1979	11,007	9,286	20,293	21,320	17,497	38,817	51.6	53.1	52.3
1980	11,301	9,352	20,653	p22,287	p17,996	p40,283	p50.7	p51.9	p51.2

HEALTH INSURANCE

A number of health insurance organisations are registered with the Commonwealth Department of Health, under the *National Health Act 1953* to provide medical and hospital benefits for those persons who elect to insure for these benefits. These organisations include Medibank Private, which was established in 1976 to allow the Health Insurance Commission to offer insurance for medical and hospital benefits.

The Commonwealth Government requires the *medical benefits organisations*, as a condition of their registration, to offer a basic medical benefits table which, when combined with the Commonwealth medical benefits payable, offers 75 per cent of the schedule fee for medical services, with a maximum patient contribution of \$10).

In addition to the basic medical table, the medical benefits funds are permitted to offer a variety of other medical benefits packages providing benefits up to a maximum of the schedule fee level, and a wide range of ancillary benefits covering such services as eye care and optometrical, dental, physiotherapy, pharmaceutical, chiropody, overseas health care, and funeral expenses.

The medical insurance organisations, as agents for the Department of Health, pay all Commonwealth medical benefits to patients when bulk-billing arrangements do not apply. Persons who have no medical insurance are required to register with a medical benefits fund in order to obtain the Commonwealth benefits.

Hospital benefits organisations offer a range of hospital benefits to cover the cost of shared or private accommodation in 'recognised' (public) hospitals, and of treatment in private hospitals. The Commonwealth Government requires the hospital benefits funds, as a condition of their registration, to offer a basic hospital benefits table covering the hospital charges raised for shared ward accommodation in 'recognised' hospitals at \$50 a day. This table must also provide benefits covering the charges made by 'recognised' hospitals for out-patient services and professional services in respect of private patients who elect to be treated by doctors engaged by the hospital, and nursing home benefits in respect of contributors accommodated in approved nursing homes or who are 'nursing-home-type' patients in hospitals.

The Funds may also offer supplementary benefits covering the charges raised for private room accommodation in 'recognised' hospitals at \$75 a day, and benefits to wholly or substantially cover private hospital charges. In addition, these organisations may offer other competitive hospital benefits packages, including ancillary benefits.

Subject to guidelines determined by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Health, the medical and hospital benefits funds are also permitted to offer optional 'deductible' benefits tables which may place a limit on the number of services a contributor can claim, and exclude certain services from the benefits tables. 'Deductibles' offered by medical benefits funds may take the form of contributors paying the first specified amount of medical bills during the membership year, with fund benefits applying only to that part of the expense above the stated limit, while hospital benefits fund 'deductibles' may take the form of contributors paying for up to the first five days, or an equivalent cost of hospitalisation before fund benefits are applicable. Benefit tables may exclude certain medical and hospital services and procedures such as cosmetic surgery and psychiatric treatment. These limited-cover tables allow the contributor to accept higher risks in return for lower health insurance premiums.

In April 1981, the Commonwealth Government announced major revisions to the current medical and hospital benefit arrangements. These changes are briefly described in the previous subsections 'Commonwealth Government Payments' and 'Commonwealth Medical Benefits'. In addition to these changes, the registered health insurance organisations will not be permitted to offer optional 'deductible' tables (described above) from 1 September 1981.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act, 1912. The societies are required to register with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and are subject to State Government supervision.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes—those which provide some or all of the traditional benefits (e.g. medical, hospital, dental, optical, and pharmaceutical benefits, sick pay, funeral expenses, and life assurance) and 'miscellaneous societies' which are concerned only with the dispensing of, or reimbursement for, medicine for members of other societies. At 30 June 1980, there were 8 affiliated societies (i.e. societies with branches), 16 single societies, and 15 miscellaneous societies. In June 1980, membership of affiliated and single societies was 192,599 (adults excluding widows) in sickness and funeral funds, 171,686 in medical funds, and 198,012 in hospital funds; membership of dispensaries was 11,405.

Details of the income and expenditure of affiliated and single societies are given in the following table:

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a), N.S.W.: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1978-79
(\$'000)

Fund	Income			Expenditure			
	Contributions	Other	Total	Benefits	Management expenses	Other	Total
Assurance, sickness, and funeral	2,735.2	1,825.0	4,560.2	1,778.2	—	262.4	2,040.6
Medical (b)	40,468.6	529.9	40,998.5	39,145.9	—	189.3	39,335.3
Hospital	30,551.3	2,728.4	33,279.7	32,542.8	—	—	32,542.8
Management	8,565.5	782.4	9,347.8	—	7,899.6	1,453.9	9,353.9
Other	1,791.1	208.3	1,999.4	1,970.8	—	5.0	1,975.7
Total, all funds	84,111.7	6,074.1	90,185.8	75,438.0	7,899.6	1,910.7	85,248.3

(a) Excluding miscellaneous societies, societies, to contributors to their medical funds.

(b) Excludes Commonwealth Government medical benefits paid, through friendly

The income and expenditure of dispensary funds (miscellaneous societies) in 1978-79 was \$1.1m and \$0.9m, respectively.

HOSPITAL IN-PATIENT STATISTICS

In 1981 the Australian Bureau of Statistics published results of a new hospital in-patient statistics collection for New South Wales relating to 1978. This collection provides a range of demographic and medical data on patients separated from hospitals in New South Wales. Statistical returns are collected and coded by the Health Commission of New South Wales and edited and tabulated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The statistics cover separations (discharges, transfers and deaths) of in-patients from all public and private hospitals (with the exception of repatriation hospitals). Public hospitals are hospitals and homes covered by the Second, Third, and Fifth Schedules of the Public Hospitals Act, 1929, which have in-patients, and include State hospitals and psychiatric hospitals. Private hospitals are hospitals licensed in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, and private psychiatric hospitals authorised under the Mental Health Act, 1958. Separations from private nursing homes are excluded.

An *in-patient* is any person in respect of whom the hospital admission procedures have been completed or in respect of whom the hospital may charge a fee for accommodation and services during the period of care, irrespective of the length of stay. For the purpose of these statistics, an in-patient can be a person who has no morbidity (e.g. a breast feeding mother accompanying a sick child) as well as a person who has been admitted for observation, care, diagnosis or treatment. However, a new born baby who experiences no morbidity and leaves hospital with its mother is not regarded as an in-patient.

A *separation* is defined as the discharge from hospital, transfer between hospitals, or death, of an in-patient. A separation occurs irrespective of the time interval between a discharge or transfer and a later admission. It is important to note that the number of separations relates to unique episodes in hospitals and *does not indicate the number of individuals* who have been separated from hospitals during the year.

Average length of stay is calculated by summing the lengths of stay, in days, of the relevant separations and dividing by the number of separations in that category.

Separations are classified according to the principal diagnosis; the principal operation, in cases where a therapeutic or major diagnostic procedure was performed; and the circumstances of the external cause of an injury, poisoning or misadventure, when applicable.

A *principal diagnosis* is the disease, condition or injury which best accounts for the period of in-patient care. If no firm diagnosis has been made, the manifestation is taken as the principal diagnosis.

An *operation* is any therapeutic or major diagnostic procedure which involves the use of instruments or the manipulation of a part or parts of the body and generally takes place under operating theatre conditions. Any procedure undertaken in the operating theatre or under general anaesthesia, other than the normal delivery of an obstetric patient, is included.

An *external cause* is where an injury, poisoning or misadventure (or a complication, late effect or sequel of an injury, poisoning or misadventure) is the principal diagnosis; the circumstances of the external cause are also classified.

Hospital separations in 1978, classified by principal diagnosis of patient, are shown in the following table. Of the total of 1,043,643 hospital separations in 1978, 863,975 (83 per cent) were from public hospitals while 179,668 (17 per cent) were from private hospitals.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS AND RELATED DURATION IN HOSPITAL CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENT (a), N.S.W., 1978

Principal diagnosis	International code number	Number of in-patient separations	Number of bed-days	Average length of stay (days)
Typhoid, paratyphoid fever, other salmonella infections ..	001-003	246	2,103	8.5
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	004, 006	62	648	10.5
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008, 009	10,155	47,396	4.7
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	751	29,634	39.5
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	149	2,507	16.8
Brucellosis	023	34	292	8.6
Diphtheria	032	—	—	..
Whooping cough	033	218	2,474	11.3
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	034	113	402	3.6
Smallpox	050	—	—	..
Measles	055	970	4,228	4.4
Viral encephalitis	062-065	281	2,124	7.6
Infectious hepatitis	070	455	4,392	9.7
Typhus and other rickettsioses	080-083	65	457	7.0
Malaria	084	79	452	5.7
Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	67	4,760	71.0
Gonococcal infections	098	57	347	6.1
Helminthiasis	120-129	298	2,857	9.6
Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	140-209	42,191	592,134	14.0
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	22,018	106,656	4.8
Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	242	541	5,894	10.9
Diabetes mellitus	250	6,916	127,300	18.4
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	1,416	17,816	12.6
Anaemias	280-285	3,038	31,386	10.3
Psychoses and non psychotic mental disorders	290-309	44,715	2,434,875	54.5
Inflammatory diseases of eye	360-369	2,344	11,321	4.8
Cataract	374	4,751	50,812	10.7
Otitis media and mastoiditis	381-383	7,115	18,889	2.7
Active rheumatic fever	390-392	228	3,243	14.2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	1,394	16,623	11.9
Hypertensive disease	400-404	6,319	87,538	13.9
Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	24,980	420,089	16.8
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	13,022	568,435	43.7
Venous thrombosis and embolism	450-453	4,081	61,592	15.1
Acute respiratory infections	460-466	16,374	76,291	4.6
Influenza	470-474	1,515	8,578	5.7
Pneumonia	480-486	9,582	155,241	16.2
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	24,054	267,970	11.1
Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	500	24,197	68,722	2.8
Pneumonomioses and related diseases	515, 516	30	648	13.0
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	520-525	8,289	14,259	1.7
Peptic ulcer	531-533	8,713	73,356	8.4
Appendicitis	540-543	19,034	111,065	5.8
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	{ 550-553	18,480	144,837	7.8
Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	{ 560	574, 575	11,241	122,539
Nephritis and nephrosis	{ 574, 575	19,585	57,826	3.0
Calculus of urinary system	{ 580-584	3,454	26,334	7.6
Hyperplasia of prostate	{ 592, 594	4,384	51,046	11.6
Abortion	{ 600	15,933	33,912	2.1
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 640-645	50,854	394,461	7.8
Delivery without mention of complication	{ 630-639	44,850	320,214	7.1
Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	{ 651-678	7,270	54,753	7.5
Arthritis and spondylitis	{ 680-686	9,152	247,941	27.1
Congenital anomalies	{ 710-715	16,580	152,913	9.2
Certain causes of perinatal morbidity	{ 740-759	8,887	108,484	12.2
Other specified and ill-defined diseases	{ 760-779	326,811	4,105,205	12.6
Fractures	Remainder	35,383	496,111	14.0
Intracranial and internal injuries	000-796	11,835	62,980	5.3
Burns	N800-N829	2,683	36,372	13.6
Adverse effects of chemical substances	N850-N869	10,788	32,893	3.0
All other injuries	N940-N949	42,189	233,003	5.5
Supplementary classifications	N960-N989	92,207	590,025	6.4
	Remainder			
	N800-N999			
	Y00-Y79			
TOTAL, ALL DIAGNOSES		1,043,643	12,707,655	12.2

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision (1965) (abbreviated List C).

The following table shows summary details of the operations performed on in-patients separated from hospitals in New South Wales in 1978. Operations were performed on 435,792 patients separated from public hospitals (i.e. 50 per cent of these patients), and on 140,265 patients separated from private hospitals (i.e. 78 per cent of these patients).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS OF PATIENTS ON WHOM OPERATIONS WERE PERFORMED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL OPERATION (a), N.S.W., 1978

Principal operation performed (grouped)	Code	Number of separations		
		Males	Females	Persons
Surgery performed on—				
Nervous system	001-049	7,998	7,231	15,229
Endocrine system	061-089	1,462	2,413	3,875
Eye	100-189	8,468	8,714	17,182
Ear, nose and throat	210-249	26,022	23,793	49,815
Upper alimentary tract	250-299	7,014	7,869	14,883
Thorax	300-349	7,158	3,451	10,609
Breast	380-389	464	12,053	12,517
Abdomen	400-559	44,851	43,686	88,537
Urinary and male genital organs	560-669	34,595	13,301	47,896
Female genital organs	671-739	..	93,130	93,130
Obstetrics	740-779	..	70,497	70,497
Orthopaedics	780-879	33,658	27,352	61,010
Surgery performed on—				
Peripheral circulatory system	880-909	4,733	7,522	12,255
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	910-939	26,133	25,097	51,230
Other surgical and non-operative procedures	940-999	12,745	14,647	27,392
Total, operations	001-999	215,301	360,756	576,057

(a) Classified in accordance with the Code of Surgical Operations, General Register Office (London), 1968.

Hospital separations for which an injury, poisoning, or misadventure (or its sequel) is the principal diagnosis are shown in the following table. Of these separations, 69,099 were males and 46,050 were females.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS AND RELATED DURATION IN HOSPITAL OF PATIENTS INVOLVED IN EXTERNAL ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (a), N.S.W. 1978

External cause	International code number	Number of in-patient separations	Number of bed-days	Average length of stay (days)
Road transport accidents	{ E810-E819 E825-E827 }	26,925	268,488	10.0
All other accidents	{ E800-E808 E820-E823 E830-E949 }	77,981	714,960	9.2
Attempted suicide and self-inflicted injuries	E950-E959	3,704	14,107	3.8
Attempted homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons, legal intervention	E960-E979	3,263	13,545	4.2
All other external causes	E980-E999	3,276	9,713	3.0
Total, all external causes	E800-E999	115,149	1,020,813	8.9

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Eighth Revision (1965) (abbreviated List C).

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Australian Health Survey, Chronic Conditions (Illnesses and Permanent Disabilities)*, (Catalogue No. 4314.0); *Sight Problems and the Use of Glasses/Contact Lenses (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4338.0); *Dental Health (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4339.0); *Health Insurance Survey, Australia*, (4341.0); *Accidents, Australian Health Survey*, (4313.0); *Australian Health Survey*,

(4311.0); *Australian Health Survey, Sabin and Triple Antigen Vaccination (Persons Aged 2 to 5 Years)*, (4316.0); *Hearing and the Use of Hearing Aids (Persons Aged 15 Years or More)*, (4336.0); *Sight, Hearing and Dental Health (Persons Aged 2 to 14 Years)*, (4337.0); *Australian Health Survey, Information Paper*, (4340.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): Health and Welfare Services, N.S.W. (Catalogue No. 4301.1); *Hospital In-Patient Statistics*, N.S.W. (4306.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the (Commonwealth) Director-General of Health, the Health Commission of New South Wales, Repatriation Commission, and Health Insurance Commission.

CHAPTER 6

WELFARE SERVICES

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE BENEFITS

The principal social service and repatriation benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are age, invalid, wives', widows', veterans' disability and service pensions, sheltered employment allowances, supporting parents' benefits, family allowances, orphans' pensions, handicapped children's allowances, and unemployment, sickness, and special benefits. The provision of these benefits is administered by the Department of Social Security in terms of the *Social Services Act 1947*, except for veterans' disability and service pensions which are administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand and the United Kingdom for reciprocity in relation to pensions, family allowances, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

The Commonwealth Government also provides a range of health benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these benefits is given in Chapter 5 'Health'.

ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED

AGE PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who are residents of Australia at the time of lodgement of the claim for a pension, and who at any time have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 10 years or for an aggregate of more than 10 years, at least 5 of which must be continuous. Pensions may continue to be paid if the pensioner chooses to reside outside Australia, and in certain exceptional circumstances age pensions may be granted to former Australian residents living overseas. No person may be granted an age pension while receiving either an invalid pension, a widow's pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a tuberculosis allowance, or a service pension.

Differential rates of age pension are payable to two groups of pensioners:

- (a) for single, widowed, or divorced pensioners, married pensioners whose spouse is not receiving an age, invalid, wife's, or service pension, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, and in certain circumstances each of a married pensioner couple who are living apart, pension is payable at the 'standard' rate; and
- (b) for married pensioners whose spouse is receiving an age, invalid, wife's, or service pension, unemployment, sickness, or special benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, pension is payable at the 'married' rate.

A wife's pension is payable to a woman who is unable to qualify for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right, but is the wife of an age or invalid pensioner. The pension is payable at the same rate and subject to the same income test as the age pension paid to each of a married pensioner couple.

Age pensions are payable subject to an income test, except where the person is permanently blind. Persons who are aged 70 years or more, however, receive a base rate of pension free of the income test, being only subject to the income test for weekly pension payments above \$51.45 at the standard rate and above \$42.90 at the married rate.

In assessing a person's income for the purposes of the 'income test', the main types of income included are: wages and salaries, profits, income derived from property (interest, rents, dividends), superannuation, pensions, benefits and allowances received from a former employer, and annuity-type payments purchased on a commercial basis for life or for a specified period. The main types of income excluded are: benefits (other than annuities) from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, family allowances and similar payments for children, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, and gifts and allowances from parents, children, brothers, or sisters. The income is also reduced by up to \$312 per year for each dependent child (see below). In the case of a married couple (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both, even if only one is a pensioner or claimant.

Under the income test, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the amount by which the income exceeds \$1,040 for a pensioner paid at the 'standard' rate, and \$897 for pensioners paid at the 'married' rate. The effect of the income test is to preclude from entitlement to any pension, a person whose income exceeds \$148.20 per week. The corresponding figure for a married couple without dependants is \$124.05 per week. Permanently blind persons are eligible for the maximum rate of pension, free of the income test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from an age, invalid, or veteran's disability pension. Age and wives' pensions are assessable income for income tax purposes.

The maximum standard and married rates of age pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. Since May 1981, the maximum standard rate of pension has been \$66.65 per week and the maximum married rate has been \$55.55 each per week.

Where an age pensioner has one or more dependent children, additional pension is payable, subject to an income test, of up to \$10 per week (\$520 per year) for each dependent child. 'Dependent children' are those who are being maintained by a pensioner and who are either under the age of 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 25 years attending a school, college, or university.

Additional pension by way of a guardian's allowance is payable to a widowed or other unmarried pensioner with one or more dependent children; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to an income test, is \$6 per week (\$312 per year), or \$8 per week (\$416 per year) where there is an invalid child requiring full-time care or a child under 6 years of age. Supplementary assistance of up to \$5 per week (\$260 per year) is payable (subject to a special income test) to pensioners who are receiving pensions at the maximum rate and who pay rent or pay for board and/or lodging.

Age pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Pensioner Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of age pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

AGE PENSIONS (INCL. WIVES' PENSIONS), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Age pensioners—						
Males	125,972	135,266	140,774	151,558	155,768	160,227
Females	276,398	291,240	302,089	313,087	319,033	325,150
Total age pensioners	402,370	426,506	442,863	464,645	474,801	485,377
Wife pensioners (a)	7,069	7,623	8,386	9,797	10,221	10,567
Total age and wife pensioners	409,439	434,129	451,249	474,442	485,022	495,944
Dependent children and students (b)	3,216	3,200	3,303	3,626	3,340	3,410
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000)	600,206	793,393	924,354	1,093,824	1,203,164	1,309,170

(a) A wife's pension is payable to the wife of an age pensioner who is unable to qualify for an age, invalid or service pension in her own right. (b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

PERSONAL CARE SUBSIDY

The Commonwealth Government provides a personal care subsidy of \$20 per week in respect of aged or disabled persons living in hostel-type accommodation conducted by private organisations and local government authorities. The subsidy is payable under the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* for persons who require and receive approved personal care services. In 1979–80, expenditure on personal care subsidies in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory amounted to \$4.0m.

ASSISTANCE TO VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

VETERANS' DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS

Disability and dependants' pensions are provided by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the *Repatriation Act 1920* and associated legislation. Disability pensions are payable to veterans (male and female) who are incapacitated (wholly or partly) as a result of service in the Australian defence forces. Dependants' pensions are payable to eligible dependants of incapacitated veterans and dependants of veterans whose death has been accepted as service-related. These pensions are payable in respect of service in the Australian Forces in the 1914–18 War, the 1939–45 War, the Korea-Malaya Operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and, since 1972, service in the Regular Defence Force. Pensions are also payable under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act 1940* and various Cabinet decisions granting eligibility to persons who were attached to the defence forces under service conditions.

Disability and dependants' pensions are not subject to an income test or to income tax. The rate of pension payable to incapacitated veterans is determined according to the assessed degree of incapacity. The Special Rate of pension (\$127.65 per week since May 1981) is granted to those who are totally and permanently incapacitated (i.e. who are unable, because of service-related disabilities, to earn more than a negligible proportion of a living wage), and to those who have been totally blinded as a result of service. An amount equivalent to the Special Rate is granted (under certain conditions) to those temporarily incapacitated for at least three months, or to a double amputee. The Intermediate Rate of pension (\$87.85 per week) is payable to those who are incapable of working otherwise than part-time or intermittently. The General Rate of disability pension is payable to other persons with a service-related disability but who are able to work full-time although under difficulty. The maximum General Rate current since May 1981 is

\$48.15 per week: the rate of pension payable varies from 10 to 100 per cent of the maximum. Allowances ranging from \$3.95 to \$76.30 per week are payable (in addition to the General and Intermediate Rates of pension) for certain specific disabilities—subject to the total pension and allowance not exceeding the Special Rate of pension.

Dependants' pensions are payable (at rates according to the assessed degree of incapacity of the pensioner) for an incapacitated veteran's wife and children under 16 years of age or over age 16 years in the case of a full-time student not receiving an education allowance from the Commonwealth Government. The maximum rates per week are \$4.05 for a wife and \$1.38 for each child.

The pension payable to the widow of a veteran whose death resulted from service has been \$66.65 per week since May 1981. A domestic allowance of \$12 per week is payable, in addition to the pension, to a widow who has a dependent child under 16 years of age (in certain cases over this age), or is 50 years of age or more, or is permanently unemployable.

The rate of pension for each child under 16 years of age of a veteran whose death resulted from service is \$13.80 per week. Where both parents are dead, the pension is \$27.60 per week for each child under 16 years of age. A student child attaining the age of 16 years stops receiving a pension and may receive an allowance under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme (see Chapter 7 'Education').

Pension is also payable, in certain circumstances, to the widowed mother or to the parents of a veteran whose death or incapacity resulted from service. Allowances for attendants, clothing, loss of earnings, recreation, transport, motor vehicles, and other purposes are payable to veterans under certain conditions. Recipients of disability pensions and their dependants are entitled to a wide range of medical services within the repatriation system (see Chapter 5 'Health').

The Special, Intermediate and General Rate disability pensions, and the veterans' widows' pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Particulars of veterans' disability and dependants' pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years are given in the following table.

VETERANS' DISABILITY AND DEPENDANTS' PENSIONS, N.S.W. (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NUMBER OF PENSIONS						
Incapacitated veterans	72,829	71,354	69,953	67,568	66,156	64,688
Dependants of—						
Incapacitated veterans	88,745	86,372	85,073	77,768	74,923	72,023
Deceased veterans	21,293	20,896	20,650	20,217	19,853	19,504
Total pensions	182,867	178,622	175,676	165,553	160,932	(b) 156,215
AVERAGE RATE PER WEEK (\$)						
Incapacitated veterans	17.57	19.14	21.83	(c) 24.01	(c) 25.09	(c) 28.83
Dependants of—						
Incapacitated veterans	1.57	1.58	1.59	(c) 1.74	(c) 1.66	(c) 1.65
Deceased veterans	43.93	49.20	54.95	(c) 58.94	(c) 60.95	(c) 68.69
Total pensions	12.88	14.12	15.92	17.82	18.56	21.27
AMOUNT PAID DURING YEAR (d) (\$'000)						
Amount paid during year ended 30 June	115,789	128,202	135,373	156,692	155,886	163,756

(a) I includes the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Of the total pensions paid at 30 June 1980 there were 12,170 pensions in respect of the 1914-18 War, 130,906 in respect of the 1939-45 War, and 13,139 in respect of service in the Korean and Malayan operations, the Far East Strategic Reserve, Special Overseas Service, and Miscellaneous Disability Pensions. (c) Excludes miscellaneous pensions. At 30 June 1980, the average weekly rate of miscellaneous pensions was \$30.48. (d) Excludes some miscellaneous allowances and grants.

SERVICE PENSIONS

Service pensions (as distinct from disability and dependants' pensions) for certain classes of veterans (male and female) are the broad equivalent of the age or invalid pension, and are subject to an income test (except for persons aged 70 years or more), but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from service. Persons aged 70 years or more are eligible to receive, without income test, a pension of \$51.45 per week (single rate) or \$42.90 per week (married rate); higher rates of pension may be payable subject to an income test. For eligible veterans under 70 years of age, and in the assessment of the income-tested supplement for veterans aged 70 and over, 50 per cent of the disability pension is disregarded when applying the income test for a service pension.

Persons eligible to receive a service pension are men aged 60 years or more who have served in a theatre of war or in a designated operational or special overseas service area, and women aged 55 years or more who have served in a theatre of war, or who have served or embarked for service abroad. Veterans who are permanently unemployable are also eligible. Service pensions are also payable to wives of service pensioners provided that they are not in receipt of a pension from the Department of Social Security. Additional pension is payable for each dependent child. In 1975, eligibility for service pensions was extended to certain veterans with continuous residence in Australia for at least ten years and with 'theatre of war' service in the Armed Forces of other countries of the British Commonwealth in wars or warlike operations in which Australian Forces were engaged. From February 1980, eligibility has been further extended to include Allied veterans, subject to conditions similar to those applying to British Commonwealth veterans.

Since May 1981, the maximum weekly rate of service pension is \$55.55 each for a married pensioner and his wife. Other pensioners (single, widowed, divorced, or separated) receive a maximum weekly rate of \$66.65. The maximum rates of service pension are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. An additional pension of \$10 is payable for each eligible dependent child. Supplementary assistance, guardian's allowance, and funeral benefit are payable to service pensioners under conditions similar to those applying to age and invalid pensioners.

Service pensions are subject to income tax unless the pension is payable on the grounds of permanent unemployability, and the recipient is less than 65 years of age (men) or less than 60 years of age (women).

Service pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Pensioner Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of service pensions in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in recent years are given in the following table.

SERVICE PENSIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Pensions payable to—						
Veterans who are—						
Aged	19,601	22,839	25,620	29,813	33,200	37,236
Permanently unemployable	6,463	6,906	7,455	8,303	9,433	10,414
Suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	556	585	596	565	545	501
Wives and widows of veterans	12,203	15,306	18,425	22,549	26,428	30,778
Total pensions	38,823	45,636	52,096	61,230	69,606	78,929
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (\$'000)	49,985	73,178	90,512	121,972	143,993	175,006

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO THE HANDICAPPED

INVALID PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Invalid pensions are payable to persons not less than 16 years of age who are assessed as being permanently incapacitated for work to the extent of at least 85 per cent, or permanently blind. As well as medical impairment, factors such as age, education and skills can be taken into account in determining eligibility for invalid pension. Persons are subject to an income test (see subsection on 'Age Pensions and Allowances' earlier in this section) except in the case of people who are permanently blind. If the incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia, the residence qualification is the same as for an age pension. Rates of pension are the same as for age pensions, and invalid pensioners are entitled to the same additional payments as age pensioners. Similarly, a wife's pension is payable, subject to income test, to the wife of an invalid pensioner if she is not eligible for an age, invalid, or service pension in her own right. The maximum rates of invalid pensions are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Invalid pensioners may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the section 'Pensioner Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of invalid pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

INVALID PENSIONS (INCL. WIVES' PENSIONS), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Invalid pensioners—						
Males	41,963	47,174	54,017	55,100	59,078	61,209
Females	26,965	27,574	28,469	27,068	27,905	27,793
Total invalid pensioners	68,928	74,748	82,486	82,168	86,983	89,002
Wife pensioners (a)	11,616	14,310	17,340	19,711	22,021	22,946
Total invalid and wife pensioners	80,544	89,058	99,826	101,879	109,004	111,948
Dependent children and students (b)	18,732	21,297	24,259	26,197	27,386	27,494
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000)	127,034	166,509	209,846	242,630	276,504	314,725

(a) A wife's pension is payable to the wife of an invalid pensioner who is unable to qualify for an age, invalid or service pension in her own right. In 1974-75 and 1975-76, includes wives of persons receiving sheltered employee allowance. (b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over.

(c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCE

This allowance is payable to disabled persons who are employed in sheltered workshops and are not receiving an invalid pension, but would be eligible for an invalid pension if not provided with sheltered employment. The maximum rate of the allowance is the same as the maximum rate of invalid pension, and similar benefits (wife's pension, additional pension for dependent children, etc.) are payable. The allowance is adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. The income test for the allowance is the same as for age and invalid pensions. The allowance is not taxable unless the sheltered employee has reached 65 years of age (men) or 60 years of age (women).

An incentive allowance of \$5 per week is payable to recipients of sheltered employment allowances, free of the income test, in lieu of supplementary assistance. At 30 June 1980, there were 3,267 recipients of sheltered employment allowances in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

Recipients of sheltered employment allowances may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Pensioner Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

HANDICAPPED CHILD'S ALLOWANCE

This allowance is paid at the rate of \$73 per month, free of an income test, to the parents or guardians of a severely intellectually or physically handicapped child under the age of 16 years, or aged 16 years and under 25 years if a full-time student not receiving an invalid pension, who is living in the family home and needs constant care and attention. An allowance may also be payable, up to a maximum of \$73 per month, to a person who has custody, care and control of a handicapped child who requires substantial care and attention only marginally less than that required by a severely handicapped child. In this case, the allowance is subject to an income test in which consideration is given to the additional costs incurred in caring for the child. At 30 June 1980, 8,089 allowances (including 243 allowances for substantially handicapped children) were being paid in New South Wales.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S BENEFIT

A benefit is payable by the Commonwealth Government for each physically or intellectually handicapped child who is under 16 years of age and resides in an approved home conducted by a non-profit organisation or local government authority. The rate of benefit is \$5.00 per day. In 1979-80, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on handicapped children's benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$496,000. At 30 June 1980, 414 eligible handicapped children were accommodated in 21 approved homes in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO WIDOWS AND SINGLE PARENTS

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

A widow's pension is payable subject to an income test, to a widow resident in Australia if (a) she and her husband were residing permanently in Australia at the time she became a 'widow', or (b) she had resided in Australia continuously for 5 years immediately prior to claim, or (c) she had, at any time, resided in Australia continuously for 10 years.

Widows eligible for pension are classified into three groups. Class A widows are those with one or more dependent children. Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who, after reaching 45 years of age, ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer had a dependent child. Class C widows are those who are less than 50 years of age, have no dependent children, and are in necessitous circumstances within the twenty-six weeks following the husband's death or a widow expecting a child to the husband, until the birth of the child (when she may qualify for a Class A pension).

For all classes, the term 'widow' is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death. For Classes A and B, the term 'widow' also includes a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months. A widow's pension is not payable to a woman receiving an age or invalid pension, a sheltered employment allowance, or a veterans' widow's pension.

The types of income disregarded for purposes of the income test, and the definition of 'dependent children' are the same for widows' pensions as for age pensions. In assessing income a deduction of up to \$312 per year is allowed for each dependent child. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of \$312 per year received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

Under the income test for Class A and Class B widows' pensions, pension at the maximum annual rate is reduced by half the excess over \$1,040 of a widow's annual rate of income. There is no specific income test for a Class C widow's pension, which is paid only where it is evident that a widow has insufficient means of support.

For Class A widows, the maximum rate of pension has been \$66.65 per week since May 1981. In addition, pensioners are eligible for a mother's allowance of up to \$6 per week (\$312 per year) or \$8 per week (\$416 per year) where there is an invalid child requiring full-time care or a child under 6 years of age, plus an allowance of \$10 per week (\$520 per year) for each dependent child.

The maximum rate of pension for Class B widows has been \$66.65 per week since May 1981. A Class B widow who has the custody, care, and control of a dependent child other than her own, who entered her custody after she became a Class B widow, may receive a mother's allowance and an additional pension for the child.

For Class C widows, the rate of pension has been \$66.65 per week since May 1981.

The maximum widow's pension rates are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Supplementary assistance of up to \$5 per week (\$260 per year) is payable to widow pensioners on the same basis as to age pensioners. Widow pensioners may also be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Pensioner Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of widows' pensions in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Numbers of pensioners—						
Class A	24,554	27,093	30,019	33,228	35,352	36,451
Class B	19,143	20,597	22,331	23,800	25,569	26,736
Class C	40	31	33	38	51	53
Total widow pensioners	43,737	47,721	52,383	57,066	60,972	63,240
Dependent children and students (a)	50,170	54,786	59,790	64,981	68,982	70,544
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (b) (\$'000)	87,954	121,007	141,317	170,643	194,428	219,261

(a) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over.

(b) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

SUPPORTING PARENT'S BENEFIT AND ALLOWANCES

Supporting parent's benefit is payable, subject to an income test, to lone parents who have the custody, care, and control of one or more dependent children. Women eligible for supporting parents' benefits include unmarried mothers and mothers who are separated wives, separated de facto wives, or de facto wives of prisoners and psychiatric hospital patients. Men who are eligible include widowers and divorcees as well as other men bringing up children on their own.

Prior to November 1980, the benefit was payable six months after the event giving rise to eligibility, e.g. the birth of the child, or separation. Since November 1980, the six month waiting period has been removed.

No period of residence conditions need to be met if a person becomes a 'supporting parent' while residing permanently in Australia. In other cases, there is a qualification of five years' continuous residence, immediately prior to claiming benefit, or ten years' continuous residence at any time.

The benefit is payable at the same rate (including mother's allowance, allowance for each dependent child, and supplementary assistance), and subject to the same income test, as a Class A widow's pension; the definition of 'dependent children' is also the same for supporting parent's benefit. The maximum rate of benefit is adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index.

Recipients of supporting parent's benefit may be eligible for a range of fringe benefits and other concessions, which are described later in the subsection 'Pensioner Fringe Benefits and Concessions'.

Particulars of supporting parents' benefits in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

SUPPORTING PARENTS' BENEFITS (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of supporting parents—						
Females	12,696	15,827	17,572	19,860	21,039	23,605
Males .. .. .	..	..	..	673	1,066	1,295
Total supporting parents	12,696	15,827	17,572	20,533	22,105	24,900
Dependent children and students (b) of—						
Supporting mothers	19,568	24,890	27,750	31,658	32,756	36,955
Supporting fathers .. .. .	..	..	..	1,430	2,205	2,600
Total dependent children and students	19,568	24,890	27,750	33,088	34,961	39,555
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000)	26,473	45,197	56,177	68,970	81,728	94,759

(a) Prior to November 1977, supporting fathers were not eligible for this benefit (which was then called supporting mother's benefit). (b) Children aged under 16 years and dependent full-time students aged 16 to 24 years. Prior to November 1978, includes dependent students aged 25 years and over. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

In 1976, family allowances for dependent children and students replaced the former system of child endowment and the former practice of granting taxation rebates to resident taxpayers for dependent children and students.

The family allowance is payable, free of an income test, to a person who is resident in Australia and has the custody, care, and control of one or more children (including ex-nuptial children) under 16 years of age, or aged 16 and under 25 years if full-time students and not in employment or engaged in work on their own account. Allowances are not payable in respect of students receiving assistance under the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme and some scholarship schemes, or children receiving an invalid pension. Where the children are inmates of an approved institution, the allowance is paid to the institution.

If the claimant and child were not born in Australia, they must have resided in Australia for one year immediately preceding the claim, except in cases where the Department of Social Security is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Where the child's father is not a British subject, the allowance is payable if the baby was born in Australia, if the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia. Under certain conditions, the allowance may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

For families with children aged under 16 years and eligible student children aged 16 and under 25 years, the rates of family allowance are \$15.20 per month for the first (or only) child, \$21.70 per month for the second child, \$26.00 per month (each) for the third and

fourth child, and \$30.35 per month for each subsequent child. As a general rule, the allowance for children in family units is paid to the mother. For each child in an approved institution the rate of allowance is \$21.70 per month.

Particulars of family allowances in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	At 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Children and students (b) in—						
Family units no.	1,458,079	1,459,740	1,469,088	1,464,923	1,442,806	1,438,809
Approved institutions no.	5,698	5,725	5,287	5,291	3,523	3,606
Total children and students (b) no.	1,463,777	1,465,465	1,474,375	1,470,214	1,446,329	1,442,415
Amount paid during year ended 30 June (c) (\$'000)	79,395	93,995	366,102	371,258	349,910	372,125

(a) From July 1976, the Family Allowances scheme replaced the Child Endowment system and the practice of granting taxation rebates for dependent children. Figures for 1974-75 and 1975-76 relate to Child Endowment only. (b) Children aged under 16 years, and dependent full-time students aged 16-24 years. (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

ORPHANS' PENSIONS

An orphan's pension is paid to the guardian of a child both of whose parents (natural or adoptive) are deceased, or one of whose parents is deceased if the other parent is missing or a long-term inmate at a prison or psychiatric hospital. Orphans under 16 years of age or full-time students who are 16 but under 25 years are eligible. The pension is not payable in respect of a child receiving a war orphan's pension (under the *Repatriation Act* 1920), or an invalid pension.

The monthly rate of pension is \$55.70 for each eligible child and is free of an income test. In general the conditions for payment are the same as those for family allowances. An institution that has been approved for family allowance purposes is also eligible to receive an orphan's pension for any qualified child in its care. At 30 June 1980, there were 1,514 pensions being paid in New South Wales.

ASSISTANCE TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND SICK

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS AND SPECIAL BENEFITS

Unemployment and sickness benefits are limited, in general, to men between the ages of 16 and 65 years and women between the ages of 16 and 60, who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim or intend to remain permanently in Australia. Persons receiving an age, invalid, wife's, widow's, or service pension, a supporting parent's benefit, or a tuberculosis allowance, are not eligible for unemployment, sickness, or special benefits.

Unemployment benefit is payable to persons who are unemployed, provided that their unemployment is not due to industrial action by them or members of a trade union to which they belong, that they are able and willing to undertake suitable work and have taken reasonable steps to obtain work, and that they have registered for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income.

Unemployment benefit is normally payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the seventh day after the date of registration for employment, whichever is the later. Where a claimant can satisfy the Commonwealth Employment Service that, before registering for employment, reasonable steps have been

taken to obtain employment, the waiting period may be backdated up to a maximum of seven days. People who leave their job (become voluntarily unemployed) without good reason, do not become entitled to payment of benefit until six to twelve weeks after registering for employment. School leavers and persons who, without just cause, discontinue a course of study at a tertiary education institution, are not eligible for payment of benefit until six weeks after the day they leave school or cease their course of study. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the day on which the claimant becomes incapacitated if the claim is made within 13 weeks from the date of incapacity, and from the date of application if the claim is made after 13 weeks. For both types of benefit, the waiting period of seven days is not required to be served more than once in any period of 13 weeks.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are payable subject to an income test. From November 1980, the amount of benefit payable is reduced by half the amount of weekly income between \$6 and \$50 for married persons and persons aged 18 years or more, and between \$3 and \$40 for unmarried persons aged under 18 years. Above these income ranges, the benefit payable is reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis. The income of a claimant's spouse is taken into account in the income test unless they are permanently separated. 'Income' does not include family allowances or other payments for children, Commonwealth Government health benefits and amounts received from registered benefit organisations, or sickness pay from an approved friendly society.

The maximum weekly rates of unemployment and sickness benefits payable (current since May 1981) are as follows.

	Unemployment benefit	Sickness benefit
Married person (includes additional benefit for spouse)	\$111.10	\$111.10
Single person aged 18 or more with dependants	\$66.65	\$66.65
Single person aged 18 or more with no dependants	\$53.45	\$66.65
Single person under 18 years	\$36.00	\$36.00

Additional benefit of \$10 per week may be paid for each child under 16 years of age or dependent full-time student aged 16 years or under 25 years in a beneficiary's care. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a benefit of \$55.55 per week may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided that there are one or more dependent children and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on, but not employed by, the claimant. The single and married rates of unemployment and sickness benefits are adjusted each May and November in accordance with movements in the Consumer Price Index. This provision does not apply to the rate of benefit for unemployment beneficiaries without dependants or to single persons under 18 years.

For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. However, the amount of any disability pension, and of compensation, damages, or similar payments, received for the same incapacity is deducted from the sickness benefit otherwise payable if it is paid in respect of the same period. If it is not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation in respect of the same period is regarded as income and disability pension is ignored. Income received by the spouse of the claimant may reduce the benefit payable. A person who has been receiving sickness benefit for a continuous period of 6 weeks and pays rent or for lodgings may be entitled to receive a supplementary allowance of up to \$5 per week if wholly or substantially dependent on the benefit. The allowance is not payable to a person in hospital who has no dependants.

A special benefit (at the rates for unemployment benefit) may be granted, under certain circumstances, to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefits who are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants. Recipients of special benefits include unmarried women for a period before and after the birth of a child, persons caring for invalid parents or sick relatives, persons ineligible for a pension because of lack of residence qualifications, and persons remanded in custody pending court proceedings. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Commonwealth Government centres or hostels awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia.

Particulars of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NUMBER OF CLAIMS GRANTED DURING YEAR						
Unemployment benefit—						
Males	173,499	243,653	216,798	198,513	172,304	(a) 165,749
Females	66,377	88,697	83,891	83,922	79,926	(a) 83,789
Persons	239,876	332,350	300,689	282,435	252,230	(a) 249,538
Sickness benefit—						
Males	39,004	45,332	43,388	43,138	37,803	(a) 38,755
Females	11,081	13,708	12,644	13,301	13,369	(a) 14,277
Persons	50,085	59,040	56,032	56,439	51,172	(a) 53,032
Special benefit (b)—						
Males	1,210	5,056	7,784	8,683	10,697	(a) 12,683
Females	5,159	6,104	7,752	8,444	11,038	(a) 12,560
Persons	6,369	11,160	15,536	17,127	21,735	(a) 25,243
Total benefits—						
Males	213,713	294,041	267,970	250,334	220,804	(a) 217,187
Females	82,617	108,509	104,287	105,667	104,333	(a) 110,626
Persons	296,330	402,550	372,257	356,001	325,137	(a) 327,813
NUMBER RECEIVING BENEFIT AT END OF YEAR						
Unemployment benefit—						
Males	39,090	58,951	77,000	70,804	73,956	70,481
Females	18,315	22,749	31,617	30,560	35,887	35,775
Persons	57,405	81,700	108,617	101,364	109,843	106,256
Sickness benefit—						
Males	7,384	9,110	12,148	11,738	10,408	12,696
Females	2,055	2,209	2,823	3,096	3,137	4,430
Persons	9,439	11,319	14,971	14,834	13,545	17,126
Special benefit (b)—						
Males	529	809	1,550	2,072	2,204	3,232
Females	1,460	1,750	2,510	2,806	3,285	3,838
Persons	1,989	2,559	4,060	4,878	5,489	7,070
Total benefits—						
Males	47,003	68,870	90,698	84,614	86,568	86,409
Females	21,830	26,708	36,950	36,462	42,309	44,043
Persons	68,833	95,578	127,648	121,076	128,877	130,452
AMOUNT PAID DURING YEAR (\$'000) (c)						
Unemployment benefit	94,231	216,819	285,180	324,746	334,320	343,683
Sickness benefit	24,893	37,664	44,038	50,778	48,016	54,906
Special benefit (b)	4,331	6,793	9,742	14,473	17,097	21,474
Total benefits	123,455	261,276	338,960	389,997	399,434	420,064

(a) Estimated. (b) Particulars of claims granted and number receiving benefit exclude immigrants awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia, but the amount paid includes payments to these immigrants (378 at 30 June 1980). (c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

RELOCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

The Relocation Assistance Scheme was introduced in 1976 to help overcome the difficulties of unemployed persons who are unable to secure continuing employment in their present locality and are without prospects of doing so, even with re-training. Assistance is made available to enable eligible persons to move to another locality to take up either employment or training under the National Employment and Training System (described in the section 'Employment' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'). Assistance is provided for fares and for other costs incurred by unemployed workers and their families changing their place of permanent residence, including removal expenses of \$1,250 (maximum), re-establishment costs (related to family size), legal and agents' fees of \$1,000 (maximum) or rental allowances of \$500 (maximum).

COMMUNITY YOUTH SUPPORT SCHEME

The Community Youth Support Scheme (CYSS) was introduced in 1976 to assist young unemployed persons who have registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. The aim of CYSS is to improve the employability of the unemployed young and to maintain an orientation towards work. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to community groups, including recognised youth organisations and local government authorities, to meet the administrative and operating costs of the projects conducted by those bodies to assist the unemployed young. An allowance of up to \$6 per week may be paid to participants to meet fares and incidental expenses, this allowance being additional to unemployment benefit received by participants.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The New South Wales Government provides a wide range of social welfare services through the Department of Youth and Community Services. The Department provides or co-ordinates services for families, children, youth, the aged, and the handicapped. It has special responsibilities in the areas of care and supervision of dependent children and adults, rehabilitation of young offenders, adoption of children, care of immigrant children, child employment, early childhood services, emergency assistance, Aboriginal welfare and the support of community groups providing services such as women's refuges and youth crisis centres. Regionalisation of the Department's services has been achieved through the establishment of 80 district offices in New South Wales, 23 in the Sydney metropolitan area and 57 in other areas.

The principal statutory responsibilities of the Department are contained in the following legislation: the Youth and Community Services Act, 1973; the Child Welfare Act, 1939; the Maintenance Act, 1964; the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916; the Adoption of Children Act, 1965; and the Government Relief Administration Act, 1930.

Several advisory bodies have been established to advise the Government on social welfare matters in New South Wales. These include the Child Welfare Advisory Council, the Aborigines Advisory Council, the State Council of Youth and the New South Wales Advisory Council on the Handicapped.

COMMUNITY SERVICES FUND

The Community Services Fund was established by the State Government in 1976 for the purpose of making grants to community groups providing approved social welfare services. Services which have received grants include women's refuges, neighbourhood centres, hostels and homes for children and families, and groups providing services for aged or handicapped people. In 1979-80, 746 grants totalling \$7.1m were paid from the Fund to community groups providing approved services.

CHILD WELFARE

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Youth and Community Services in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. The Child Welfare Advisory Council advises the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of children under State guardianship, the supervision of children in private foster homes and charitable homes and in child care centres, the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect, the maintenance of juvenile offenders in State training schools, and the supervision of those released on probation from Children's Courts or discharged from State training schools.

The Act prevents the employment of children in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public entertainment and in street trading. Children's Courts deal with offences committed by or against children and with complaints of neglect and uncontrollability.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, and the Maintenance Act, 1964, described below, the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father, the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899, and the Children (Equality of Status) Act, 1976. The Liquor Act, 1912, prohibits the supply of intoxicating liquor to juveniles and the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act, 1903, prohibits the supply of tobacco and related products to juveniles. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., between the ages of 6 and 15 years, is prescribed by the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted by the Minister for Youth and Community Services in certain cases, details of which are given in the chapter 'Education'.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

CHILDREN UNDER STATE GUARDIANSHIP

The Minister for Youth and Community Services is the guardian of children admitted to care as 'wards' upon application by parents or other guardians, children committed to care as wards by order of a Children's Court, persons committed to training schools by order of a Children's Court, and persons admitted or committed to care under special provisions relating to intellectually handicapped persons. Children surrendered for adoption, and unaccompanied child immigrants may also be placed under State guardianship.

Children committed to the care of the Minister are generally placed in a 'receiving home' in the Sydney metropolitan area where professional staff assess their medical, educational, and emotional needs in order to determine their most suitable placement. The Department of Youth and Community Services has developed a range of substitute care facilities in the community so that children can be placed within their own locality.

Where practicable, wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental, and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances usually cease when children reach the normal school-leaving age, but they may be continued, with the Minister's approval, to enable a ward to further his secondary or tertiary education, or in cases of ill-health or physical disability. District officers of the Department exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents, and assist in their placement in employment after they leave school. The earnings of wards placed in employment may be supplemented by the Department.

Wards not placed with foster parents are cared for in homes operated by the Department or in charitable homes conducted by religious and other organisations. The Department maintains 'receiving homes' for new wards or children (other than delinquent children) remanded for further court appearance, homes for pre-school and infant children, homes for school-age children, family group homes, hostels for working-age wards, and homes for intellectually handicapped children.

The number of children (ie persons aged under 18 years) under the guardianship of the Minister in 1979 and 1980 is shown in the following table. The figures shown include children committed to training schools and to care under the special provisions relating to intellectually handicapped persons, but exclude adoption and immigration cases.

CHILDREN UNDER STATE GUARDIANSHIP (a), NEW SOUTH WALES

(at 30 June)

Type of placement	1979	1980				
		Age (years)				
		Under 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 17	Total, all ages
With parent or other relative—						
Males	109	7	36	43	70	156
Females	109	13	33	34	55	135
Total	218	20	69	77	125	291
In foster care—						
Males	1,475	176	386	541	218	1,321
Females	1,257	139	303	420	248	1,110
Total	2,732	315	689	961	466	2,431
In residential establishments (b)—						
Males	1,040	16	77	383	390	866
Females	473	6	48	182	133	369
Total	1,513	22	125	565	523	1,235
Living independently—						
Males	34	—	—	1	48	49
Females	30	—	—	—	39	39
Total	64	—	—	1	87	88
Other (c)—						
Males	143	10	31	79	123	243
Females	55	7	30	49	75	161
Total	198	17	61	128	198	404
Total, all placements—						
Males	2,801	209	530	1,047	849	2,635
Females	1,924	165	414	685	550	1,814
Total	4,725	374	944	1,732	1,399	4,449

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Includes training schools, remand homes, receiving homes, family group homes, charitable homes and homes for intellectually handicapped children.

(c) Includes hospitals, boarding schools, and Community Youth Centres.

In addition to the 4,449 children under State guardianship at 30 June 1980, there were 315 persons aged 18 years or more under guardianship.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with an offence. Further details in respect of Children's Courts are given in the chapter 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

Children committed to training schools may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court (which may not exceed 3 years) or, where the Court has not specified a definite period of detention, for a period up to 3 years, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to a training school is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Department of Youth and Community Services exercises control of delinquent children

committed to training schools and supervises those released on probation or discharged from the schools.

There are nine remand centres (shelters) for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as three training schools for delinquent boys, one training school for delinquent girls and one school for both boys and girls. There is also a special school for truant boys and girls. Particulars of truancy are given in the subsection 'Public and Private Schools, Pupils and Teachers' in the section 'Primary and Secondary Education' of the chapter 'Education'.

In recent years emphasis has been directed to finding alternatives to committing children to training schools. In the area of delinquency, alternatives such as Youth Attendance Centre programmes, Community Youth Centres, small community integrated residential centres, and individual family placement is increasingly used to meet the needs of offenders formerly managed in the traditional training school. The Youth Attendance Centre programmes involve the compulsory attendance of children on probation at Saturday meetings and weekend camps. Two Community Youth Centres have been established in Sydney. These Centres, located at Stanmore and St. Mary's, provide for young persons to obtain leave from training schools to return home, or to an acceptable living situation, and to attend the Centre at regular periods (initially for two evenings a week, all day each Saturday, and one weekend a month) for participation in group sessions and for social, recreational, and community service and camping activities.

OTHER SUBSTITUTE CARE FOR CHILDREN

Children may be placed by their parents or guardians in licensed private foster homes or charitable homes conducted by religious bodies and other organisations, in preference to being boarded out as wards. If the parents or guardians of children in the care of charitable homes fail to pay maintenance, allowances in respect of the children may be paid to the homes by the State. At 30 June 1980, 1,300 such allowances were being paid. The rate of allowance is \$25 per week for each eligible child. The total expenditure during 1979-80 was \$1.7m.

Any place used for the reception and care of one or more children under 16 years of age apart from their parents (or other blood relatives) must, in general, be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

At 30 June 1980, there were 735 licensed private foster homes (for the reception of 5 children or less) and 110 licensed charitable homes (for the reception of more than 5 children) with accommodation for 896 and 4,217 children respectively.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. The principle underlying the Act is that the interests and welfare of the child shall be the paramount consideration. The Court may not make an order for the adoption of a child unless the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services has made a report concerning the proposed adoption. Application to the Court for an adoption order must be made on behalf of the applicant(s) by the Director, or by the principal officer of a private adoption agency, except in the case of an application for adoption by two persons, one of whom is a natural parent or relative of the child (grandparent, uncle, or aunt). In such a case, the application may be made on behalf of the applicants by a solicitor, provided that, in the case of a relative, the consent of the natural parent(s) has been given.

Charitable organisations desiring to conduct negotiations and make arrangements for the adoption of children must be approved by the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services as private adoption agencies. At 30 June 1980, there were three approved private adoption agencies.

The consent of a child's parent(s) or guardian(s) is required to an adoption, except in certain circumstances when it may be dispensed with by the Court. Consent may be given

in favour of the adoption of the child by a particular parent or relative of the child; in all other cases, the consent must be a consent to the adoption of the child by any person(s) in accordance with the law of New South Wales. If 12 years of age or over, the child's consent is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances. Orders of adoption are registered by the Principal Registrar of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Upon the making of an adoption order, all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents terminate. The adopted child has, as his surname, the surname of his adoptive parent(s) and becomes a child of the adopter(s) as if he had been born to the adopter(s) in lawful wedlock.

For statistical purposes, adoptions are recorded when the adoption order is signed. The number of orders signed in a year may be affected by administrative and other special circumstances, as well as by the numbers of children being surrendered for adoption, and this should be borne in mind when comparing adoption statistics from year to year.

In 1979-80, the total number of adoptions was 853 of which 360 (or 42 per cent) were arranged through the Department of Youth and Community Services. The following table shows the numbers of adoptions arranged through the Department, private adoption agencies, and solicitors in each of the last six years.

ADOPTIONS: ADOPTION AGENCY AND SEX OF ADOPTED CHILD, N.S.W.

Adoptions	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Adoptions arranged through—						
Department of Youth and Community Services—						
Males	722	488	585	264	227	190
Females	681	471	607	305	245	170
Total	1,403	959	(a) 1,192	569	472	360
Private adoption agencies—						
Males	175	212	190	100	99	89
Females	148	190	163	107	87	74
Total	323	402	353	207	186	163
Solicitors—						
Males	33	41	108	139	188	164
Females	40	47	117	153	174	166
Total	73	88	(a) 225	292	362	330
Total adoptions—						
Males	930	741	883	503	514	443
Females	869	708	887	565	506	410
Total	1,799	1,449	1,770	1,068	1,020	853

(a) Since 1976, the Department of Youth and Community Services has discontinued submitting applications in respect of the majority of natural parent and relative cases. In such cases, the applications are now made on behalf of the applicant(s) by a solicitor.

DESERTED CHILDREN

In cases of desertion of the wife or of the children of a marriage, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the *Family Law Act* 1975, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the provisions of the Maintenance Act, 1964, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance of the child. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases. The Family Law Act provides for maintenance action to be taken in any part of Australia (including Norfolk Island) and for the recognition and enforcement, by Australian courts having jurisdiction

under the Act, of maintenance orders made in certain overseas countries. The Act also provides for the recognition and enforcement of Australian orders by these countries.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the (Commonwealth) *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act* 1946, the Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services is the guardian of immigrant children in New South Wales who are under 18 years of age and who entered Australia as permanent residents other than in the care of a parent or relative.

The number of these immigrant children at 30 June 1980 was 195. During the year, there were 68 arrivals and 21 were discharged from supervision.

CHILD EMPLOYMENT

Under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, children aged from 7 to 15 years are required to be licensed by the Department of Youth and Community Services if they are to be employed in public entertainment. Boys aged 14 and 15 years must also be licensed by the Department to be employed in street trading. In the year ended 30 June 1980, 1,886 children were licensed for employment in public entertainment, and 2 boys were licensed for employment in street trading.

CHILD CARE SERVICES

In New South Wales, there are numerous facilities, such as pre-schools, child care centres, kindergartens, nursery schools, playgroups, etc., where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family environment, or where they can be cared for while their parents are at work. These facilities are conducted by State Government departments, local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Services provided include full day care, occasional and emergency care, care during holidays and outside school hours, and family day care programmes.

The Department of Youth and Community Services maintains child care advisory services which ensure that the standards of the centres providing the early childhood services meet established criteria; those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the Department. Departmental advisors supervise the operations of the centres and offer advice on the development of programmes and utilisation of staff and facilities. At 30 June 1980, there were 1,150 accredited centres operating in New South Wales.

In 1976, the Commonwealth Government established the Office of Child Care within the Department of Social Security. The Office of Child Care has responsibility for the administration and development of the Children's Services Program, which provides for the allocation of funds to community groups and State and local governments for a wide range of pre-school and day care services for children, and for other family support services. Services for children include centre-based or home-based day care, occasional and emergency care, pre-school services, care for school-aged children outside school hours and vacation care, special services for Aboriginal, migrant, and handicapped children, playgroup support services, and children's services development projects.

In 1979-80, Commonwealth Government expenditure in New South Wales under the Children's Services Program for services other than pre-schools amounted to \$10.4m, of which \$7.1m was paid directly to community groups and local government authorities. Commonwealth Government assistance for pre-schools is also provided under the Children's Services Program but is allocated to the States under block grant conditions. Further details of pre-school services are given in the chapter 'Education'.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

DESERTED WIVES ASSISTANCE

Prior to November 1980, the Commonwealth Government shared with the State Government the cost of providing assistance to certain mothers of families without a breadwinner where the mother was not eligible for benefits under the Social Services Act (e.g. during the first six months of separation). This assistance, which was provided under the *States Grants (Deserted Wives) Act 1968*, has been discontinued from 1 November 1980. At the same time, the six month waiting period for supporting parent's benefit was abolished (see earlier subsection 'Assistance to Widows and Single Parents').

At 30 June 1980, there were 4,673 recipients of deserted wives assistance in New South Wales.

WOMEN'S REFUGES

Since 1977-78, the Commonwealth and State Governments have provided financial assistance for women's refuges. The Commonwealth Government provides assistance under the Community Health Program, meeting 75 per cent of the operating costs and 50 per cent of the capital costs of the refuges. The balance of the funds is provided by the State Government. The main types of services offered by women's refuges are short-term domestic-type accommodation and social support for women and children in emergencies, counselling services, and assistance in obtaining services. At 30 June 1980, 29 women's refuges were approved for government financial assistance in New South Wales.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE

Temporary assistance and emergency aids are provided by the Department of Youth and Community Services for the relief of economic distress in cases of need.

Temporary assistance may be paid to persons who have lodged an application for a Commonwealth benefit (usually special, unemployment, or sickness benefit) and are awaiting payment, but are unable to receive immediate assistance from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. It may also be paid to persons awaiting payment of worker's compensation who have no other income, or to persons who are awaiting initial payment of wages.

Prior to November 1980, the Department also provided family assistance to separated wives or husbands, separated de facto wives or husbands, unmarried mothers or fathers, and women whose husbands or de facto husbands were in gaol, during the six months qualifying period required to establish entitlements to apply for the Commonwealth widow's pension or supporting parent's benefit. From 1 November 1980, this assistance has been discontinued, and these persons may now be eligible for Commonwealth benefits due to the removal of the six month waiting period for supporting parent's benefit (see the earlier subsection 'Assistance to Widows and Single Parents').

Emergency aids and relief are provided to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other disaster, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation. The maximum rates of temporary assistance per fortnight are:

Male or female aged 16 years or more—	
With no dependent children under 16 years	\$11.00
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$13.20
Husband and wife—	
With no dependent children under 16 years	\$16.50
With one or more dependent children under 16 years	\$19.80

SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

Supplementary assistance from the Department of Youth and Community Services is designed to meet special needs of recipients of temporary assistance, and of some low-income earners and pensioners. (Prior to November 1980, recipients of family assistance

were also eligible to receive this assistance.) This assistance includes the supply of clothing, footwear, layettes, and blankets, as well as the provision of spectacles and surgical aids (including surgical garments of all descriptions, calipers and braces, made-to-measure shoes, respirators, and, for paraplegics, Hi-Lo electric beds and lifting equipment). Certain equipment (such as wheel chairs, electric wheel chairs, walking frames, and hydrostatic beds) is made available on a loan basis. Assistance is also provided to help meet the cost of the supply of oxygen in emergencies. Total expenditure on supplementary assistance during 1979–80 was \$2.4m.

HOMELESS PERSONS' ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to voluntary agencies and local and statutory authorities to upgrade and replace inadequate accommodation and facilities for homeless persons. Under the provisions of the *Homeless Persons Assistance Act* 1974, grants are made to eligible organisations to meet the cost of purchasing, constructing, altering and renting buildings to be used as homeless persons' assistance centres, as well as for purchasing furniture, furnishings, and equipment for such centres. Assistance is also provided to meet half the salaries of social welfare workers performing approved services at approved centres.

A subsidy is also available to help meet the cost of providing food and accommodation for homeless persons at approved centres, or for meals provided at such centres for non-resident homeless persons. The rate of the food and accommodation subsidy is \$1.20 per person per day, and the meal subsidy for non-residents is 40 cents per meal.

From the inception of the programme in 1974 to 30 June 1980, total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales amounted to \$4.7m, of which \$0.6m was expended in 1979–80.

HOME CARE SERVICES

HOME CARE ASSISTANCE

Under the *States Grants (Home Care) Act* 1969, the Commonwealth Government shares with the States, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, the cost of approved housekeeping or other domestic assistance provided wholly or mainly for aged persons in their homes. Payments to New South Wales in 1979–80 amounted to \$2.8m. Under the Act, the Commonwealth also shares on a \$2 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of two-thirds of the approved capital cost of senior citizens' centres. The Commonwealth also shares, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, the salaries of welfare officers employed in conjunction with such centres. Recurrent grants for senior citizens' centres in New South Wales in 1979–80 amounted to \$297,000 and capital grants amounted to \$1.1m.

DELIVERED MEALS

In terms of the *Delivered Meals Subsidy Act* 1970, the Commonwealth Government makes subsidies to those ('Meals on Wheels') organisations which provide delivered meals to the aged and the sick in their own homes. The basic rate of subsidy is 40 cents per meal. An additional subsidy of 5 cents per meal is payable if fresh fruit or fruit-juice is included with each meal. During the year ended 30 June 1980, 224 organisations in New South Wales received subsidies totalling \$742,000.

HOME HELP SERVICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Community Liaison Bureau of the Department of Youth and Community Services administers the Home Help Service of New South Wales, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and in all major country areas, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of illness, incapacity, or crisis. The period of service is provided according to need, with a limited period for full-

time service. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances. Home aides perform household duties, including meal preparation, washing, ironing, cleaning, and shopping. The service is available on a regular basis for individuals and families in need. The Home Help Service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of the *States Grants (Home Care) Act 1969*. During 1979–80 there was an average of 13,500 cases being serviced each month and, at 30 June 1980, there were 3,660 home aides employed.

WELFARE HOUSING

COMMONWEALTH HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The Commonwealth Government makes grants in terms of the *Aged or Disabled Persons Homes Act 1954* to assist private organisations (usually religious, charitable, or benevolent organisations) and local government authorities to meet the cost of providing homes in which aged and adult disabled and incapacitated persons may live in conditions resembling ordinary domestic life as closely as possible. The grants are made, subject to subsidy limits, on the basis of \$2 for each \$1 (excluding government assistance and borrowed money) raised by the organisation. In 1979–80, grants amounting to \$5.4m were approved in New South Wales for 21 projects accommodating 511 aged or disabled persons.

In terms of the *Aged Persons Hostels Act 1972*, the Commonwealth Government, subject to certain conditions, provides assistance for the capital costs associated with the provision of hostel accommodation for the aged by local government authorities and eligible organisations (up to a maximum of \$18,150 per person). The Government pays an additional grant of up to \$2,400 per person for the purchase of land and a further \$250 per person is available for furnishing. Accommodation provided under the Act must be allocated strictly on the basis of need and without any contribution from the prospective resident. In 1979–80, \$3.5m was provided to New South Wales hostels under this Act.

Since 1969–70, the Commonwealth has provided grants to the State to assist with the provision of self-contained accommodation at reasonable rentals for certain categories of single aged and service pensioners who have little or no means of support apart from their pensions. The *Housing Assistance Act 1978* provides for the continuation of this scheme for a period of three years from 1978–79, with wider eligibility and under conditions giving the States greater freedom in the way the funds may be applied. Persons eligible for assistance include those in receipt of an age or invalid pension, a supporting parent's benefit, a special benefit, a sheltered employment allowance, and some classes of service pension. Both single and married pensioners may be eligible. Further particulars of Commonwealth Government housing assistance are given in the section 'Housing and Construction' in the chapter 'Physical Development'.

STATE HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The Housing Commission of New South Wales provides rental accommodation for people on low incomes (including pensioners and sole parent beneficiaries). Applications to the Commission are reviewed by Housing Application Committees and are considered on the basis of 'need' compared with the applicant's ability to meet this 'need' on the private market. Provision of accommodation for the elderly also requires that the applicants are able to care for themselves and that women have reached the age of 55 years and men the age of 60 years, although in the case of married couples only one partner need reach the qualifying age before both can apply. Successful applications are allocated to waiting lists which at 30 June 1980 varied from about 18 months (for elderly single persons) to 24 months (for 4-bedroom family houses). Sydney families with housing problems of a particularly serious or pressing nature may be assessed by a Special Allocations Committee. In country areas the task of reviewing urgent cases, which are usually associated with natural disasters such as fire or flood, remains with the local Housing Application Committee which adopts the same principles as the Sydney

Committee. These cases are provided with accommodation without the need to go on a waiting list.

Rates of rental payable for Housing Commission accommodation are fixed at 80 per cent of the market value of rentals for equivalent accommodation in the same area in the private sector. However, a rental rebate scheme operates to ensure that tenants pay no more than 20 per cent of the tenant's gross weekly income, plus 20 per cent of the spouse's gross weekly income, if any, and \$5 per week for each other member of the family earning income, on a full-time basis, of more than \$25 per week. In the case of pensioners whose only income is pension plus allowances, the rent is fixed at 18 per cent of the pension plus allowances.

ABORIGINAL WELFARE

Aboriginals in New South Wales are entitled to all the services and benefits legally available to any other citizen.

The Commonwealth Government provides assistance to the States for Aboriginal advancement, particularly in the fields of housing, education, and health. In addition, direct assistance is given to Aboriginal organisations and local government authorities. In 1979-80 the Commonwealth Government provided a total of \$17.7m for Aboriginal programmes in New South Wales, including \$6.8m in grants to the State Government for Aboriginal advancement.

The Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for the funding, planning and co-ordination of programmes for Aboriginals. It co-ordinates the provision of special services arranged by either Aboriginal community organisations, or Commonwealth and State Government Departments. Key Departments providing special programmes for Aboriginals include the Commonwealth Departments of Education, Employment and Youth Affairs, and Social Security, and the State Departments of Education, Youth and Community Services, and Technical and Further Education, and the State Health and Housing Commissions.

On a national level, the Council for Aboriginal Development is the formal Aboriginal advisory body to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, and through him, to other Commonwealth Ministers responsible for policies and programmes affecting Aboriginals. The Council has ten members, five of whom are appointed by the Minister and five by the National Aboriginal Conference. The National Aboriginal Conference was incorporated under the *Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act* 1976, and provides a forum in which Aboriginal views may be expressed at State and national levels. The conference has thirty-six members, seven of whom constitute the Eastern Branch (New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory).

Under the (State) *Aborigines Act*, 1969, the Aborigines' Advisory Council continues to be responsible for advising the Minister for Youth and Community Services on matters concerning Aboriginals in New South Wales. The Council consists of nine members, all of whom are Aboriginals elected by the Aboriginal community. The Aboriginal Lands Trust, which is also constituted under the *Aborigines Act*, has freehold title to all Aboriginal reserves in New South Wales. Many of the Aboriginal communities on Aboriginal Lands Trust estates have chosen to undertake self-management of community affairs, and a number have sought long-term leases of lands from the Lands Trust. In terms of the Act, the membership of the Aborigines' Advisory Council and the Lands Trust is identical.

Direct responsibility for the Homes for Aboriginals Scheme rests with the Housing Commission of New South Wales. Under the Scheme, the Commission sites, constructs, and manages homes for Aboriginals throughout New South Wales. Aboriginals are also eligible to apply for tenancy of dwellings constructed by the Housing Commission as part of the State's ordinary housing programme. In addition, housing for Aboriginal people is provided by Aboriginal community organisations which receive direct financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government for community projects.

The Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for special Aboriginal health services. The Commission, in liaison with the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs, conducts the Aboriginal Health Programme, which in June 1980 employed 103 staff members, of whom 56 were Aboriginals. The Programme trains community health workers, and conducts various nutrition, vaccination, and other public health projects. Aboriginal-managed medical services operate in Sydney, Kempsey, Taree and Wilcannia.

The Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to Aboriginal school children and tertiary students (see the chapter 'Education'). The New South Wales Department of Education employs a curriculum consultant (Aboriginal Studies) and an Aboriginal liaison teacher in the field of Aboriginal education, in addition to a small number of special teachers appointed to selected schools with high Aboriginal enrolments. An Aboriginal Teachers' Aide Scheme trains locally selected Aboriginals at a training course conducted at the University of Sydney. In 1980, there were more than 70 trained Aboriginal teachers' aides employed in schools throughout New South Wales. Many Aboriginals undertake training in private enterprise and in the public sector under the National Employment and Training System (see the 'Employment' section of the chapter 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'). Courses for Aboriginals in pre-vocational, pre-trade, and community management skills are arranged by the New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education in co-operation with the Commonwealth Departments of Aboriginal Affairs, and Employment and Youth Affairs.

SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

HANDICAPPED PERSONS' FACILITIES

Under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* 1974, financial assistance is provided by the Commonwealth Government to eligible non-profit organisations and local government authorities for the purchase, construction, extension, alteration, rental and maintenance of premises that cater for physically or mentally handicapped people. Services qualifying for subsidy comprise day training centres for handicapped children, activity therapy centres, training centres and sheltered workshops for handicapped adults, and residential facilities for people who use these services, or need special accommodation to allow them to engage in normal employment. All capital and equipment subsidised are paid at the rate of \$4 for every \$1 raised from non-government sources. Rent is subsidised at a rate equal to 80 per cent of the approved rental paid, subject to certain conditions. A salary subsidy of 50 per cent of actual salaries may be paid toward the cost of salaries of most staff, while a higher rate of up to 100 per cent may be paid during an initial period in the case of some new enterprises. A training fee of \$500 is paid to eligible sheltered workshops for each former employee who remains in normal employment for twelve months following at least six months training by the organisation.

At 30 June 1980, eligible organisations in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory comprised 98 training centres, 59 activity therapy centres, 82 sheltered workshops, 90 residential facilities and 21 other approved services. Total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory under the *Handicapped Persons Assistance Act* amounted to \$14.1m in 1979-80.

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service assists disabled persons, including those who are unable to work because of a long-term disability or who have had to give up their employment because of sickness or injury, to reach their maximum physical, mental, social, and vocational usefulness and to live as independently as possible. Rehabilitation is generally provided at the various centres operated by the Rehabilitation Service, and is effected through medical treatment, physiotherapy, remedial physical training, occupational therapy, vocational training, and job placement.

Rehabilitation is provided free to persons receiving Commonwealth Government pensions, benefits and allowances, and men aged 16 to 65 years and women aged 16 to 60 years, who would be likely to derive substantial benefit from treatment; persons who without treatment would be likely to become unemployable; and persons aged 14 or 15 years who, without treatment, would be likely to become qualified to receive an invalid pension upon reaching the age of 16 years. Disabled persons who do not qualify for free service may pay for the rehabilitation themselves.

During treatment, a person who qualifies for free rehabilitation continues to receive his pension or benefit. When vocational training begins, the pension or benefit is suspended and replaced by a training allowance based on the adult male average award wage. A living-away-from-home allowance is paid where necessary. Other allowances and expenses are payable and artificial aids and appliances are supplied free.

In 1979-80, 1,650 disabled persons were accepted for rehabilitation in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, and 728 were placed in open, sheltered, part-time, or home bound employment.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS BUREAU

In 1978, the New South Wales Government established the Handicapped Persons Bureau within the Department of Youth and Community Services. The main functions of the Bureau are the co-ordination and development of State social welfare services for handicapped people, and the provision of assistance and advice to community groups on developing services for handicapped people, and using government aid programmes.

The Department provides financial assistance to community groups providing innovative and supportive services for people with physical, sensory and intellectual handicaps, and to agencies that plan and co-ordinate regional and State-wide services. In 1979-80, the Department made grants totalling \$700,000 to 52 community groups providing services for handicapped people.

OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES AND CONCESSIONS

PENSIONER FRINGE BENEFITS AND CONCESSIONS

Commonwealth Government fringe benefits are available to eligible civilian and repatriation pensioners, recipients of certain other benefits and allowances, and their dependants. Those eligible may obtain a range of pharmaceuticals free of charge, free optometrical consultations from participating optometrists, telephone rental concessions, mail redirection concessions, hearing aid services and a reduction of fares on Commonwealth Government rail and shipping services. Eligible pensioners may also receive a range of health benefits which are described in Chapter 5 'Health'.

Persons eligible for fringe benefits are those receiving repatriation, age, invalid, wives' and widows' pensions, sheltered employment and tuberculosis allowances, and supporting parents' benefits, whose income satisfies a special income test. From November 1980, persons receiving sickness benefits may also be eligible for fringe benefits. A single pensioner whose assessed income (other than the pension itself) is less than \$40 per week (\$2,080 per year) qualifies for fringe benefits. A married pensioner couple qualifies if their combined assessed income is less than \$68 per week (\$3,536 per year). These income limits are higher for pensioners with dependent children. The income test operates on the basis of assessed income as defined for pension purposes. Persons eligible for Commonwealth Government fringe benefits are issued with a Pensioner Health Benefits Card.

At 30 June 1980, persons entitled to Commonwealth Government fringe benefits in New South Wales included 387,305 age pensioners, 82,483 invalid pensioners, 29,272 wife pensioners, 58,172 widow pensioners, and 23,750 supporting parent beneficiaries.

The New South Wales State Government provides subsidies and concessions towards certain services utilized by persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards. Reduced

fares are paid on New South Wales Government trains, buses, and ferries, and privately-operated bus services. Rail concessions also include travel at reduced fares on certain main interstate trunk lines, and two (prior to July 1981, one) free economy class return journeys per year between any two New South Wales stations at least one of which is outside the Sydney metropolitan area. Blind persons are entitled to free rail, bus, and ferry travel within the Newcastle and Sydney areas and half-fare concessions on country and interstate rail services. These concessions may be extended to a companion. From October 1979, residents of New South Wales who receive the maximum rates of (Commonwealth) unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, are eligible for half-fare travel concessions on certain public transport and private bus services in New South Wales.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards can qualify for a \$150 rebate on council rates each year, and a maximum annual rebate on water and sewerage rates of \$120 (\$150 from 1 July 1981).

FUNERAL BENEFITS

A funeral benefit of up to \$40 is payable by the Commonwealth Government to an eligible pensioner who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of another such pensioner or of a spouse or dependent child. A benefit of up to \$20 is payable to any other person who is responsible for the cost of the funeral of an eligible pensioner. For these benefits, 'eligible pensioner' means a person who satisfies, or had satisfied prior to death, the income test for pensioner fringe benefits (described above). In 1979-80, the amount paid on these benefits in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was \$539,000 for 17,125 claims granted.

LEGAL AID

The Australian Legal Aid Office provides legal aid and advice to needy persons in relation to matters arising under Commonwealth law and to persons to whom the Commonwealth Government has a responsibility, e.g. persons receiving social services, members and former members of the defence forces, persons who have recently arrived in Australia, and full-time students.

The Legal Services Commission of New South Wales provides legal aid and advice to needy persons in relation to matters arising under State law.

Further details of legal aid services are given in the chapter 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

CO-ORDINATION OF WELFARE SERVICES DURING DISASTERS

The Department of Youth and Community Services administers schemes that provide emergency relief to the victims of floods, bush fires and other emergencies (see 'Emergency Assistance' earlier in this chapter). In addition to these schemes, the New South Wales Disaster Welfare Plan has been developed to ensure the co-ordination of welfare services provided by statutory and non-statutory organisations in the event of a major disaster. Under the Plan, co-ordinating committees have been established in thirty-three localities in New South Wales.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON SOCIAL WELFARE

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS

The table on the following page shows selected outlays by the Commonwealth Government on welfare in New South Wales in recent years. The figures cover Commonwealth Government outlays in the form of

- (a) specific-purpose grants to the New South Wales Government for current purposes, and
- (b) cash benefits paid to persons in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory,

that have been classified to the purpose of 'social security and welfare' in the Australian National Accounts. The figures do not represent the total outlays by the Commonwealth Government on social security and welfare in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, outlays in the form of grants for private capital and current purposes, direct grants to local government authorities, and expenditure on the administration of social security programmes in New South Wales.

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

The next table shows State Government expenditure from the (State) Consolidated Revenue Fund that has been classified to the function of 'social amelioration' in the New South Wales Public Accounts. Specific-purpose current grants and miscellaneous receipts from the Commonwealth Government have been deducted.

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (FROM REVENUE) ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Relief of the destitute, blind, aged, etc. (b)	22,987	30,432	42,286	50,347	57,766	77,516
Maintenance/care of State wards etc and care of						
Aboriginals	6,323	8,590	10,121	10,785	10,898	12,363
Relief of natural disasters	18,590	19,350	5,021	5,580	9,002	8,585
Legal aid	786	939	1,432	1,784	2,146	3,635
Food relief and cash assistance	3,590	4,835	7,105	10,841	7,720	12,321
Housing	188	249	1,604	1,129	1,288	(c) 71,805
Administration	12,605	15,746	19,693	25,894	29,666	33,557
Unemployment relief projects	15,106	11,392	32,300	34,403	15	17,509
Other	148	147	121	106	103	76
Total	80,323	91,680	119,683	140,869	118,604	237,367

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Includes pensioner rebates for general, water and sewerage rates, travel concessions and subsidies and driver's licence concessions. (c) Includes advances to the Housing Commission of New South Wales, and for housing loan programmes of building societies and other approved institutions.

**COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON WELFARE IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a):
GRANTS TO THE STATE FOR CURRENT PURPOSES AND CASH BENEFITS TO PERSONS**
(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
GRANTS TO THE STATE FOR CURRENT PURPOSES						
Assistance for deserted wives	1,879	2,344	3,837	6,376	9,521	7,538
Home care services	611	717	1,567	1,933	1,875	2,769
Child care services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,881	2,461	2,978
Other welfare services	(b)15,815	(b)12,635	515	177	1,013	712
Total, grants for current purposes	18,305	15,696	5,919	10,367	14,870	13,997
CASH BENEFITS TO PERSONS (c)						
Assistance to aged persons—						
Age pensions (incl. wife's pension)	600,206	793,393	924,354	1,093,824	1,203,164	1,309,170
Telephone concessions	2,710	4,106	5,110	5,352	6,107	6,359
Other	2,416	3,189	3,760	4,165	4,500	4,783
Total	605,332	800,688	933,224	1,103,341	1,213,771	1,320,312
Assistance to ex-servicemen—						
Disability and service pensions and allowances ..	167,643	203,248	227,514	280,228	300,917	340,798
Assistance to incapacitated and handicapped persons—						
Invalid pensions (incl. wife's pension)	127,034	166,509	209,846	242,630	276,504	314,725
Sheltered employment allowances	1,484	4,647	6,134	7,024	8,124	9,843
Handicapped children's benefits and allowances ..	1,018	3,443	5,364	6,194	6,124	6,890
Rehabilitation services	2,927	3,095	3,628	5,407	5,988	6,532
Total	132,463	177,694	224,972	261,255	296,740	337,990
Assistance to widows and single parents—						
Widows' pensions	87,954	121,007	141,317	170,643	194,428	219,261
Supporting parents' benefits (d)	26,473	45,197	56,177	68,970	81,728	94,759
Total	114,427	166,204	197,494	239,613	276,156	314,020
Assistance to families and children—						
Family allowances (e)	79,395	93,995	366,102	371,258	349,910	372,125
Other	3,369	3,310	3,693	3,444	1,990	783
Total	82,764	97,305	369,795	374,702	351,900	372,908
Assistance to unemployed and sick persons—						
Unemployment benefits	94,231	216,819	285,180	324,746	334,320	343,683
Sickness benefits	24,893	37,664	44,038	50,778	48,016	54,906
Special benefits	4,331	6,793	9,742	14,473	17,097	21,474
Other	21,559	4,025	50	22	36	100
Total	145,014	265,301	339,010	390,019	399,469	420,163
Other assistance	1,213	1,402	1,521	1,669	1,706	1,977
Total, cash benefits to persons	1,248,856	1,711,842	2,293,530	2,650,827	2,840,659	3,108,168

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Includes 'special employment grants' (\$15.1m in 1974-75 and \$11.7m in 1975-76).

(c) Includes payments to recipients in the Australian Capital Territory.

(d) From November 1977, the supporting mother's benefit was extended to supporting fathers, and renamed supporting parent's benefit.

(e) From July 1976, the Family Allowance scheme replaced the Child Endowment system and the practice of granting taxation rebates for dependent children. Figures for 1974-75 and 1975-76 relate to Child Endowment only.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Health and Welfare Services* (Catalogue No. 4301.1); *Statistics of Adoptions* (4401.1).

Other Publications: Annual report of the Department of Social Security and Department of Social Security *Annual Statistics*. Annual reports of the Repatriation Commission, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Department of Youth and Community Services.

CHAPTER 7

EDUCATION

STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

In New South Wales, primary and secondary education is provided in government schools (referred to as public schools) conducted by the (State) Department of Education and in non-government schools (referred to as private schools) conducted in most cases under the auspices of religious denominations. Post-school technical and adult education is provided in technical and further education colleges under the control of the Department of Technical and Further Education and in agricultural colleges under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Other post-school education is provided at colleges of advanced education, and the six universities in the State (Sydney, New South Wales, New England, Newcastle, Macquarie, and Wollongong), and also at a number of other institutions described towards the end of this chapter.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years, i.e. children may leave school upon reaching the age of 15 years. Children may, however, be exempted from the requirement of compulsory attendance if there exists sufficient cause for such exemption. In public schools education is secular and free. School dental and medical services (see the chapter Health) are provided for the benefit of children attending public and private schools.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council comprises the State and Commonwealth Ministers of Education and co-opts the services of other Ministers if necessary. The basic function of the Council is to promote the joint development of educational policies on matters of common interest. The Council holds three general meetings within every two-year period.

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL ON AWARDS IN ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education promotes national consistency in the nomenclature used for awards in advanced education and in the levels and standards of courses. The Council, which is responsible to the Commonwealth and State Ministers for Education, maintains a register of all awards that meet its requirements.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The (Commonwealth) Department of Education administers Commonwealth Government programmes relating to education in conjunction with eight statutory bodies: the Tertiary Education Commission, the Schools Commission, the Curriculum Development Centre, the Australian Capital Territory Schools Authority, the Commonwealth Teaching Service, the Australian National University, the Canberra College of Advanced Education, and the Australian Maritime College. The Department provides educational services in the Australian Capital Territory and external territories and programmes of assistance for education in the States. These latter programmes include financial grants for public and private schools, technical and further education, colleges of advanced education, universities, teacher development, and educational research.

The Department gives advice on educational matters to other authorities, liaises with State educational authorities, administers schemes of financial assistance for Australian students and for educational research, and provides advice and assistance in the fields of migrant and Aboriginal education. It is also responsible for Australia's international relations in education including the association of Australia with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, the organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the administration of programmes of international educational exchange.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

In 1975, the Commonwealth Government established the Curriculum Development Centre, a statutory body with its own governing council. The functions of the Centre include the development of curricula and of teaching and learning materials appropriate to pre-school, primary, and secondary education. In the performance of its functions the Centre consults with the Schools Commission, State representatives, and other appropriate authorities.

TERTIARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

The Tertiary Education Commission was established in 1977 under the *Tertiary Education Commission Act 1977*. The Act also established three advisory councils: the Universities Council, the Advanced Education Council, and the Technical and Further Education Council. Membership of the Commission consists of a full-time Chairman, three full-time Commissioners (each one a Chairman of a respective advisory council), and five part-time Commissioners.

The prime function of the Commission is to inquire into and advise the Minister for Education on all matters relating to the granting of financial assistance by the Commonwealth Government in respect of universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education institutions. The Act also provides that the Commission should inquire into and advise the Minister on any other matters relating to tertiary institutions that may be referred to it by the Minister or that the Commission itself considers to be worthy of inquiry.

The Commission performs its functions with the objective of promoting balanced and co-ordinated development, and diversified opportunities for tertiary education in Australia. It is required to consult with authorities responsible for matters relating to universities, colleges of advanced education, and technical and further education in the States.

The main functions of each of the Councils are to inquire into and advise the Minister and the Commission on matters relating to its respective sector, to provide assistance to the Commission, as directed, on sectoral matters, and to assist the Commission, if required, in matters other than those relating to its particular sector. Membership of each Council consists of a Chairman, who is also one of the full-time Commissioners, and eight part-time members.

Further details of the programmes of financial assistance administered by the Tertiary Education Commission are given later in this chapter.

SCHOOLS COMMISSION

The Schools Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government as a statutory authority under the *Schools Commission Act 1973*. Broadly, the functions of the Commission are to inquire into, and advise on, any aspect of primary and secondary schooling in Australia and, after consultation with other relevant parties, to make recommendations to the Minister for Education in regard to Commonwealth Government assistance for buildings, equipment, staff, and other facilities and programmes for public and private schools throughout Australia. Further details of the programmes of financial

assistance administered by the Schools Commission are given in the subsection 'Commonwealth Government Assistance For Schools' later in this chapter.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

HIGHER EDUCATION BOARD

The Higher Education Board was established in 1976 under the provisions of the Higher Education Act, 1975. The Board comprises not more than 14 members all of whom are nominated by the State Minister for Education and appointed by the Governor.

Under the Act, the Board reports and makes recommendations to the Minister for Education on the establishment and development of higher education institutions (universities and colleges of advanced education), the establishment of new programmes of study in the field of higher education, and the acquisition and reservation of sites for the purposes of higher education. The Board assesses the suitability of courses proposed as advanced education courses, determines the nomenclature of the academic award made on completion of an advanced education course, and determines the academic staff establishment of each college of advanced education.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Education Commission of New South Wales was established in October 1980 under the provisions of the Education Commission Act, 1980. The Commission is responsible to the (State) Minister for Education for providing advice on the formulation and implementation of policies concerning public education in New South Wales. It also assumed responsibility for the employment of members of the teaching services of the Department of Education and the Department of Technical and Further Education, through the new Education Teaching Service and Technical and Further Education Teaching Service. Under the Act, the Commission determines the conditions of employment, including salaries and wages, for members of the two teaching services, and enters into agreements with employee associations on industrial matters. The Directors-General of Education and Technical and Further Education, however, are responsible for the general management of the functions and activities of their respective teaching services.

The principal functions of the Commission in relation to the provision of public education services in New South Wales are to:

- (a) make recommendations and furnish reports to the Minister with respect to policies and principles to be adopted, the provision of comprehensive, balanced and co-ordinated services, financial priorities, long-term planning of services, and the establishment of regional education bodies;
- (b) provide regular statements on objectives, policies, and priorities;
- (c) ensure programmes are evaluated and reviewed;
- (d) liaise with Commonwealth Government funding agencies;
- (e) review administrative structures so that they remain effective and responsive to community needs and expectations; and
- (f) undertake and promote research, and publish papers relating to needs and priorities for public education.

In the context of the legislation, 'public education' includes education conducted at schools, technical and further education colleges, colleges of advanced education and universities.

The Commission consists of a full-time Chairman and twelve part-time members. Six members are appointed by the Governor; one as Chairman, four with interests in technical and further education and one from the New South Wales Higher Education Board. Five members are elected; one each representing primary, secondary, and technical and further

education teachers, parents and citizens groups, and school community organisations. The Directors-General of Education and Technical and Further Education are also members.

NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION

The New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education is the major authority responsible for the provision of vocational and other post-school general education in New South Wales. It administers a large number of technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres throughout the State. The Permanent Head of the Department is the Director-General of Technical and Further Education, who is responsible to the Minister for Education.

The N.S.W. Council of Technical and Further Education advises the Minister with respect to technical and further education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical and Further Education with those of other educational bodies. The Council comprises representatives of industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, the Department of Technical and Further Education, and other educational authorities.

A committee for each college of technical and further education has been established on a local basis to assist the college principal. District councils that represent industry and community interests and advise on regional matters, have also been set up. A system of advisory committees (one for each group of trades or skilled occupations) has been in operation in the State for many years. These committees, which include departmental officers and representatives of employers and employees, give expert advice in the planning of courses of instruction, and facilitate the co-ordination of technical training courses with industrial developments.

Particulars of technical and further education colleges, courses provided, and enrolments are given in the later subsection 'Technical and Further Education Colleges.'

NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In New South Wales the Department of Education is the principal authority responsible for the provision of public primary and secondary education, and for associated regulatory functions. Departmental services include pre-school and kindergarten education, education of children with special educational needs, multicultural education, correspondence tuition, agricultural education, curriculum development, career guidance and counselling, and school building, and accommodation programmes.

The principal regulatory responsibilities of the Department relate to the compulsory attendance of children at school (between the ages of 6 and 15 years) and the registration of private schools. The registration provisions ensure that buildings and other facilities at private schools, and the education provided at these schools, meet prescribed standards, and enable pupils attending private schools to be eligible for State bursaries and allowances.

Other functions of the Department include the administration of State bursaries and allowances, teacher education scholarships, evening college education, and subsidies for the transport of school children.

The Director-General is the permanent head of the Department of Education. Regional Directors, subject to the oversight of the Director-General, have been appointed to each of eleven regions (five in the Sydney metropolitan area). Each region is divided into inspectorates; an inspector supervises the schools in each inspectorate. In 1981, there were 102 inspectorates (51 in the Sydney metropolitan area).

Further details of the services provided by the Department of Education, and statistics of schools and pupils at public and private schools, are given in later sections of this chapter.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS BOARD AND BOARD OF SENIOR SCHOOL STUDIES

The Secondary Schools Board and the Board of Senior School Studies were established in terms of the Education Act, 1961, which prescribes the current system of secondary education. The Secondary Schools Board advises the Minister for Education on courses of study leading to the School Certificate and, on the basis of advice received from schools, issues the Certificates to pupils satisfying the Board's requirements. The Board of Senior School Studies determines the courses of study and regulates the conduct of examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Special committees are appointed by the Boards to recommend the content of the courses of study in individual subjects.

The membership of the Boards includes: representatives of the Department of Education, universities, colleges of advanced education, and the N.S.W. Teachers' Federation; the Director of Technical and Further Education; a representative of parents and citizens' associations; a representative of organisations of employers; a representative of organisations of employees; and representatives from the private school sector.

GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION

The following table shows selected outlays by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales in recent years.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS ON EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES: GRANTS TO THE STATE FOR CURRENT AND CAPITAL PURPOSES AND CASH BENEFITS TO PERSONS (a)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
GRANTS TO THE STATE FOR CURRENT AND CAPITAL PURPOSES						
Grants for current purposes—						
Public schools	44,019	71,860	83,674	91,721	92,925	101,584
Private schools	36,407	45,808	59,799	70,164	79,172	93,818
Schools, joint programmes	4,323	7,727	7,680	9,655	8,642	8,405
Schools to work transition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,886
Technical and further education	10,333	17,652	16,714	19,184	21,061	23,546
Colleges of advanced education	62,122	69,089	90,831	98,303	105,103	115,272
Universities	149,997	168,831	199,633	222,893	230,197	252,856
Educational research	151	253	259	184	159	170
Pre-school education	(b) 5,417	(b) 9,030	(b) 8,532	7,934	7,130	7,130
Child migrant education	3,890	2,720	67	165	727	1,008
Aboriginal education	546	904	931	1,013	690	756
Total, grants for current purposes	317,205	393,874	468,120	521,216	545,806	606,430
Grants for capital purposes—						
Public schools	61,886	35,587	42,349	47,851	44,882	36,988
Private schools	9,451	10,083	6,208	10,064	14,072	9,279
Schools, joint programmes	371	216	126	38	—	—
Technical and further education	5,859	8,919	12,262	15,162	19,279	28,054
Colleges of advanced education	41,197	23,716	27,200	11,866	20,070	12,087
Universities	22,526	21,754	17,553	17,910	21,840	25,353
Pre-school education	(b) 4,819	(b) 3,165	(b) 6,592	3,053	..	..
Child migrant education	475	405	2	—	—	9
Aboriginal education	—	505	1	—	—	—
Total, grants for capital purposes	146,584	104,350	112,293	105,944	120,143	111,770
Total, grants to the State	463,789	498,224	580,412	627,160	665,949	718,201
CASH BENEFITS TO PERSONS						
Primary and secondary education—						
Student assistance	2,882	2,268	2,208	2,582	2,809	3,025
Assistance to isolated children	2,695	2,951	3,407	4,114	3,779	3,558
Tertiary education—						
Post-graduate students	2,737	2,589	2,833	3,170	3,079	2,855
Other	27,297	37,455	48,696	50,927	54,777	51,719
Other education programmes—						
Aboriginal study grants	428	471	554	882	1,086	1,383
Aboriginal secondary grants	1,951	2,282	2,862	3,455	3,534	3,720
Soldiers' children education scheme	1,432	1,459	1,388	1,360	1,178	1,020
Adult secondary education assistance	211	1,131	1,621	1,686	1,434	1,074
Migrant education services	n.a.	n.a.	753	1,047	1,933	2,247
Other	41	132	35	16	5	61
Total, cash benefits to persons	39,674	50,738	64,357	69,239	73,614	70,663

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Includes grants for child care services.

The figures cover Commonwealth Government outlays in the form of:

- (a) grants to the New South Wales Government for current and capital purposes, and
- (b) cash benefits paid to persons in New South Wales,

that have been classified to the purpose of 'education' in the Australian National Accounts. The figures do not represent the total outlays by the Commonwealth Government on education in New South Wales; they exclude, for example, outlays in the form of grants for private capital purposes and expenditure in New South Wales on administration of Commonwealth Government education programmes.

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The following table shows State Government expenditure on education in New South Wales in recent years. This expenditure comprises:

- (a) expenditure from the (State) Consolidated Revenue Fund that has been classified to the function of 'education' in the New South Wales Public Accounts, and
- (b) loan expenditure on education from the General Loan Account (which is described in the chapter 'Public Finance').

Both revenue and loan expenditure are net of grants and miscellaneous receipts from the Commonwealth Government.

STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION (a)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Expenditure from revenue—						
Primary and secondary education—						
Public schools and head office services	480,411	574,869	670,740	750,810	829,856	958,458
Conveyance of pupils to and from public and private schools	39,964	49,502	55,619	71,184	79,080	93,683
Direct assistance to private schools	11,645	12,995	16,001	18,582	21,165	24,570
Assistance to pupils of public and private schools—						
Bursaries and scholarships	1,284	1,380	1,639	1,885	2,347	2,594
Allowances for secondary pupils	8,791	15,179	17,983	20,358	23,533	27,800
Textbook allowances for secondary pupils ..	2,915	3,051	3,105	3,103	3,066	2,986
Total, primary and secondary education	545,011	656,975	765,087	865,922	959,047	1,110,091
Agricultural colleges	1,366	1,695	1,867	2,057	2,170	2,505
N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music	256	1,464	1,313	1,537	2,181	2,073
Technical and further education	52,460	66,041	83,807	101,781	114,687	135,588
Scholarship allowances for trainee teachers ..	29,260	35,222	39,064	34,760	31,784	26,755
Other	5,776	6,972	9,554	12,084	15,406	22,084
Total expenditure from revenue	634,129	768,369	900,692	1,018,141	1,125,275	1,299,096
Loan expenditure—						
Primary and secondary education	82,090	128,350	97,837	103,910	110,920	103,202
Technical and further education	4,387	6,081	5,942	8,294	9,965	10,977
Other	1	—	—	—	—	150
Total loan expenditure	86,478	134,431	103,779	112,204	120,885	114,329
Total expenditure on education	720,607	902,800	1,004,471	1,130,345	1,246,160	1,413,425

(a) See text preceding table.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

PRIMARY EDUCATION

In New South Wales, formal primary education begins at the age of 6 years, when school attendance becomes compulsory, and covers a period of six years (Years 1 to 6). The curriculum includes English (reading, spelling, oral and written expression), mathematics, social studies, natural science, music, health, sport and physical education, art, and craft. Kindergarten education is provided in most primary schools for children aged not less than 4 years and 9 months at the time of enrolment. Kindergarten children may be enrolled from the beginning of the school year to 30 April provided they attain the age of five years by 31 July. Kindergarten education includes activities which develop the child physically, mentally and socially, and prepare him or her for later schooling. Pre-school education is available at some primary schools for children aged from 3 years and 9 months, prior to their enrolment in kindergarten.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Pupils completing their primary school course proceed to a secondary school to commence their secondary education. In terms of the Education Act, 1961, the full secondary course comprises a four-year course leading to the award of a School Certificate and a further two-year course leading to the Higher School Certificate examination.

School Certificate

In general, pupils in Years 7 to 10 of the secondary course study the core subjects of English, mathematics, science, and a social studies course. In accordance with the requirements for the award of the School Certificate, pupils must also have studied music, art, craft, and physical education. During Year 7, pupils are introduced to a range of subjects available for elective study in later years. The elective subjects, which must be chosen before the end of Year 8, include agriculture, Asian social studies, commerce, geography, history, home science, industrial arts, and a variety of language courses. From 1981, courses that have been developed by individual schools may be approved by the Secondary Schools Board as subjects for School Certificate purposes.

The School Certificate examination was discontinued in 1975. Since 1975, a School Certificate has been issued to pupils satisfactorily completing an approved course of study. The issue of the Certificate is based on State-wide reference tests in English and mathematics, and teacher assessments in all other subjects.

By restricting the reference tests to English and mathematics, individual schools are allowed freedom to adapt and emphasise courses and programmes in other subjects to meet the particular needs of their pupils. Pupils are issued with a School Certificate indicating their achievement in English and in mathematics, by grade (from 1 to 5), and listing the other subjects which the pupil has studied satisfactorily. The minimum requirement for the issue of a School Certificate is the satisfactory study of English, mathematics, science, a social science, and one other approved subject. In circumstances where all of the Board's requirements have not been met, pupils may be issued with a Statement of Attainment.

In 1980, the School Certificate was issued to 74,027 pupils, and Statements of Attainment were issued to 300 pupils.

Higher School Certificate

Pupils remaining at school to complete the final two years of the secondary course, which culminate in the Higher School Certificate examination, study English and an

appropriate combination of other subjects.

The senior secondary curriculum is organised on the basis of units of study, each unit representing two hours per week and a maximum of 50 examination marks. In general, there are three courses in each subject, named in accordance with the unit system:

- (a) *3 Unit Course.* Offers suitable preparation for the study of that subject at tertiary level, as well as deeper and more intensive treatment than in the other courses.
- (b) *2 Unit Course.* Offers suitable preparation for the study of that subject at tertiary level.
- (c) *2 Unit A Course.* Although of a general content, this course has high education value for senior secondary pupils, but is not intended to lead to further study of that subject at tertiary level.

In mathematics, there are four courses. The 4 Unit, 3 Unit, and 2 Unit A Courses are equivalent to the courses described above, while the 2 Unit Course is designed to meet general needs and is suitable for those students whose tertiary studies require some mathematical understanding. In science, there are three courses—4 Unit, 2 Unit, and 2 Unit A. The 4 Unit Course is available in two versions. The first is a 'Multistrand' course which involves the study of three scientific disciplines consisting of physics, chemistry, and either biology or geology. The second is a 'Doublestrand' course consisting of a combination of any two of the abovementioned disciplines. Pupils may also elect to study any one or two of those disciplines as separate 2 Unit Courses.

In addition to the courses previously mentioned, there are various other types of courses including General Studies, a one unit course of either one or two years duration; approved courses generated in individual schools and related to student interest; 2 Unit Z courses available in French, German and Latin for candidates who wish to study a foreign language for the first time in Year 11; and a supplementary English course, available in Year 11, for students attempting the 2 Unit A English course.

Each pupil is required to follow a programme involving at least eleven units in both of the senior secondary years (referred to as Years 11 and 12 of formal schooling), including at least two units of English in Year 11 and at least two units of English in Year 12, and a minimum of four other subjects in Year 11 and three other subjects in Year 12. A student who studies courses in mathematics and science in Year 11 that together total seven units must study English and at least two other subjects; a student who studies courses in mathematics and science in Year 12 that together total eight units must study English and at least one other subject.

Subject to conditions determined by the Board of Senior School Studies, in accordance with the Education Act, the Higher School Certificate is awarded to school candidates who have satisfactorily completed Year 11 and who present themselves for examination in Year 12 in courses carrying at least eleven units. Candidates do not pass or fail an individual course or the Higher School Certificate. Instead, each candidate awarded the Higher School Certificate is given:

- (a) a *scaled mark* and *percentile ranking* in each course examined, and
- (b) an overall *aggregate mark* and *aggregate percentile ranking*.

The scaled mark given in each course is derived from an examination mark and a school estimated mark. Each of these components forms one-half of the final scaled mark. The examination mark is scaled to account for the degree of difficulty of the examination, and differences between courses in marking patterns and the ability of the total candidature. The school estimated mark is adjusted to account for variations in standards between schools. The percentile ranking given in each course indicates how the candidate performed in relation to the total candidature in that course. For example, a candidate given a percentile ranking of 61-70 performed better than 60 per cent of the candidates, but not as well as the top 30 per cent of candidates, in that course.

The aggregate mark is derived from the scaled marks for the candidate's best ten units: as each unit is worth 50 marks, the maximum possible aggregate mark is 500. The aggregate mark determines the aggregate percentile ranking of the candidate in relation to the total candidature. This ranking has the same interpretation as the ranking in each course, described above, except that it applies to the candidate's overall performance and total candidature in all courses. School candidates who fail to fulfil conditions for the award of a certificate, and private study candidates, receive a *Statement of Attainment* which contains a record of subjects and courses presented and grades received. Applicants for admission to universities and colleges of advanced education are, in general, selected on the basis of the 'aggregate mark' awarded to them, but each university or college of advanced education determines its own specific entrance requirements. In 1980, the Higher School Certificate was issued to 28,753 students, and Statements of Attainment were issued to 3,189 students.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

Public and private schools provide full-time primary and/or secondary education for children in New South Wales and practically all children receive their primary and secondary education in these schools. Further particulars in respect of public schools and private schools, separately, are given later in this section.

In the following tables, particulars for schools cover all government and non-government schools, including the School of the Air, the Correspondence School, schools in hospitals and other institutions, and agricultural high schools. Excluded are evening, business and coaching colleges, agricultural colleges, technical and further education colleges, and separate kindergartens and pre-schools. A school's enrolment is the effective enrolment on the first Friday in August i.e. the number of pupils actually enrolled at that date, excluding those regarded as having left the school. Teacher statistics include teaching staff, principals and head teachers, but exclude teachers-in-training, teachers on leave without pay, and other teachers engaged wholly in advisory, administrative, or other non-teaching duties.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales and the number of teachers in each group of schools in each of the last six years.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
SCHOOLS						
Public	2,246	2,225	2,223	2,223	2,221	2,225
Private	794	791	777	773	794	799
Total	3,040	3,016	3,000	2,996	3,015	3,024
TEACHERS (a)						
Public schools(b)—						
Males	17,215	17,963	18,797	19,215	19,824	19,983
Females	23,477	24,411	25,721	25,245	26,419	25,980
Total	40,692	42,374	44,518	44,460	46,243	45,963
Private schools—						
Males	3,102	3,263	3,402	3,616	3,916	4,187
Females	7,071	7,104	7,114	7,312	7,519	7,824
Total	10,173	10,367	10,517	10,928	11,435	12,012
Public and private schools—						
Total teachers	50,865	52,741	55,035	55,388	57,678	57,974

(a) Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time equivalent units on the basis of time or periods worked in relation to the normal time or periods worked by a full-time teacher.

(b) Reference date is 30 June.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers. In 1980 there were 1,376 part-time teachers in public schools, and 2,008 part-time teachers in private schools. The full-time equivalent units of these teachers were 530 and 928 respectively.

The enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Public schools—						
Boys	408,720	413,385	417,177	417,628	414,365	409,425
Girls	380,223	386,352	392,799	394,528	393,396	389,879
Pupils	788,943	799,737	809,976	812,156	807,761	799,304
Private schools—						
Boys	109,948	109,876	110,391	111,221	113,619	116,464
Girls	108,920	108,559	108,807	109,542	111,322	113,920
Pupils	218,868	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384
Public and private schools—						
Boys	518,668	523,261	527,568	528,849	527,984	525,889
Girls	489,143	494,911	501,606	504,070	504,718	503,799
Pupils	1,007,811	1,018,172	1,029,174	1,032,919	1,032,702	1,029,688

Details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1980 are given below.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE AND SEX
DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS, AUGUST 1980

Age in years	Public schools			Private schools			Public and private schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	32,102	30,199	62,301	8,167	7,795	15,962	40,269	37,994	78,263
6 and under 7	35,286	33,380	68,666	8,924	8,784	17,708	44,210	42,164	86,374
7 " " 8	37,015	35,042	72,057	9,079	9,118	18,197	46,094	44,160	90,254
8 " " 9	38,867	36,889	75,756	9,824	9,595	19,419	48,691	46,484	95,175
9 " " 10	38,780	36,808	75,588	9,795	9,960	19,755	48,575	46,768	95,343
10 " " 11	35,420	33,852	69,272	9,415	9,208	18,623	44,835	43,060	87,895
11 " " 12	34,876	33,315	68,191	9,596	9,512	19,108	44,472	42,827	87,299
12 " " 13	32,087	30,381	62,468	9,800	9,801	19,601	41,887	40,182	82,069
13 " " 14	31,992	30,339	62,331	10,123	9,888	20,011	42,115	40,227	82,342
14 " " 15	31,936	29,784	61,720	9,794	9,485	19,279	41,730	39,269	80,999
15 " " 16	28,718	27,522	56,240	9,344	9,142	18,486	38,062	36,664	74,726
16 " " 17	19,194	18,113	37,307	6,581	6,209	12,790	25,775	24,322	50,097
17 or more	13,152	14,255	27,407	6,022	5,423	11,445	19,174	19,678	38,852
Total	409,425	389,879	799,304	116,464	113,920	230,384	525,889	503,799	1,029,688

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled at public or private schools consist mainly of those exempted from attendance by the Department of Youth and Community Services. Particulars of children exempted from attendance at school by the Department in recent years are shown in the next table.

CHILDREN EXEMPTED FROM ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS

Reason for exemption	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Domestic necessity	54	73	35	37	25	30
Health	31	25	26	19	17	16
Necessitous circumstances	111	107	50	23	23	39
Other reasons (a)	1,415	1,328	966	737	720	706
Total exemptions granted—						
Boys	851	821	590	457	454	490
Girls	760	712	487	359	331	301
Total	1,611	1,533	1,077	816	785	791

(a) Includes exemptions granted to children to attend business or technical and further education colleges, and to children who are considered to be psychologically unsuitable for further education.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Department of Youth and Community Services. Particulars of such cases in recent years are given in the following table.

CASES OF UNSATISFACTORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS

Type of school	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Public schools—						
Boys	4,149	4,221	4,084	3,118	2,739	2,051
Girls	3,746	3,830	3,640	2,754	2,308	1,717
Total pupils	7,895	8,051	7,724	5,872	5,047	3,768
Private schools—						
Boys	188	170	161	128	96	48
Girls	156	161	125	111	74	56
Total pupils	344	331	286	239	170	104
Public and private schools—						
Boys	4,337	4,391	4,245	3,246	2,835	2,099
Girls	3,902	3,991	3,765	2,865	2,382	1,773
Total pupils	8,239	8,382	8,010	6,111	5,217	3,872

The Department conducts a special school for truant boys and girls at Thornleigh (Sydney). The curriculum is designed to meet the individual needs of the children and is aimed at assisting them to adjust to the normal school situation. During 1979–80, 82 children were admitted to the school and 127 were discharged. The number of children enrolled at 30 June 1980 was 29.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION

The public schools in which primary instruction in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:

- Primary schools and primary-secondary schools in more or less populous centres;
- schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools); and
- correspondence schools (including the School of the Air) instructing children unable to attend a school.

A public primary school may be established in any locality where the attendance of at least nine children is assured. Where the enrolment in classes above Year 2 is 160 or more, and is 100 or more in classes of Year 2 or lower, the school is divided into two departments, primary and infants.

Primary-secondary schools provide both primary and secondary instruction and have an enrolment of at least 20 pupils in secondary classes (including at least 8 in classes above year 7); they may have separate secondary and/or infants departments if enrolment is large.

In some public primary and primary-secondary schools, pre-school education is provided for children aged from 3 years and 9 months in the year prior to their enrolment in kindergarten. The Department of Education provides pre-school centres at 64 primary schools, and also staffs three community pre-school centres. In August 1980, the total enrolment of these centres was 3,833. Pre-school centres are, in general, organised on a sessional basis, each session being 2½ hours duration. Each child usually attends five of the ten sessions per week, which are provided free of charge. A small number of the centres enrol children for the full day from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. In these centres a hot mid-day meal is provided, and a charge is made to cover the cost. Children enrolled at pre-school centres are not included in the statistics of public schools shown in this chapter.

PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as either high schools (which enrol secondary pupils only) or primary-secondary schools (described above), and provide instruction leading to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate. Composite classes in secondary education are also provided at primary schools in districts where a secondary school is not readily accessible.

TYPE AND SIZE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The type and size of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the next table.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: TYPE AND SIZE OF SCHOOLS

Type of school	Number of schools		Number of schools with enrolment in 1980 of—						
	1979	1980	Under 36	36-100	101-200	201-400	401-600	601-800	801 or more
Schools (excluding special schools)—									
Primary (a)	1,689	1,690	325	322	174	319	275	179	96
Primary-secondary (b)	67	66	—	—	18	32	11	5	—
Secondary	353	357	—	—	3	32	44	102	176
Total schools (excluding special schools)	2,109	2,113	325	322	195	383	330	286	272
Special schools—									
Child welfare (c)	18	17	12	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	16	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically handicapped	17	17	5	8	4	—	—	—	—
Intellectually handicapped	55	56	18	28	9	1	—	—	—
Emotionally disturbed	6	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total special schools	112	112	56	42	13	1	—	—	—
Total public schools	2,221	2,225	381	364	208	384	330	286	272

(a) Includes the School of the Air, which had an enrolment of 135 in 1980. Also includes schools that provide composite courses in secondary education in districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. (b) Includes the Correspondence School, which had an enrolment of 599 in 1980. (c) Schools controlled by the Department of Youth and Community Services, one of which (in 1980) was staffed by the Department of Education.

ENROLMENTS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in the last six years.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

Age in years	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
						Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	67,319	73,370	72,838	68,644	65,470	62,301	7.8
6 and under 7	68,085	68,937	76,092	76,267	71,957	68,666	8.6
7 " " 8	65,227	68,518	69,449	76,507	76,219	72,057	9.0
8 " " 9	64,479	64,058	68,014	69,016	75,723	75,756	9.5
9 " " 10	63,085	64,413	64,670	68,313	69,412	75,588	9.5
10 " " 11	63,847	63,147	64,408	64,549	68,114	69,272	8.7
11 " " 12	67,795	63,517	63,375	64,449	64,873	68,191	8.5
12 " " 13	69,752	67,183	63,416	61,604	62,847	62,468	7.8
13 " " 14	69,426	68,441	66,664	62,771	61,660	62,331	7.8
14 " " 15	68,657	69,201	67,914	66,272	62,658	61,720	7.7
15 " " 16	57,858	60,588	62,142	61,691	59,822	56,240	7.0
16 " " 17	37,005	39,491	41,159	41,379	39,447	37,307	4.7
17 or more	26,408	28,873	29,835	30,694	29,559	27,407	3.4
Total	788,943	799,737	809,976	812,156	807,761	799,304	100.0

The next two tables show primary and secondary pupils in public schools in 1980 according to their age and school year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY PUPILS BY AGE AND YEAR, 1980

Age in years	Kinder- garten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Special schools and classes (a)	Total
Under 5	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	236
5 and under 6	61,502	211	—	—	—	—	—	352	62,065
6 " " 7	5,456	62,510	233	—	—	—	—	467	68,666
7 " " 8	58	11,915	59,207	343	2	—	—	532	72,057
8 " " 9	8	196	15,761	58,435	344	2	—	1,010	75,756
9 " " 10	—	6	234	17,517	55,916	411	—	1,504	75,588
10 " " 11	1	—	3	317	17,944	48,770	329	1,907	69,271
11 " " 12	—	—	4	6	377	19,462	45,903	1,903	67,655
12 or more	—	1	1	1	9	454	20,944	2,914	24,324
Total	67,084	74,839	75,443	76,619	74,592	69,099	67,176	10,766	515,618

(a) Includes pupils at Department of Youth and Community Services schools, schools for mildly and moderately intellectually-handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children, and hospital schools; and pupils attending special classes in ordinary schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SECONDARY PUPILS BY AGE AND YEAR, 1980

Age in years	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Special schools and classes (a)	Total
Under 12	496	1	—	—	—	—	40	537
12 and under 13	39,836	358	—	—	—	—	283	40,477
13 " " 14	20,824	39,280	389	1	—	—	831	61,325
14 " " 15	757	21,657	37,636	388	2	—	830	61,270
15 " " 16	22	786	20,951	33,251	297	—	561	55,868
16 " " 17	—	29	900	19,504	15,809	293	273	36,808
17 " " 18	1	1	68	760	6,508	13,447	128	20,913
18 or more	—	—	12	87	463	5,876	50	6,488
Total	61,936	62,112	59,956	53,991	23,079	19,616	2,996	283,686

(a) See footnote (a) in previous table.

As attendance at school is not compulsory upon reaching 15 years of age, and as the School Certificate is awarded at the end of Year 10, a high proportion of pupils do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course. In 1977, there were 64,397 Year 7 pupils, but in 1980 only 53,991 pupils in Year 10, indicating that approximately 16 per cent of the pupils left between Years 7 and 10. Approximately 34 per cent of those enrolled in Year 10 in 1978 were enrolled in Year 12 two years later.

There is an increasing tendency for girls to continue to the end of the full secondary course. In 1980, girls comprised 49 per cent of Year 7 pupils, 49 per cent of Year 10, and 53 per cent of Year 12, compared with 48 per cent, 47 per cent, and 40 per cent, respectively, in 1970.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

The Correspondence School provides full-time education for students who, for a variety of reasons, cannot attend schools, and for students in Department of Education schools where secondary education is not available. Such enrolments include geographically isolated students within New South Wales, students who cannot attend school for medical reasons, and children of New South Wales residents temporarily residing overseas or travelling interstate. The Correspondence School also provides part-time education, involving enrolment in a particular subject not available at the school attended, for pupils of both public and private schools. In addition, students enrolled with the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education may receive part-time instruction in subjects not offered by the Department.

The basic medium of instruction is the printed leaflet and this is supplemented by textbooks and audio-visual aids. At the secondary level, kits are provided for science, art, and craft subjects. Tuition is free for students within Australia, but a fee is charged for overseas students to cover airmail postage and other additional costs.

Further assistance is given to senior secondary school students in selected subjects through the provision of lesson leaflets without formal enrolment where class groups are too small to justify full teaching-period allocations.

In 1980, there were 580 primary and 3,091 secondary students enrolled with the Correspondence School. Of the secondary enrolments, 1,204 were full-time students, 1,843 were part-time students enrolled at other schools, and 44 were part-time students transferred to the Correspondence School by the College of External Studies of the Department of Technical and Further Education.

SCHOOL OF THE AIR

The School of the Air, at Broken Hill, is conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education and caters for pupils living in isolated areas of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia. Lessons, generally at a primary level of schooling, are presented from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. each schoolday by two-way radio and supplement the lessons given by the correspondence school in each State. In 1980, there were 135 pupils enrolled in the School of the Air.

SATURDAY SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY LANGUAGES

The Saturday School of Community Languages, conducted by the N.S.W. Department of Education, was established in 1978 and enables secondary school students to study, to the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate levels, languages that they would not otherwise have access to because of the dispersed nature of the demand for such courses. In 1980, courses were offered in eighteen languages at six centres in the Sydney metropolitan area.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Department of Education maintains four agricultural high schools—the Yanco Agricultural High School (in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area), the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (at Glenfield, 37 kilometres from Sydney), the Farrer Memorial High School (at Nemingha, 11 kilometres from Tamworth), and the James Ruse Agricultural High School (at Carlingford, 27 kilometres from Sydney). These schools and the teachers and pupils in them are included in the statistics in this chapter relating to public schools.

The schools provide courses leading to the award of the School Certificate and to the Higher School Certificate examination. Candidates receiving the School Certificate may gain entrance to the C. B. Alexander and Yanco Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Higher School Certificate may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury or Orange Agricultural Colleges, or may qualify for admission to one of the other colleges of advanced education or to a university. Enrolments in the agricultural high schools in 1980 totalled 2,210 (809 at Hurlstone, 275 at Yanco, 378 at Farrer, and 748 at James Ruse).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of rural youth clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by departmental advisers. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

In 1980, there were 160 clubs with 4,700 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 8 to 30 years. The organisation has two sections—junior, for members 8 to 18 years, and senior, for members 16 to 30 years.

SCHOOL FORESTRY

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

PROVISION FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The Department of Education provides special facilities and programmes for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would benefit from assistance beyond that provided by the classroom teacher in the normal classroom. The Department also employs specialised staff in the area of Aboriginal education.

In the metropolitan area of Sydney, Opportunity 'C' classes (in Years 5 and 6) are provided for primary school children of outstanding ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic performance and tests of general ability from the pupils between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}$ years of age in Years 4 and 5. The children study normal Year 5 and 6 programmes although the treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities. There were 32 of these classes in 1980.

Programmes in English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) cater for overseas or Australian-born children from non-English speaking backgrounds who need special assistance in learning English. In general, classroom teachers are assisted by specially trained ESL teachers to provide the necessary education programmes. In some schools, full-time ESL teachers are appointed to teach those children most in need of assistance. In addition to the ESL education that is provided in both primary and secondary schools, intensive English instruction is provided for secondary school age children who are new arrivals in

Australia. In 1980, there were 59 classes providing intensive English instruction. Under these programmes, there were 664 teachers (full-time equivalent) in public schools in December 1980.

Mildly intellectually-handicapped children are enrolled in Opportunity 'A' classes in normal primary or secondary schools, or attend special schools. Classes established in normal schools total 327 (229 primary and 98 secondary), each class having a maximum of 18 pupils. There are eight special schools in which each class has a maximum of 12 pupils. In 1980, 918 children attended these special schools.

Opportunity 'F' schools and classes, with a maximum of 9 pupils per class, are designed for the education of children who are moderately intellectually-handicapped. Specially trained departmental teachers and therapists take these classes which are located in premises controlled by the Department, voluntary organisations, or hospitals. In 1980, there were 48 special schools (including 3 schools in mental retardation hospitals) and 21 classes in normal primary schools.

Children in normal classes who are educationally retarded (not necessarily because of lack of general ability) may be given remedial instruction by the regular classroom teacher, or by resource teachers in primary schools and remedial teachers in secondary schools. In 1980, there were 361 resource teachers and 302 remedial teachers.

Opportunity 'L' classes enrol children of average or better ability who have a marked impairment in the understanding and use of language, while children with severe reading problems receive special instruction in Opportunity 'P' classes. In 1980, Opportunity 'L' classes were conducted at 20 schools, and Opportunity 'P' classes were conducted at 5 schools.

Children with sensory handicaps may receive assistance from specially trained itinerant teachers in the normal classroom additional to that provided by the classroom teacher. In 1980, the Department employed 90 such teachers. Special classes are provided in normal primary and secondary schools for children who require more assistance than that provided by itinerant teachers. In 1980, there were 22 special classes for partially sighted children, and 88 Opportunity 'D' classes for deaf children. These classes generally range in size from 5 to 8 children. Blind children are educated at the School for the Blind at North Rocks which has an annexe for children with a significant degree of both sight and hearing loss, and two schools, one at North Rocks and one at Croydon Park, cater for the education of profoundly deaf children. The North Rocks Schools for the Deaf and for the Blind were established in conjunction with the Royal N.S.W. Institution for Deaf and Blind Children.

The Department of Education conducts six schools for emotionally disturbed children in conjunction with the Health Commission. Class sizes in these schools vary between 6 and 8 children. In addition, the Department conducts adjustment classes at various primary and secondary schools in which special programmes are conducted by classroom teachers and school counsellors.

Children with physical handicaps are maintained in normal classes where possible. For children who require special placement, the Department conducts classes in the wards of 16 hospitals and maintains 14 special schools for the physically handicapped, several in association with voluntary organisations.

The following table shows particulars of enrolments in special classes and schools in the last two years.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND SCHOOLS

Particulars	1979			1980		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Special classes—						
Outstanding ability: Year 5	279	215	494	255	239	494
Outstanding ability: Year 6	234	216	450	268	204	472
Intensive migrant English	356	310	666	451	345	796
Indo-Chinese	195	177	372	208	170	378
Special French	39	27	66	67	80	147
Auditorily or visually handicapped	365	279	644	354	274	628
Other physically handicapped	24	25	49	27	26	53
Mildly intellectually-handicapped	2,855	1,592	4,447	3,034	1,656	4,690
Moderately intellectually-handicapped	61	39	100	105	61	166
Specific learning disabilities (a)	154	37	191	148	36	184
Emotionally disturbed	49	9	58	74	18	92
Total pupils in special classes	4,611	2,926	7,537	4,991	3,109	8,100
Special schools—						
Child welfare (b)	383	168	551	347	160	507
Hospital	132	81	213	106	86	192
Blind and/or deaf	128	86	214	135	85	220
Other physically handicapped	531	404	935	537	384	921
Mildly intellectually-handicapped	560	333	893	582	336	918
Moderately intellectually-handicapped	1,606	1,077	2,683	1,670	1,077	2,747
Emotionally disturbed	126	41	167	115	42	157
Total pupils in special schools	3,466	2,190	5,656	3,492	2,170	5,662
Total pupils enrolled	8,077	5,116	13,193	8,483	5,279	13,762

(a) Includes pupils enrolled in special classes for children with language disorders (e.g. aphasia) and/or perceptual disorders (e.g. dyslexia).

(b) Schools controlled by the Department of Youth and Community Services, one of which (in 1980) was staffed by the Department of Education.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Religious instruction is given for a period of up to an hour each school-week, with the consent of parents, by authorised religious teachers who visit the schools to instruct children of their particular religious denomination.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is an Inspector in Charge of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and courses of training for teachers are provided at the University of Sydney, the Kuring-gai and Newcastle Colleges of Advanced Education, and the Wollongong Institute of Education.

Time is allocated each week for physical education and sport in both primary and secondary schools. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at sport and recreation centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Swimming instruction is provided by the Department of Education during all three terms of the school year at weekly swimming classes and through a special scheme, whereby swimming instruction is given in ten-day periods. Instruction is also provided by the Department of Sport and Recreation during summer at vacation swimming schools. During the 1979–80 summer, 82,960 children attended vacation swimming schools. The N.S.W. Public Schools' Sports Committee, which has a large number of affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport, athletic competitions, and similar sporting events.

PARENTS AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATIONS

Parents and citizens' associations have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas; they advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of school bus transport, in the financing of scholarships for children in their district, and in the establishment and maintenance of central libraries.

Councils are also organised for groups of proclaimed areas, and there is a State-wide federation of associations.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

If they wish, parents may send their children to private (non-government) schools to receive primary or secondary education, or both.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age by the Minister for Education before they may enrol children of this age. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade. The total number of private schools certified by the Minister in 1980 was 799.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools, the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary (depending on means), and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

The State Government makes annual grants to private schools in respect of each student enrolled. These are described in the section 'Government Assistance to Students' later in this chapter. In addition private schools may receive State subsidies for interest on loans for essential building works. The Commonwealth Government makes grants for library and general building projects and contributes to the running costs of private schools (see the subsection 'Commonwealth Government Assistance for Schools' later in this section).

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, both primary and secondary. Special schools are maintained for the training of the deaf and blind (described later in this section) and the mentally retarded.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. In each diocese, the system of education is controlled by the bishop, and a director of Catholic education (appointed by the bishop) is charged with general supervision. The Catholic Education Commission, established by the Conference of Bishops of New South Wales is concerned with State-wide matters of Catholic education.

The majority of the schools are parish property, and the parish authorities are responsible for the construction of the buildings, repairs and maintenance, and the provision of equipment. The cost of these schools is met partly by school fees, which are supplemented by parish collections, voluntary contributions, and by Commonwealth and State Government grants. The other Roman Catholic schools are the property of the religious orders that conduct them, and are similarly supported other than by the supplement from parish collections.

In secular subjects, the curriculum of the Department of Education is followed, and the schools are subject to inspection by departmental inspectors. In general, those schools

which provide a full range of secondary courses are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and the Education Act, 1961. Commercial and technical training is provided at some of the secondary schools, and, at four of them, the theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations for the Higher School Certificate. Diocesan inspectors and supervisors inspect the schools to promote standards in education.

Many of the teaching staff at the schools are members of religious communities, but an increasingly large number of lay teachers has been employed in recent years. Information relating to the training of teachers is shown in the section 'Tertiary Education'.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of teachers in the schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, N.S.W.

Year	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian (a)	Methodist	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other denomination	Non-denominational	Total
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS									
1975	624	32	10	6	..	21	6	95	794
1976	619	33	9	6	..	21	6	97	791
1977	612	32	9	(a)	6	25	7	86	777
1978	607	32	4	(a)	10	24	7	89	773
1979	611	33	4	(a)	10	27	7	102	794
1980	613	31	4	(a)	8	28	12	103	799
TEACHERS (b)									
1975	7,808	924	358	216	..	107	82	678	10,172
1976	8,038	911	351	208	..	113	86	660	10,367
1977	8,215	926	313	(a)	215	121	84	642	10,517
1978	8,510	977	141	(a)	403	129	97	672	10,928
1979	8,872	1,017	153	(a)	422	136	92	743	11,435
1980	9,271	1,049	158	(a)	432	142	135	825	12,012
1980—									
Males	3,014	482	88	(a)	198	83	47	276	4,187
Females	6,257	567	71	(a)	234	59	87	549	7,824

(a) In June 1977, the Uniting Church in Australia was formed and took over all the schools previously classified as 'Methodist'. In 1978, five 'Presbyterian' schools also became classified as 'Uniting' schools. (b) Includes part-time teachers expressed in full-time equivalent units on the basis of time or periods worked in relation to the normal time or periods worked by a full-time teacher.

The number of teachers shown in the table includes the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers who visit schools and may give tuition at more than one school. In 1980 there were 2,008 part-time teachers, whose full-time equivalent was 928.

Of the total number of teachers at private schools in 1980, 35 per cent were males and 65 per cent were females. (In public schools male teachers accounted for 43 per cent of the total.)

The next table shows the enrolment at private schools in 1980 and earlier years, according to the religious denominations of the schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PUPILS ENROLLED BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION OF SCHOOL

Year	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian (a)	Methodist	Uniting (a)	Seventh Day Adventist	Other denomination	Non-denominational	Total
1975	185,201	13,956	5,473	3,135	..	1,979	1,066	8,058	218,868
1976	185,118	13,851	5,116	3,085	..	2,094	1,118	8,053	218,435
1977	185,364	14,299	5,058	(a)	3,137	2,275	1,246	7,819	219,198
1978	185,688	14,824	2,137	(a)	6,265	2,280	1,376	8,193	220,763
1979	187,587	15,454	2,223	(a)	6,543	2,400	1,583	9,151	224,941
1980	191,136	15,644	2,316	(a)	6,699	2,493	2,126	9,970	230,384
1980—									
Boys	96,342	8,159	1,458	(a)	3,291	1,258	1,024	4,932	116,464
Girls	94,794	7,485	858	(a)	3,408	1,235	1,102	5,038	113,920

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table.

In 1980, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 83 per cent, Church of England schools for 7 per cent, and nondenominational schools for 4 per cent of the total enrolment at private schools.

The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS

Age in years	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
						Number	Proportion (per cent)
Under 6	16,255	16,911	16,981	16,183	16,106	15,962	6.9
6 and under 7	16,976	16,755	17,768	18,039	17,458	17,708	7.7
7 " " 8	16,704	17,238	17,034	18,149	18,897	18,197	7.9
8 " " 9	17,093	16,668	17,370	17,227	18,903	19,419	8.4
9 " " 10	17,443	17,269	16,829	17,851	17,979	19,755	8.6
10 " " 11	18,209	17,644	17,331	17,175	18,295	18,623	8.1
11 " " 12	19,134	18,181	18,060	17,797	17,756	19,108	8.3
12 " " 13	19,081	18,801	18,696	18,974	19,026	19,601	8.5
13 " " 14	19,343	18,771	19,116	18,615	19,123	20,011	8.7
14 " " 15	18,759	18,840	18,614	18,921	18,875	19,279	8.4
15 " " 16	17,645	18,244	17,954	17,967	18,467	18,486	8.0
16 " " 17	11,670	12,217	12,337	12,593	12,698	12,790	5.6
17 or more	10,556	10,896	11,108	11,272	11,358	11,445	5.0
Total	218,868	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384	100.0

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last six years.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PUPILS

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Primary pupils—						
Boys	63,530	63,199	63,261	63,665	65,408	67,322
Girls	63,499	62,860	62,973	63,375	64,532	65,955
Total	127,029	126,059	126,234	127,040	129,940	133,277
Secondary pupils—						
Boys	46,418	46,677	47,130	47,556	48,211	49,142
Girls	45,421	45,699	45,834	46,167	46,790	47,965
Total	91,839	92,376	92,964	93,723	95,001	97,107
All pupils—						
Boarders	10,704	10,736	9,566	9,301	9,154	9,209
Day pupils	208,164	207,699	209,632	211,462	215,787	221,175
Total	218,868	218,435	219,198	220,763	224,941	230,384

A classification of the primary pupils in private schools according to their age and school year is given in the following table.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: PRIMARY PUPILS BY AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1980

Age in years	Kinder-garten	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Other pupils (a)	Total
Under 5	247	—	—	—	—	—	—	152	399
5 and under 6	15,264	116	—	—	—	—	—	183	15,563
6 " " 7	2,183	15,230	110	—	—	—	—	185	17,708
7 " " 8	19	2,856	15,025	151	1	—	—	145	18,197
8 " " 9	1	43	3,365	15,640	185	1	—	184	19,419
9 " " 10	—	—	85	3,659	15,556	243	—	212	19,755
10 " " 11	—	1	1	98	3,438	14,655	254	172	18,619
11 " " 12	—	—	—	3	131	3,903	14,606	160	18,803
12 or more	—	—	—	—	7	176	4,124	507	4,814
Total	17,714	18,246	18,586	19,551	19,318	18,978	18,984	1,900	133,277

(a) Includes pupils in progressive classes, in schools for mildly and moderately intellectually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped children, and pupils in special classes for intellectually and physically handicapped children attached to ordinary schools.

The next table contains a classification of the secondary pupils according to their age and school year.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, N.S.W.: SECONDARY PUPILS BY AGE AND SCHOOL YEAR, 1980

Age in years	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Other pupils (a)	Total
Under 12	307	2	—	—	—	—	—	309
12 and under 13	15,141	223	—	—	—	—	19	15,383
13 " " 14	4,632	14,755	326	—	—	—	47	19,760
14 " " 15	205	4,596	14,042	287	2	—	61	19,193
15 " " 16	11	193	4,611	13,287	251	—	58	18,411
16 " " 17	2	10	158	4,365	7,919	228	33	12,715
17 " " 18	—	—	2	171	1,975	7,158	15	9,321
18 or more	4	—	—	12	74	1,879	46	2,015
Total	20,302	19,779	19,139	18,122	10,221	9,265	279	97,107

(a) See footnote to previous table.

In 1977, there were 18,821 Year 7 pupils, but in 1980 only 18,122 pupils in Year 10, indicating that approximately 4 per cent of the pupils left between Years 7 and 10. A high

proportion of pupils do not remain at school to complete the full secondary course and approximately 53 per cent of those enrolled in Year 10, in 1978, were enrolled in Year 12 two years later. The proportions of pupils at public schools leaving school before completion of the full secondary course were rather higher (as indicated earlier in this section).

As in public schools, there is an increasing tendency for girls in private schools to continue to the end of the full secondary course. In 1980, girls comprised 50 per cent of Year 7 pupils, 50 per cent of Year 10, and 48 per cent of Year 12, compared with 51 per cent, 51 per cent, and 41 per cent, respectively, in 1970.

EDUCATION FOR DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN

There are two Roman Catholic schools for deaf children, one at Waratah (where 23 girls and 5 boys were enrolled in 1980) and the other at Castle Hill (where 25 boys and 18 girls were enrolled). Two Roman Catholic schools for blind children are conducted at Wahroonga; in 1980 there were 40 boys and 21 girls enrolled at the schools. These schools, and the teachers and pupils in them, are included in the statistics relating to private schools.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

A special division of the Department of Education, comprising guidance officers, school counsellors, and specialist counsellors, with teacher experience and training in psychology, assists public school pupils with problems of an educational, social, or emotional nature. Psychological tests may be applied in certain circumstances. In addition, there are nineteen educational clinics to aid public and private school children with special problems.

In 1980, there were 415 school counsellors (253 in the metropolitan area and 162 in other areas), including 22 specialist counsellors; 52 district guidance officers (25 in the metropolitan area and 27 in other areas); 3 specialist guidance officers; and 11 regional guidance officers.

At each public school providing secondary education a teacher acts in the capacity of careers adviser to provide career planning programmes for pupils. Programmes include work experience, career nights, and visits to industrial and commercial organisations.

Additional assistance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Division of Vocational Guidance Services in the Department of Industrial Relations.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOLS

Commonwealth Government assistance for schools is provided through the Schools Commission under the provisions of the various States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts. The functions of the Schools Commission are described earlier in this chapter.

In 1980, grants were paid mainly under the *States Grants (Schools Assistance) Act 1979* with some final payments being made under previous legislation. Grants were paid in 1980 through the following eight programmes:

- (a) *General Recurrent Grants.* Under this programme, schools are assisted with operating costs, including the purchase of equipment, general maintenance, and the provision of additional teachers and support staff. In general, public schools receive a per capita grant applicable to all States, and private schools are assisted at one of six levels according to assessed need.
- (b) *Capital Grants.* Grants are made available for the purchase of land or buildings and for the planning, erection, and alteration of buildings or other facilities, as well as for the provision of library resources, equipment, and furniture. In the case of public schools, a block grant is made to the Department of Education; private schools receive assistance on the basis of assessed need.

- (c) *Disadvantaged Schools.* This programme provides supplementary funds for schools, a significant proportion of whose students have been identified as educationally disadvantaged due to factors such as socio-economic background, ethnic origin, or geographic location.
- (d) *Migrant Education.* Children from non-English speaking backgrounds are assisted under this programme to achieve English language competency.
- (e) *Multicultural Education.* Funds are provided for programmes which enable students to learn community languages other than English, and other projects that foster appreciation of the multicultural nature of society.
- (f) *Services and Development.* Grants are provided for development activities for teachers and other persons involved in schools, or for related services, including the School Travel and Exchange Scheme.
- (g) *Special Education.* This programme assists with finance to improve the coverage of services for the education of handicapped children in special schools and classes and in residential institutions.
- (h) *Special Projects.* Innovative projects which are designed to encourage creative changes in primary and secondary education are supported under this programme.

The following table shows details of funds allocated to public and private schools in New South Wales in 1980 under the eight programmes.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS IN N.S.W., 1980
(\$'000)

Programme	Public schools	Private schools	Joint programmes (a)	Total
General recurrent grants	84,098	98,555	—	182,652
Capital grants	30,206	11,319	—	41,525
Disadvantaged schools	7,306	1,138	1,606	10,052
Migrant education	8,974	3,540	—	12,514
Multicultural education	—	—	478	478
Services and development	—	—	4,786	4,786
Special education	5,194	541	529	6,263
Special projects	—	—	883	883
Total, all programmes	135,777	(b)115,148	8,282	(b)259,207

(a) Projects not specifically allocated to either group, including grants to community organisations.
allocated as emergency assistance to private schools.

(b) Includes \$55,000

Of the total amount paid by the Commonwealth Government to schools in New South Wales, recurrent grants amounted to \$217.7m and capital grants to \$41.5m.

PRIVATE PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

In New South Wales, pre-schools and kindergartens are provided where children of pre-school age may receive social and educational experience away from the family. These facilities are conducted by local government authorities, and religious, community-based, and other private organisations. Those attaining the prescribed standard are licensed by the New South Wales Department of Youth and Community Services which supervises the operations of the centres as part of the Department's early childhood services programme.

Pre-schools are usually operated on a sessional basis where children attend a number of half-day sessions per week, or extended sessional basis where the programme of education is continuous.

Commonwealth Government assistance for pre-school services is provided in the form of block grants through the Children's Services Program, which also provides for the allocation of funds for a range of child care and family support services other than pre-schools. (Details of the Children's Services Program are given in the chapter 'Welfare Services'.) In 1979-80 block grants to the New South Wales Government amounted to \$7.1m; this was allocated to pre-schools on the basis of broad conditions of need determined by the Commonwealth Government.

The two largest private organisations that operate pre-schools in this State are the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales maintains kindergartens in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong for children under statutory school age. In August 1980 there were 79 pre-schools and two mobile units with 148 teachers and an enrolment of 6,290 pupils. The organisation received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$1.9m in 1980.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association manages and supervises 17 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and five years. Attached to eight of these schools are day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In August 1980, the enrolment was 1,208 and there were 101 teachers.

The Association received State and Commonwealth Government grants totalling \$1.2m in 1980.

EDUCATION PROGRAMMES FOR SCHOOL LEAVERS AND UNEMPLOYED

SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION PROGRAM

In 1979, the Commonwealth Government introduced an education programme to assist school leavers and school students in the transition from school to work. Under this programme, financial assistance is provided to the States for the development of education, training and counselling services in technical and further education colleges and public and private schools.

In New South Wales, courses provided under this programme at technical and further education colleges include basic occupational skills courses for unemployed persons aged 15 to 19 years, and 'link' courses for secondary school students. School programmes include counselling and guidance services, vocational education, work experience courses, and associated in-service teacher training and curriculum studies.

Commonwealth Government assistance to New South Wales under this programme amounted to \$1.9m in 1979-80.

EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

In addition to the assistance provided under the School-to-Work Transition Program, the Commonwealth Government provides financial assistance to the States for the development of technical and further education courses that improve the basic education skills of young unemployed people. In 1979-80, New South Wales received \$800,000 under this programme.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES

This section deals with government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in New South Wales. These institutions are administered by the Department of Technical and Further Education, that is responsible to the Minister for Education.

In 1981 there are 87 technical and further education colleges (26 in the metropolitan area and 61 in other areas) and 167 associated teaching centres operated by the Department throughout the State. Over 800 courses are offered, some depending on demand. Mobile units (consisting of specially equipped caravans and railway carriages) are used for technical training in some outlying areas of the State. Correspondence courses are provided, through the College of External Studies (at Redfern), for students unable to attend classes.

COURSES

The courses provided at technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres may be classified broadly into four groups: associate diploma courses of para-professional standard; certificate and post-certificate courses providing training for technicians and other middle-level occupations such as supervisors in industry, commerce and health services; trade and post-trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in skilled trades; and preparatory and special courses providing commercial or technical training for special needs or personal interest.

Associate diploma courses are approved advanced education courses. The standard required for admission to these courses is the Higher School Certificate or its equivalent.

Certificate courses provide training in a variety of technical, commercial, paramedical and rural subjects. The usual educational standard required is the School Certificate (with appropriate levels in specified subjects). Certificate courses are mainly part-time over three or four years, although an increasing number are being offered full-time over a shorter period. Post-certificate courses are designed to provide more advanced instruction in specialised fields related to the subject matter covered in the certificate courses. Admission is normally restricted to students who have completed the appropriate certificate course.

Trade courses are designed to supplement work experience and there are usually no specific educational requirements for entry. The courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. In general, industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the time necessary to attend appropriate trade courses. Most trade courses are of three years duration: the normal attendance pattern is one-day weekly but, in some courses, block-release attendance (full-time attendance in each of the three terms for a consecutive number of days or weeks) is applicable. In some cases a student who has completed a course in one trade may be admitted to a related course with advanced standing. Numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course and wish to specialise in a particular branch of the trade. The courses are usually of one year duration. Also, full-time one-year pre-apprenticeship courses at trade level are available in some areas for those who satisfy the selection requirements. On completion of the course, successful students enter the appropriate apprenticeship and trade course with advanced standing. In some cases, composite classes are offered for related skills, in which case the student may make a final career choice at the end of the pre-apprenticeship course year.

Preparatory or general education courses are offered at many colleges. These courses prepare students for examinations at the School Certificate level (certificate entrance course) and the Higher School Certificate level (day matriculation and diploma entrance courses).

Special courses of short duration are provided to meet particular needs. For most of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements. They include vocational courses that provide commercial and technical training, generally on a part-time basis, and a variety of hobby and leisure courses. In addition, special courses are offered by certain colleges for specific groups in the community such as migrants, Aborigines and unemployed youth.

TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars of teachers and enrolments at government technical and further education colleges and associated teaching centres in recent years are shown in the next table. Enrolments represent the number of students enrolled in each course during the whole or any part of the year, students enrolled in more than one course being counted once for each course.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W.: TEACHERS AND ENROLMENTS

Particulars	1975 (a)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TEACHING STAFF AT 30 JUNE						
Full-time—						
Males	2,220	2,392	2,491	2,773	2,945	3,233
Females	735	829	919	990	1,091	1,130
Part-time—						
Males	4,277	4,276	4,150	4,066	4,136	(b) 3,777
Females	1,770	2,014	2,091	2,339	2,571	(b) 2,588
Total	9,002	9,511	9,651	10,168	10,743	(b) 10,728
ENROLMENTS						
Males	132,239	130,387	133,449	142,488	148,523	153,354
Females	94,053	98,351	105,746	118,204	127,121	137,958
Total	226,292	228,738	239,195	260,692	275,644	291,312

(a) Includes Canberra Institute of Technology.
teachers are not comparable with those in previous years.

(b) Due to changes in administrative procedures, figures for part-time

A classification of enrolments in the colleges by the school of instruction and type of course being followed is given in the next table. Correspondence students are those enrolled in courses conducted by the College of External Studies; all other enrolments are oral student enrolments.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W.: ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AND TYPE OF COURSE, 1980

School of instruction (a)	Oral student enrolments					Correspondence student enrolments	Total enrolments
	Diploma and associate diploma	Certificate and post-certificate (b)	Trade and post-trade	Other (c)	Total		
Applied electricity	—	211	8,740	2,398	11,349	743	12,092
Art and design	—	2,852	—	11,537	14,389	841	15,230
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades	—	—	7,926	3,606	11,532	210	11,742
Biological sciences	286	2,334	—	1,435	4,055	355	4,410
Building	—	1,495	9,376	8,179	19,050	585	19,635
Business and administrative studies	545	24,271	—	6,459	31,275	4,959	36,234
Chemistry and metallurgy	400	1,827	—	389	2,616	573	3,189
Civil engineering	50	2,087	—	691	2,828	626	3,454
Electrical engineering	—	5,636	—	783	6,419	664	7,083
Engineering trades	—	39	11,893	11,017	22,949	3	22,952
Fashion	—	1,543	—	25,550	27,093	323	27,416
Food	107	170	2,072	5,071	7,420	362	7,782
Footwear	—	—	121	31	152	—	152
General studies	—	1,502	—	(d) 23,035	24,537	(d) 4,414	28,951
Graphic arts	—	305	1,307	1,147	2,759	—	2,759
Hairdressing	—	—	1,778	92	1,870	499	2,369
Home science	—	441	—	10,756	11,197	34	11,231
Industrial arts (education)	78	—	—	2	80	—	80
Mechanical engineering	—	4,004	—	796	4,800	646	5,446
Navigation	—	—	—	2,525	2,525	—	2,525
Plumbing and sheetmetal	—	106	3,904	728	4,738	210	4,948
Rural studies	97	1,677	824	6,092	8,690	2,396	11,086
Secretarial studies	—	—	—	34,073	34,073	1,615	35,688
Textiles	—	98	110	1,402	1,610	—	1,610
Vehicle trades	—	—	2,885	2,013	4,898	—	4,898
Other (e)	—	—	—	8,280	8,280	70	8,350
Total — Males	1,027	34,460	48,733	57,310	141,530	11,824	153,354
 Females	536	16,138	2,203	110,777	129,654	8,304	137,958
Total	1,563	50,598	50,936	168,087	271,184	20,128	291,312

(a) Teaching schools of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education courses.

(c) Includes enrolments in special courses and pre-apprenticeship courses.

(e) Enrolments in courses that cannot be allocated to a school.

(b) Includes higher certificate courses.

(d) Includes enrolments in general education courses.

Of the oral students enrolled in 1980, 153,454 were at colleges in the metropolitan area, and 117,730 at colleges in other areas. In 1980, 130 of the correspondence students were enrolled in associate diploma courses, 4,898 in certificate and post-certificate courses, 1,035 in trade and post-trade courses, and 14,065 in preparatory and special courses.

About one-fifth of the oral students are enrolled in trade and post-trade courses. Details of enrolments in the principal trade and post-trade courses in recent years are given in the next table.

**TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGES, N.S.W.:
ORAL STUDENT ENROLMENTS IN TRADE AND POST-TRADE COURSES**

School and course	1978	1979	1980
Trade courses—			
Applied electricity—			
Automotive electricians	312	456	431
Electrical trades	5,372	5,617	5,921
Electronics (incl printed circuitry)	797	768	757
Other	181	180	166
Total, applied electricity	6,662	7,021	7,275
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades—			
Aircraft maintenance engineering (a)	416	369	314
Automotive engineering	5,855	5,837	5,519
Plant mechanics	464	526	600
Other	152	137	167
Total, automotive and aircraft engineering trades	6,887	6,869	6,600
Building—			
Bricklaying	473	630	807
Carpentry and joinery	3,568	3,845	4,142
Furniture craftsmen's (cabinet making)	572	639	695
Painting and decorating	481	545	564
Woodworking machinery	270	306	334
Other	873	958	996
Total, building	6,237	6,923	7,536
Engineering trades—			
Boilermaking/metal fabrication	1,674	1,971	2,286
Fitting and machining	5,492	5,896	6,297
Refrigeration mechanics	430	471	501
Welding/metal fabrication	377	365	461
Other	834	939	1,041
Total, engineering trades	8,807	9,642	10,586
Other schools—			
Food	1,829	1,992	1,964
Footwear	110	144	121
Graphic arts	1,044	1,160	1,175
Hairdressing	1,650	1,600	1,585
Plumbing and sheetmetal	2,134	2,501	2,551
Rural studies	589	704	824
Textiles	91	120	110
Vehicle trades	2,524	2,858	2,424
Total, trade courses	38,564	41,534	42,751
Post-trade courses—			
Applied electricity—			
Electronics	299	319	334
Industrial electronics	(b) 512	681	722
Other	541	411	409
Total, applied electricity	1,352	1,411	1,465
Building—			
Building foreman and clerk of works	1,588	1,595	1,691
Other	170	152	149
Total, building	1,758	1,747	1,840
Plumbing and sheetmetal—			
Plumbing (advanced)	1,022	913	1,084
Other	94	234	269
Total, plumbing and sheetmetal	1,116	1,147	1,353
Other schools—			
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades	1,050	1,491	1,326
Engineering trades	1,091	1,150	1,307
Food	135	65	108
Graphic arts	128	131	132
Hairdressing	296	268	193
Textiles	—	11	—
Vehicle trades	401	433	461
Total, post-trade courses	7,327	7,854	8,185

(a) Includes aircraft maintenance engineering (instrument/electrical).

(b) Includes industrial electronics servicing.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION

Since the establishment of the Tertiary Education Commission in 1977, Commonwealth Government assistance to the States for technical and further education has been provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. In 1979–80, \$28m was paid to technical and further education institutions in New South Wales for capital projects, and recurrent grants amounted to \$24m.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1974–75 are shown in the section 'Outlays on Education' earlier in this chapter.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

In New South Wales, teacher education courses are provided at colleges of advanced education, private teachers' colleges, and universities. Students training as teachers (either pre-school, primary, or secondary) normally complete either:

- (a) a four-year degree course at a university or college of advanced education (professional teacher training may be integrated within the degree course or may be undertaken as a one-year post-graduate course leading to a Diploma in Education); or
- (b) a three-year Diploma-of-Teaching course at a college of advanced education.

Teaching methods are demonstrated within the course and practice teaching is undertaken at selected schools.

Special courses for teacher-librarians, teachers of the deaf, remedial teachers, teachers of deaf-blind children, and teachers of intellectually handicapped children, are offered at some colleges of advanced education. These courses are designed for teachers with several years' experience in normal classrooms.

Specialised teacher training is also provided by the New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music at both Sydney and Newcastle.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

Teacher education scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination for a period of training of three or four years. Scholarships may also be awarded to students who have already commenced approved teacher education courses at a university or college of advanced education, and to graduates of a university or college for completion of professional training. The Department does not guarantee employment to persons who were awarded scholarships in 1977 and subsequent years; such students must apply for employment in the State Teaching Service in the final year of the course. Applications are considered having regard to academic and practice-teaching record, medical fitness, personal interview, and vacancies available.

PRIVATE TEACHERS' COLLEGES

Members of religious communities and lay students are trained for teaching at Roman Catholic schools at three colleges in New South Wales. The training colleges follow a three-year pattern of teacher education leading to the Diploma of Teaching; in 1981, two of the colleges introduced a four-year degree programme in primary education. Staff and students at these two colleges (the Catholic Teachers College Sydney and Polding College) are included in the tables relating to colleges of advanced education in the later subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education'. The third college (Mount Saint Mary College of Education) had a total enrolment of 152 students in 1980.

The Guild Teachers College at Ultimo (Sydney) trains primary school teachers, who receive a Diploma of Teaching (Primary) upon the successful completion of a three-year course. The College is nondenominational, and the majority of graduates teach in private schools. However, they may also be eligible to teach in public schools. Staff and students are included in the tables relating to colleges of advanced education in the later subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education'.

Avondale College at Cooranbong, operated by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, conducts three-year primary and four-year secondary (fine arts/applied arts or humanities) teacher education courses leading to the Diploma of Teaching. A four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education (Science) is also offered. In 1980, the College had 269 students enrolled in teacher education courses.

The Australian College of Physical Education at Croydon (Sydney) conducts two three-year courses leading to a Diploma of Teaching for intending teachers of physical education or dance. In 1980, the College had a total enrolment of 105 students.

Staff and students at Mount Saint Mary College of Education, Avondale College and the Australian College of Physical Education are not included in the tables relating to colleges of advanced education in the later subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education'.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Colleges of advanced education operate under the provisions of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act, 1975, and the Higher Education Act, 1975. In general, they offer courses with a vocational emphasis and of a practical nature to provide training to meet the community's occupational needs. Colleges and other institutions of higher education in New South Wales may be grouped as follows:

- (a) Those colleges which have been constituted as autonomous corporations in terms of the Colleges of Advanced Education Act. In 1980, there were eighteen such colleges in New South Wales. In addition, one college of advanced education (Orange Agricultural College) was under the control of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture. All of these colleges are listed in the (Commonwealth) States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts as colleges of advanced education.
- (b) Institutions, other than those included in (a) above, that offer one or more advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act, and are listed in the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts as colleges of advanced education. In 1980, these were the N.S.W. State Conservatorium of Music, and three private teachers' colleges (Catholic Teachers College Sydney, Guild Teachers College, and Polding College).
- (c) Other institutions of higher education that offer advanced education courses approved under the Higher Education Act but are not listed in the States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts as colleges of advanced education. In 1980, these were the Australian College of Physical Education (Croydon), Avondale College (Cooranbong), the Catholic Institute of Sydney (Manly), Moore Theological College (Newtown), Mount Saint Mary College of Education (Strathfield), the National Institute of Dramatic Art (Kensington), St John's College (Morpeth), St Paul's National Seminary (Kensington), Union Theological Institute (Hunters Hill), and United Theological College (Enfield).

STAFF, STUDENTS AND COURSES

The following tables showing particulars of staff and students relate to the eighteen colleges and the Orange Agricultural College (see group (a) above), and advanced education courses at the New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music and the three private teachers' colleges (see group (b) above). Excluded are the 'other institutions' (see group (c) above).

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), N.S.W.: STAFF (b), AND STUDENTS ENROLLED

Particulars	At 30 April					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Staff (b)–						
Teaching	1,905	2,099	2,224	2,328	2,407	2,420
Non-teaching	2,463	2,446	2,611	2,727	2,827	2,795
Total	4,367	4,545	4,835	5,055	5,234	5,215
Students–						
Full-time	16,267	19,986	21,382	21,500	20,432	18,994
Part-time	9,960	11,146	11,320	13,760	16,309	18,925
Total–						
Males	13,113	15,115	15,639	16,857	17,590	18,116
Females	13,114	16,017	17,063	18,403	19,151	19,803
Students	26,227	31,132	32,702	35,260	36,741	37,919

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Full-time staff plus the full-time equivalent of part-time staff.

COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION (a), N.S.W.: COMMENCING STUDENTS AND TOTAL STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1980, AND STUDENTS COMPLETING COURSES, 1979, BY COURSE LEVEL AND FIELD OF STUDY

Particulars	Students enrolled at 30 April							Students completing courses
	Commencing students (b)		Total students					
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Total	
Course level—								
Master degree	7	19	19	114	115	18	133	14
Graduate diploma	1,335	1,809	1,382	3,457	2,223	2,616	4,839	2,051
Bachelor degree	2,158	2,978	6,134	9,654	9,866	5,922	15,788	1,561
Diploma	2,971	1,197	9,987	2,829	3,727	9,089	12,816	4,731
Associate diploma	902	1,250	1,472	2,871	2,185	2,158	4,343	534
Field of study—								
Agriculture	359	130	753	263	655	361	1,016	221
Applied sciences	768	825	1,738	2,386	2,243	1,881	4,124	432
Art and design	978	481	2,386	915	1,454	1,847	3,301	568
Building, surveying, and architecture	39	167	91	660	634	117	751	69
Commercial and business studies	986	2,120	2,065	6,241	6,536	1,770	8,306	1,086
Engineering and technology	146	236	549	1,073	1,610	12	1,622	188
Liberal studies	892	1,263	2,025	2,816	1,589	3,252	4,841	700
Music	177	49	478	155	258	375	633	152
Paramedical	692	361	1,443	945	445	1,943	2,388	773
Teacher education, nec	2,336	1,621	7,466	3,471	2,692	8,245	10,937	4,702
Total students	7,373	7,253	18,994	18,925	18,116	19,803	37,919	8,891

(a) See text preceding tables.

(b) Students commencing in the first semester only.

NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The N.S.W. Institute of Technology provides tertiary education, with vocational emphasis, to professional level. The Institute has schools located throughout Sydney (at Broadway, Brickfield Hill, and Gore Hill) and is administered from its main campus at Broadway.

The Institute is organised into seven faculties: Architecture and Building, Business Studies, Engineering, Humanities and Social Sciences, Law, Mathematical and Computing Sciences, and Science. For those wishing to enter professional practice, the Institute offers twenty-four major undergraduate courses, of which twenty-two lead to a Bachelor Degree, one to the award of Diploma in Technology, and one to an Associate Diploma in Technology. Post-graduate courses leading to a Master Degree and Graduate Diploma are available in a number of fields. Many of the courses require appropriate occupational experience concurrent with course work. All courses follow the semester pattern of attendance; the academic year is divided into two semesters, each of eighteen teaching weeks. Besides the usual full-time and part-time programmes, a *sandwich* programme of alternate semesters of full-time study and full-time employment in a related field is offered. The general requirements for admission to the Institute are based on results at the N.S.W. Higher School Certificate examination or its equivalent, completion of an approved certificate course of the N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education, adult entrance conditions, or other requirements as determined by the Academic Board.

The total number of students enrolled at the Institute at 30 April 1980 was 7,847 (7,241 in Bachelor Degree, 102 in Diploma in Technology, 9 in Associate Diploma in Technology, 365 in Graduate Diploma, and 130 in Master Degree courses) which represented 21 per cent of the total enrolment at colleges of advanced education.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Two agricultural colleges are colleges of advanced education, namely the Hawkesbury and Orange Agricultural Colleges. These colleges provide education and training in agriculture, farm management, animal husbandry, and allied subjects, mainly for students employed in, or intending to enter, farming and grazing occupations.

The Hawkesbury Agricultural College (at Richmond) conducts a master degree course in Food Sciences, degree courses in Agriculture, Environmental Health and Food Technology, diploma courses in Agriculture and Valuation, associate diploma courses in Horticulture, Animal Production, Horse Management and Food Control, and graduate diploma courses in Extension, Food Sciences, Family and Consumer Science and Agriculture. In addition, a degree and a diploma course for intending teachers of home economics are offered in conjunction with the Nepean College of Advanced Education. General academic requirements for admission to undergraduate courses are based on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination. The number of students enrolled at the College in April 1980 was 1,000.

The Orange Agricultural College, which operates as part of the Department of Agriculture, offers associate diploma courses in Farm Management and Farm Secretarial Studies. In addition, an associate diploma course in Environmental Control is offered in conjunction with the Mitchell College of Advanced Education. Entry to the courses is determined on the Higher School Certificate examination results, although mature age applicants may be admitted on a provisional entry basis. In April 1980, 266 students were enrolled at the College.

MITCHELL COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

The Mitchell College of Advanced Education at Bathurst offers degree and diploma courses in Business and Administrative Studies, Liberal and Applied Arts, Teacher Education, and a joint course (with Orange Agricultural College) in Environmental Control. Full-time courses (with a duration of up to four years), part-time courses, and

external courses are offered. Admission to the College is based on achievement at the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent, examination. On-campus accommodation is provided for approximately 730 students at five halls of residence, and an additional 120 students can be accommodated off-campus. In April 1980, the number of students enrolled at the College was 3,579.

RIVERINA COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Study at the Riverina College of Advanced Education at Wagga Wagga may be undertaken on a full-time or part-time basis at the Wagga Wagga campus, and on a part-time basis at the Albury-Wodonga campus. Most courses are offered externally; special facilities for external students are provided at the Griffith Study Centre. A variety of graduate diploma, degree, diploma, and associate diploma courses are offered through four schools (Applied Science, Agriculture, Business and Liberal Studies, and Education) and the Centres for the Arts, Computing, and Information Resources. Admission to the College is normally based on the results of the Higher School Certificate, or an equivalent examination, although admission may be granted to applicants who, on the basis of maturity, motivation, work experience, etc., appear to have a reasonable prospect of success if admitted. Residential accommodation on-campus is available at Wagga Wagga. In April 1980, the total student enrolment at the College was 3,628.

CUMBERLAND COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

The Cumberland College of Health Sciences at Lidcombe (Sydney) offers degree and diploma courses in various aspects of paramedical education. The College has six schools: Communication Disorders, Nursing, Occupational Therapy, Orthoptics, Physiotherapy, and Medical Record Administration, and two departments: 'Behavioural and General Studies' and 'Biological Sciences'. The majority of courses offered are available on a full-time basis only, and a feature of most courses is the requirement for a period of clinical experience to supplement the laboratory and lecture-room instruction. In some instances, registration with the profession is dependent upon completion of a pre-registration period of training additional to the period of formal study set down for a course. Extension and special courses, embracing a wide range of subjects, are conducted by the various schools and departments each year. In April 1980, total student enrolment at the College was 1,377.

OTHER COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

Other institutions that have corporate status as colleges of advanced education comprise eight former State teachers' colleges, the Nursery School Teachers College, the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers College, the Milperra and Northern Rivers Colleges of Advanced Education, and the Sydney College of the Arts.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music provides tuition in music from elementary to advanced stages. It is located in Sydney and has branches at Newcastle and Wollongong. In 1980, approved advanced education courses included: full-time Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music Education courses (each of four years' duration); two-year full-time and four-year part-time courses leading to an Associate Diploma in Church Music and an Associate Diploma in Jazz Studies; and a three-year full-time course leading to a Diploma in Operatic Art. In addition to the approved courses, the Conservatorium provides courses in piano tuning and opera, extension study courses in musicianship and jazz, and individual instruction in a range of instruments, and voice.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

In 1974, the Commonwealth Government assumed full responsibility for the funding of capital and recurrent expenditure in colleges of advanced education and, as part of this arrangement, tuition fees were abolished for students enrolled in approved advanced education courses. Tuition fees were reintroduced in 1980 for certain overseas students enrolled at Australian colleges of advanced education; the maximum rate of charge for prescribed courses is \$2,500 per year. In May 1981, the Government announced that from 1982 tuition fees would also be reintroduced for certain students commencing full-time and part-time courses for second or higher degrees; the fee for full-time students will be \$1,000 per year, while individual colleges will be responsible for calculating the fee for part-time students.

Since the establishment of the Tertiary Education Commission in 1977, assistance for colleges of advanced education has been authorised under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts. (The functions of the Tertiary Education Commission are described earlier in this chapter.) In 1979–80, colleges of advanced education in New South Wales received \$12.1m for capital expenditure, and \$115m for recurrent expenditure.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth Government since 1973–74 in respect of colleges of advanced education in New South Wales is shown in the section 'Government Outlays on Education' earlier in this chapter.

UNIVERSITIES

There are six universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, the University of New South Wales, the University of New England, the University of Newcastle, the Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong.

The general matriculation requirements for undergraduate admission to universities in New South Wales are based on a candidate's performance at the Higher School Certificate, or equivalent, examination. Each university determines its own specific admission requirements but in general they are based on the 'aggregate mark' awarded in the Higher School Certificate examination. The Certificate is described in detail in the section 'Primary and Secondary Education' earlier in this chapter.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

Within the University of Sydney, there are ten faculties—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Economics, and Architecture. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties and in the fields of Divinity, Education, Music, and Social Studies, and degrees of Master or Doctor are awarded, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Lectures are delivered during the day in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in a few courses in the Faculty of Arts.

Clinical Schools of Medicine

Six major metropolitan hospital complexes (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, North Shore-Mater Misericordiae, the Repatriation General Hospital, Lidcombe Hospital, and the Westmead Centre) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, surgery, etc., who are required to attend at these institutions for lectures, training, and practice during the clinical years of the medical course. Provision is also made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children; clinical training and practice in obstetrics and gynaecology at the Women's Hospital (Crown Street) and St. Margaret's Hospital for Women; and facilities for clinical teaching

in conjunction with these major hospital complexes are provided by a number of other affiliated teaching hospitals. Instruction in psychiatric medicine is primarily given at Rozelle Hospital, North Ryde Psychiatric Centre, and Parramatta Psychiatric Centre. Training in general practice and community medicine is provided by local general practitioners and at community health centres.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the United Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of dentistry students. An additional clinical school for the Faculty of Dentistry has recently been opened at the Westmead Centre.

Adult Education

A wide range of adult education courses is provided by the University's Department of Adult Education. A programme of tutorial classes, offered mainly in the evenings, is arranged in conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (for further details see the section 'Other Post-school Education'). The Department conducts a discussion-group scheme in private homes, arranges special schools, courses, and conferences for special-interest groups, and arranges lectures and courses for schools and community groups. In 1980, tutorial classes numbered 161 with an enrolment of 3,947; there were 278 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 4,598 in 468 courses). The Department also provided adult educational programmes on a Sydney FM radio station.

The Department of Adult Education also publishes monthly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1980 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 15,000 per issue.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The University of New South Wales is situated at Kensington (Sydney) and has teaching branches at the Royal Military College, Duntroon (near Canberra), and at the Royal Australian Naval College at Jervis Bay.

There are eleven faculties within the University: Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Biological Sciences, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Military Studies, Professional Studies, and Science, and three Boards of Studies: the Australian Graduate School of Management, General Education, and Science and Mathematics. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of the faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor on completion of post-graduate studies. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

In most undergraduate courses subjects of a general educational character, outside the student's particular field, must be studied. Students in faculties other than Arts and Law study courses in the humanities and social sciences. Many courses contain subjects that must be studied as pre-requisites or co-requisites.

Many of the undergraduate courses in Science, Applied Science, and Engineering are designed so that students maintain a close link with industry in the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. An approved period of suitable industrial experience is required as a supplement to the academic training.

Undergraduate courses of study in Arts, Medicine, and Military Studies are organised only on a full-time basis, but most other undergraduate courses are organised on both a full-time and a part-time basis. The only external course is conducted in the School of Health Administration by the Faculty of Professional Studies; the course leads to the award of Bachelor of Health Administration and may be completed by combining part-time external study and full-time study.

The Department of Post-graduate Extension Studies offers extension courses of lectures and seminars at the University, and also conducts radio and television broadcasts (mainly post-graduate and refresher courses) and correspondence extension courses for people unable to attend the University.

Clinical Schools of Medicine

Facilities for students in the clinical years of the undergraduate courses in medicine are provided by Prince Henry, Prince of Wales, St. George, St. Vincent's, Lewisham, Bankstown, Canterbury, and Sutherland Hospitals, and, for teaching in obstetrics and gynaecology, by the Royal Hospital for Women.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale in the Northern Tablelands has six faculties: Arts, Economic Studies, Education, Resource Management, Rural Science, and Science. The awards granted in each faculty comprise Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral degrees and post-graduate diplomas.

Approximately two-thirds of the students enrolled at the University are external, studying by correspondence and at short residential schools. The University, through its Department of External Studies, offers external courses leading to bachelor degrees in Arts, Economics, Education, Financial Administration, Social Science, and Urban and Regional Planning, and higher degrees and post-graduate diplomas in the faculties of Arts, Economic Studies, Education, and Resource Management.

Most full-time internal students live in accommodation provided on campus. There are seven residential colleges offering accommodation for over 1,500 students, and the University has flats to accommodate a further 236 students. The colleges also provide accommodation for external students attending the residential schools.

The Department of Continuing Education provides a variety of educational activities throughout the year, including schools and conferences held at the University, and regional programmes provided by offices located at Tamworth and Coffs Harbour.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

The faculties of the University of Newcastle are Architecture, Arts, Economics and Commerce, Education, Engineering, Mathematics, Medicine, and Science. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and in all of them students may proceed to the higher degree of Master or Doctor. Post-graduate diploma courses are offered in Arts, Business Studies, Coal Geology, Computer Science, Economic Studies, Education, Industrial Engineering, Legal Studies, Mathematical Studies, and Psychology.

MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

The Macquarie University at North Ryde (Sydney) has eleven schools: Behavioural Sciences; Biological Sciences; Chemistry; Earth Sciences; Economic and Financial Studies; Education; English and Linguistics; History, Philosophy, and Politics; Law; Mathematics and Physics; and Modern Languages. In addition to these schools the University has an interdisciplinary Centre for Environmental Studies.

Prior to 1980, the first degree in all fields of study, other than Law, was the degree of Bachelor of Arts (although a candidate may have been pursuing studies which in other universities would have led to a degree in Science, Education, Economics, or Commerce). From 1980, undergraduate degrees are awarded in Arts, Science, and Law. On completion of their course, external Law students receive the degree of Bachelor of Legal Studies, and full-time Law students receive the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, and Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science. Higher degrees awarded are Master's degrees in Arts, Economics, Science, Business Administration, Public Administration, Geoscience, Environmental Studies, and Urban Studies, and Doctorates of Philosophy, Laws, Letters, and Science. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Students may enrol for full-time or part-time study in all courses, except Law where different programmes are provided for full-time and external part-time students. Evening classes are held in some courses for the benefit of part-time students. A limited range of courses with a science orientation is available for external students who receive prepared

study guides and are required to attend at the University at certain periods during the year for intensive study.

UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG

The University of Wollongong has twenty-one departments distributed throughout five faculties: Engineering, Humanities, Mathematics, Science, and Social Sciences. Courses of study lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Commerce, Mathematics, Science, Engineering, and Metallurgy. Transfers between courses can be readily made and the award of a particular degree depends on the combination and level of subjects taken. Graduates may undertake post-graduate studies leading to a higher degree in any branch of learning with which the University is concerned, with special emphasis placed on published work. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in Accountancy, Applied Multicultural Studies, Coal Geology, Computing Science, Education, European Studies, Geography, History and Philosophy of Science, Industrial Relations, Management Studies, Mathematics, Metallurgy, Philosophy, Public Works Engineering, and Sociology.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR UNIVERSITIES

Universities in New South Wales are funded almost entirely by the Commonwealth Government following its decision to assume full financial responsibility for universities and to abolish tuition fees from 1974. Tuition fees were reintroduced in 1980 for certain overseas students enrolled at Australian universities; the maximum rate of charge for prescribed courses is \$2,500 per year. In May 1981, the Government announced that from 1982 tuition fees would also be reintroduced for certain students commencing full-time and part-time courses for second or higher degrees; the fee for full-time students will be \$1,000 per year, while individual universities will be responsible for calculating the fee for part-time students.

Commonwealth Government financial assistance is provided under the various States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Acts, on the recommendations of the Tertiary Education Commission. (The functions of the Tertiary Education Commission are described earlier in this chapter.) Grants allocated to universities in New South Wales in 1979–80 amounted to \$278m of which \$253m was for recurrent purposes, and \$25m was for capital purposes.

The amounts received by New South Wales in each year since 1974–75 are shown in the section 'Government Outlays on Education' earlier in this chapter.

The Commonwealth Government grants payable for recurrent expenditure and for building projects, equipment, and research in 1980, are shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W., 1980
(\$'000)

Purpose	University of Sydney	University of New South Wales	University of New England	University of Newcastle	Macquarie University	University of Wollongong	Total, all universities
Recurrent purposes—							
Universities	83,990	81,467	25,587	21,691	31,510	13,081	257,326
University teaching hospitals	382	367	—	24	—	—	773
Building projects, equipment and research—							
Specified building projects	3,122	2,923	—	3,370	—	1,117	10,532
Minor building projects	630	429	259	259	172	172	1,921
Equipment	4,357	3,614	772	1,259	755	709	11,466
Special research	897	796	190	137	243	77	2,340
Total, all purposes	93,378	89,596	26,808	26,740	32,680	15,156	284,358

STAFF AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

Particulars of the teaching and other staff of the universities in New South Wales in recent years are given in the following table.

UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STAFF (a)

Type of staff	At 30 April					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ACADEMIC STAFF						
Teaching staff—						
Professor	358	383	406	406	412	411
Associate professor, reader	401	420	446	454	469	483
Senior lecturer, lecturer	2,337	2,420	2,414	2,468	2,494	2,489
Other	1,403	1,360	1,288	1,273	1,240	1,199
Total teaching staff	4,500	4,584	4,553	4,601	4,615	4,581
Research	425	384	360	402	394	443
Total academic staff	4,925	4,967	4,913	5,003	5,009	5,024
NON-ACADEMIC STAFF						
Administration	2,035	2,128	2,102	2,206	2,233	2,251
Building and grounds	1,194	1,176	1,152	1,172	1,143	1,121
Independent operations (b)	428	411	424	426	451	440
Library	756	774	770	808	817	822
Technical (c)	2,215	2,187	2,207	2,239	2,254	2,300
Other	621	639	659	691	696	667
Total non-academic staff	7,249	7,314	7,312	7,542	7,594	7,603
TOTAL STAFF						
Full-time—						
Academic	4,347	4,437	4,404	4,519	4,504	4,512
Non-academic	6,987	7,035	7,034	7,211	7,239	7,210
Part-time (a)—						
Academic	578	531	509	484	505	511
Non-academic	261	279	278	330	355	393
Total staff	12,173	12,281	12,225	12,544	12,603	12,627

(a) Part-time staff have been converted to full-time equivalent units as follows: lecturer, 250 hours per annum; tutor or demonstrator, 700 hours per annum; and other staff, 35 hours per week. (b) Independent operations staff work in such activities as staff clubs, student unions, and research companies, etc. (c) Comprises technical officers and their assistants supporting academic activities.

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last six years.

UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES: STUDENTS ENROLLED

University	At 30 April					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
University of Sydney	17,667	17,358	17,667	17,627	17,345	17,959
University of New South Wales	18,128	18,378	18,520	18,562	18,466	18,359
University of New England	7,395	7,883	8,014	8,143	8,383	8,461
University of Newcastle	4,434	4,501	4,621	4,429	4,364	4,302
Macquarie University	8,917	9,857	10,320	10,241	10,493	10,516
University of Wollongong	2,125	2,268	2,498	2,746	2,797	2,849
Total, all universities						
Males	37,977	38,336	38,462	38,134	37,839	37,610
Females	20,689	21,909	23,178	23,614	24,009	24,836
Students	58,666	60,245	61,640	61,748	61,848	62,446

University students in 1980 are classified in the next table according to whether they were enrolled as full-time or part-time internal students, or as external students, for higher degree, bachelor degree, or non-degree courses. In statistics of university students, the total enrolments are adjusted for students who are enrolled in more than one course, such students being allocated to the course that represents the greatest student load.

UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL STUDENTS ENROLLED, 1980

Type of student	Uni- versity of Sydney	Uni- versity of New South Wales	Uni- versity of New England	Uni- versity of New- castle	Mac- quarie Uni- versity	Uni- versity of Wollon- gong	Total, all universities		
							Males	Females	Students
INTERNAL STUDENTS									
Full-time—									
Higher degree	978	842	200	182	247	78	1,776	751	2,527
Bachelor degree	12,487	11,703	2,153	1,906	3,862	1,265	20,000	13,376	33,376
Non-degree	392	303	173	157	34	87	522	624	1,146
Total, full-time	13,857	12,848	2,526	2,245	4,143	1,430	22,298	14,751	37,049
Part-time—									
Higher degree	2,080	1,902	118	208	1,005	157	3,855	1,615	5,470
Bachelor degree	1,197	2,563	164	1,657	3,705	1,139	6,109	4,316	10,425
Non-degree	808	577	63	192	403	123	1,299	867	2,166
Total, part-time	4,085	5,042	345	2,057	5,113	1,419	11,263	6,798	18,061
Total	17,942	17,890	2,871	4,302	9,256	2,849	33,561	21,549	55,110
EXTERNAL STUDENTS									
Higher degree	17	71	579	—	11	—	508	170	678
Bachelor degree	—	342	4,098	—	1,164	—	2,853	2,751	5,604
Non-degree	—	56	913	—	85	—	688	366	1,054
Total	17	469	5,590	—	1,260	—	4,049	3,287	7,336
TOTAL STUDENTS									
Total	17,959	18,359	8,461	4,302	10,516	2,849	37,610	24,836	62,446

The number of students enrolled in bachelor degree courses by field of study in each of the last six years is shown in the next table.

UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS ENROLLED IN BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES

Field of study	At 30 April					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Humanities	13,499	14,283	14,941	15,224	14,232	14,819
Fine arts	52	60	57	49	40	34
Social and behavioural sciences	2,511	2,789	3,007	3,106	3,884	2,820
Law	2,798	2,980	3,220	3,010	3,188	3,551
Education	1,221	1,339	1,408	1,437	1,387	1,570
Economics, commerce, government	6,837	6,798	7,055	7,334	7,481	7,733
Medicine	3,503	3,622	3,699	3,745	3,435	3,432
Dentistry	525	549	549	561	551	548
Natural sciences	7,887	7,902	8,003	7,296	7,306	7,059
Engineering, technology	5,212	5,108	4,872	5,149	5,103	5,154
Architecture, building	1,620	1,601	1,559	1,537	1,562	1,578
Agriculture, forestry	776	855	825	822	769	716
Veterinary science	383	389	401	388	398	386
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total students	46,824	48,275	49,596	49,658	49,336	49,405

STUDENTS COMPLETING UNIVERSITY COURSES

The following two tables show particulars of students completing courses at universities in New South Wales. The statistics relate to persons completing all academic requirements for admission to a degree or post-graduate diploma in the year ended 30 June. The first table contains particulars of students completing post-graduate diploma courses and higher degree courses in recent years in New South Wales, classified by field of study and course level.

UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS COMPLETING HIGHER DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSES

Field of study and course level	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Field of study—						
Humanities	97	106	115	295	291	260
Fine arts	1	3	12	2	1	1
Social and behavioural sciences	204	222	209	154	163	170
Law	67	31	91	87	79	78
Education	1,630	1,681	1,527	1,375	1,121	1,081
Economics, commerce, government	166	193	238	289	302	284
Medicine	82	123	128	82	39	72
Dentistry	12	9	11	16	15	16
Natural sciences	268	296	254	275	282	299
Engineering, technology	306	252	255	263	223	224
Architecture, building	50	71	102	74	71	64
Agriculture, forestry	74	87	86	66	76	75
Veterinary science	8	19	18	11	14	17
Not stated	—	—	1	—	—	2
Course level—						
Doctorate (other than Ph.D.)	13	13	19	15	17	15
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)	257	264	244	273	251	238
Master degree	837	927	991	1,013	1,005	1,052
Post-graduate diploma	1,858	1,889	1,793	1,688	1,404	1,338
Total students	2,965	3,093	3,047	2,989	2,677	2,643

The next table shows statistics of students completing bachelor degree courses in recent years, classified by field of study.

UNIVERSITIES IN N.S.W.: STUDENTS COMPLETING BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES

Field of study	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Humanities	2,719	2,859	2,933	3,091	3,111	3,175
Fine arts	11	9	6	11	16	12
Social and behavioural sciences	281	364	451	499	512	523
Law	272	485	435	470	471	473
Education	114	148	202	224	281	270
Economics, commerce, government	1,287	1,345	1,323	1,319	1,375	1,406
Medicine	576	548	618	664	1,022	730
Dentistry	84	91	97	90	94	108
Natural sciences	1,735	1,704	1,722	1,704	1,714	1,797
Engineering, technology	826	857	865	733	758	685
Architecture, building	302	371	330	322	328	268
Agriculture, forestry	123	98	116	108	125	137
Veterinary science	74	67	67	65	64	71
Total, bachelor degrees completed—						
Pass	7,017	7,569	7,664	7,756	8,304	8,074
Honours	1,407	1,377	1,501	1,544	1,567	1,581
Total	8,424	8,946	9,165	9,300	9,871	9,655

OTHER POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COLLEGES

The Department of Agriculture conducts Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture (formerly called Yanco Agricultural College) and C. B. Alexander and Orange Agricultural Colleges, the latter being a college of advanced education (see the subsection 'Colleges of Advanced Education' in the section 'Tertiary Education').

Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture is situated at Yanco (near Leeton) in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and comprises 828 hectares. The College offers a one-year certificate course in agriculture and one-year advanced certificate courses in agriculture, irrigation, and pastoral zone management. Applicants for the certificate course must be at least 16 years old and hold the School Certificate, with preference given to older applicants with farm experience. Entry to the advanced courses requires previous agricultural studies. The total number of enrolments at the College in 1980 was 112.

C. B. Alexander Agricultural College (situated at Paterson, near Maitland) provides a certificate course and an advanced course (both one year) in agriculture. Requirements for admission to the certificate course are the same as those at Murrumbidgee College of Agriculture (see above). The advanced course, with its emphasis on beef cattle raising, is intended for those with some practical experience in agriculture and, generally, the qualification for admission is completion of the certificate course. The total number of enrolments at the College in 1980 was 148.

The Department, through the Division of Research and Advisory Services, also provides courses in farm management on a correspondence basis for practising farmers.

EVENING COLLEGES

Evening colleges, administered by the Department of Education through the Regional Directors of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics, and science, instruction is given in languages, commercial subjects and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving, and woodwork). Special courses are also arranged for disabled people. A joining fee of \$17 per term and a service fee of \$1 per term is charged, covering all subjects. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

EDUCATION OF ADULT MIGRANTS

The New South Wales Office of the Minister of Education and the Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, through the Adult Migrant Education Service, offer programmes of instruction in the English language and in aspects of life in Australia. These programmes are available free-of-charge to all adult migrants of non-English speaking backgrounds. Expenditure by the State on the programmes is reimbursed by the Commonwealth Government.

Class programmes are designed to meet the needs of different groups of migrants, and the hours of instruction and meeting times are organised to allow students to attend at times convenient to themselves. The range of classes in operation during 1980 included day and evening *Community English* classes, usually held in local schools, public halls, and clubs; day and evening *Accelerated* classes, held in adult education centres, and catering for those wishing to learn English quickly; day and evening *Advanced* classes, providing

instruction in formal grammar, reading, and writing beyond 'situational English'; *Industry* courses, designed for migrants in industry, with vocabulary instructions and safety regulations suited to the particular jobs involved; and *On-Arrival* courses in hostels for newly-arrived migrants and refugees. In 1980, the various courses catered for approximately 40,200 students. In addition, a *Home Tutor* scheme allowing one-to-one teaching is provided for those migrants unable to attend classes. A *Correspondence* course is also available for those students unable to attend classes, and this is supplemented by a radio programme broadcast on six mornings each week. In 1980, 1 full-time and 43 part-time teachers provided instruction in more than thirty different languages for these correspondence students.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales organises, either independently or in association with the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney or the Department of Community Programmes of the University of Newcastle, lecture courses, tutorial classes, residential and non-residential schools, and public lectures for adults. In 1980, the membership of the Association consisted of 5,446 individual members and there were 75 affiliated organisations.

In 1980, 562 tutorial and lecture course classes were held, including 314 in Sydney and suburbs, 42 in the Newcastle district, and 206 in the Wollongong district. The number of students enrolled for the classes was 14,312. Twenty-three residential and thirty-three non-residential schools of varying duration were arranged, and 14 public lectures were held; the total number of students attending was 3,599.

In 1980, the total income of the Association was \$751,000, including a grant of \$230,000 from the State Government.

TRADE UNION TRAINING

The Australian Trade Union Training Authority was established under the provisions of the *Trade Union Training Authority Act 1975*. It is responsible for the planning, development, and co-ordination of trade union training in Australia. The Authority is advised by the Australian Council for Union Training which makes recommendations in relation to the planning, development, and effectiveness of training programmes. Councils have been established in each State to advise and make recommendations to the Authority in relation to trade union training in the State. The principal training centre is the Clyde Cameron College at Wodonga in Victoria and there is also a training centre in each State and the Australian Capital Territory.

State union training programmes, which are conducted at the Trade Union Training Centre in Sydney, include courses on job representation, communication, the role of State industrial relations, health and safety, and compensation. In 1979-80, Commonwealth Government expenditure on union training in Australia was \$3.2m.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POST-SCHOOL EDUCATION

There are several other institutions in New South Wales that provide post-school education. These include:

The Australian Film and Television School at North Ryde (Sydney), which is a Commonwealth Government statutory body that prepares people for creative positions in the film and television industry, and for work with film and television in education. The full-time programme comprises a three-year course which leads to a Diploma in Arts (Film and Television) and a one-year screenwriting course. The School's open programme provides short courses, seminars, and workshops as in-service training for working professionals in the film, broadcasting, and television industries and for educators and others in all vocations. The School also conducts, through participating institutions in

New South Wales and two other States, a National Graduate Diploma Scheme which offers a Graduate Diploma in Media.

The National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA), situated in the grounds of the University of New South Wales, trains people who wish to enter the fields of theatre, film, or television as actors, directors, designers, or stage managers, and aims to encourage the knowledge and appreciation of drama, opera, music, and all other theatrical arts. NIDA also offers three-year full-time diploma courses in Acting, Technical Production, and Design, and a one-year post-graduate course for student directors. NIDA is sponsored by the University of New South Wales, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Elizabethan Trust, and the Tertiary Education Commission.

The College of Law at St. Leonards (Sydney), which is affiliated with the Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education, was established by the Law Society of New South Wales to offer a practical legal training course for newly-graduated law students who wish to practise as solicitors. The course supersedes the traditional method of service as an articled clerk in a legal office which provided the practical training for intending solicitors. The College also conducts a programme of continuing education for solicitors.

There are numerous private organisations in New South Wales offering tuition during the day or evening, or by correspondence, in the fields of industry, commerce, public service, and the arts. There are business and secretarial colleges, physical education institutions, data processing centres, and many others oriented towards specific vocational situations. Some of these organisations are eligible to receive Commonwealth Government assistance.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Commonwealth Government outlay on education assistance schemes since 1974–75 is shown in the section 'Government Outlays on Education' earlier in this chapter.

SECONDARY ALLOWANCES SCHEME

The Secondary Allowances Scheme assists families with limited financial resources to maintain their children at school for Years 11 and 12 of secondary education. The amount of allowance payable, to a maximum of \$660 per year in 1981, is subject to a means test on family income. In 1980, allowances were paid in respect of 6,302 students in New South Wales.

ADULT SECONDARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This scheme provides assistance to adult students undertaking full-time study for the final year of secondary education. The provisions and benefits of the scheme are the same as those of the Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (described below). In 1980, assistance was given to 543 students in New South Wales.

SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE FOR ISOLATED CHILDREN

This scheme provides assistance to parents of children who, because of the geographic isolation of their homes, are without reasonable daily access to government schools providing courses at the appropriate levels of schooling. Assistance is also provided where children must live away from home because of a disability, or to undertake specialised or remedial education. Benefits of this scheme are of three types: a boarding allowance, a correspondence allowance, and a second home assistance allowance.

In 1981 the boarding allowance, payable in respect of children living away from home to attend school, consists of a basic allowance of \$780 per year free of a means test, an additional allowance of up to \$600 per year which is subject to a means test on family income and to actual boarding costs, and, in cases of particular financial hardship, a special supplementary allowance of up to \$660 per year for senior secondary pupils, \$540 per year for junior secondary pupils and \$360 per year for primary pupils. The correspondence allowance, for isolated children who study at home by correspondence, is \$500, free of means test, for each eligible child. The second home assistance allowance, payable to families who, in preference to boarding the children, set up a second home to enable the children to attend school daily, is \$780 per year for one eligible child at the second home, \$1,440 for two, and \$1,990 for three or more. In 1980, 5,807 children in New South Wales were assisted under this scheme.

TERTIARY EDUCATION ASSISTANCE SCHEME

This scheme, which is administered in terms of the *Student Assistance Act* 1973 and the regulations to the Act, provides for the payment of a means-tested living allowance to full-time students enrolled in approved courses at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical and further education colleges, and other approved institutions in Australia.

Based on certain criteria, applicants for assistance are classed as *independent or dependent students*. In 1981, the maximum rate of living allowance payable to an independent student, subject to a means test applied to the income of the student and, where applicable, of the student's spouse, is \$2,583 per year. The maximum rate for dependent students, subject to a means test on parental income, is \$1,675 per year for students living at home and \$2,583 per year for students living away from home.

Successful applicants for the living allowance also receive an incidentals allowance. A dependant's allowance and a fares allowance may also be payable subject to a means test. In 1981, the dependant's allowance is payable at the rate of \$42.70 per week for a dependant spouse and \$10 per week for each dependent child.

The number of students who received assistance under this scheme in New South Wales in 1980 was 30,267, comprising 12,594 enrolled at universities, 7,945 at colleges of advanced education and certain other institutions of higher education (including the three private teachers colleges), 8,712 at technical and further education colleges, and 1,016 at private secretarial business colleges.

POST-GRADUATE AWARDS SCHEME

A number of awards are made available on a competitive basis to students undertaking post-graduate study or research at universities and colleges of advanced education. In 1981, the allowances payable, free of means test, include a living allowance of \$4,620 per year, a dependant's allowance of \$42.70 per week for a dependent spouse and \$10 per week for each dependent child, an establishment allowance of \$100 for an unmarried student or \$200 for a married student, and a thesis allowance of \$250 for a student working towards a master degree and \$400 for a student working towards the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1980, there were 865 award-holders in New South Wales.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN EDUCATION SCHEME

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, applies to eligible children of certain deceased and severely incapacitated ex-service veterans. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical and further education training, and university education. At 30 June 1980, there were 900 recipients of allowances in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

ABORIGINAL SECONDARY GRANTS SCHEME

The aim of this scheme is to encourage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island pupils enrolled at secondary schools to gain maximum benefit from continued schooling. Primary school pupils aged 14 years or more are also eligible for these grants. Under the Scheme financial assistance and advisory services are provided, free of a means test. Benefits include either assistance with boarding costs or a living allowance (in 1981, \$339 or \$484 depending on the year in which the pupil is enrolled). A book and clothing allowance of up to \$360 per year is provided; and allowances are granted towards the cost of fees and, if living away from home, for three return journeys to home each year. In addition, a personal allowance, ranging from \$2.50 to \$4 per week (depending on the year in which the pupil is enrolled), is paid towards the pupil's incidental expenses. In 1980, 5,361 students in New South Wales received assistance under this scheme.

ABORIGINAL STUDY GRANTS SCHEME

The Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme provides financial assistance and advisory services, free of a means test, to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island students who have left school and are undertaking further education including business college courses, courses in creative arts and culture, and courses in domestic crafts, as well as more formal tertiary courses. Benefits for full-time students include a living allowance and allowances for dependants, textbooks and equipment, travel, clothing, and other items. Part-time students may receive an allowance to meet expenses associated with their course, and correspondence students may be assisted with travel and accommodation costs for residential schools. For both full-time and part-time students, all compulsory fees are met. In 1980, 2,546 students in New South Wales received assistance under this scheme.

ABORIGINAL OVERSEAS STUDY AWARDS SCHEME

Under this scheme, awards are provided for Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders to undertake overseas, short-term programmes of study, observation, and discussion. The types of allowances payable are similar to those payable under the Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme (described above).

STATE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

Particulars of the amounts paid by the State Government, since 1974-75, for assistance to pupils undergoing primary and secondary education, are given in the section 'Government Outlays on Education' earlier in this chapter.

ALLOWANCES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

Allowances for primary school pupils are payable by the State Government for pupils aged between 4 years 9 months and 12 years 9 months who are enrolled at private primary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$214 per year for each pupil.

ALLOWANCES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS

Allowances for secondary school pupils are payable by the State Government for pupils enrolled at private secondary schools. Payment is made to the schools at the rate of \$362 per year for each pupil.

The State Government also pays a living-away-from-home allowance at the rate of \$207 per year for eligible pupils enrolled in public and private schools, who are required to live away from home in order to receive secondary education. The allowance is payable for pupils whose parents (or guardians) reside in New South Wales and have an adjusted taxable income of not more than \$17,500 per year. Children who are eligible for Commonwealth Government assistance as isolated children may also be eligible for a State living-away-from-home allowance of \$170.

TEXTBOOK ALLOWANCES

The State Government pays textbook allowances for pupils in public and private secondary schools. The allowances per year are \$13 for pupils in Years 7 to 10, and \$32 for pupils in Years 11 and 12.

SCHOOL TRANSPORT ASSISTANCE

Free travel to and from school (both public and private) is granted to all pupils of infants' classes (kindergarten and Years 1 and 2) irrespective of distance, and to other pupils who travel by train or ferry, or more than 1.6 kilometres by bus. Concessional fares are granted to pupils not entitled to free travel by bus. In country areas, pupils generally travel on school charter buses, and a scale rate subsidy is available to persons conveying pupils to charter bus routes or school by private car.

STATE BURSARIES

Under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, provision is made for State bursaries tenable at public secondary schools and private secondary schools registered under the Act, and at universities, colleges of advanced education, and government technical and further education colleges.

The Secondary Bursary Grant Scheme provides financial assistance to parents of children enrolled in the first four years of secondary schooling. The Bursary Endowment Board is responsible for the administration of the Scheme. The grants are allocated on a needs basis determined by family taxable income. There is no qualifying examination, and the only conditions involved in retaining a grant are satisfactory attendance and progress by the pupil. In 1981, 4,850 grants tenable for four years (year 7 to 10) and 2,720 grants

tenable for two years (Years 9 and 10) are available to pupils whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed \$6,000. Benefits payable are \$126 per year for Years 7 and 8, \$188 for Year 9, and \$292 for Year 10 pupils. Under this scheme, there are no separate textbook, living-away-from-home, or other special allowances.

University, college of advanced education, and technical and further education college bursaries, awarded on the results of the Higher School Certificate examination, are tenable for up to seven years according to the course to be taken. Eligibility is restricted to applicants whose family adjusted taxable income does not exceed \$6,000. The rate of allowance is \$150 per annum.

The number of students holding bursaries at 30 June 1980 was 21,286, of which 21,123 were secondary school bursaries.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Schools, Australia* (Catalogue No 4202.0), *Colleges of Advanced Education, Australia* (4206.0), *University Statistics, Australia* (4208.0), *Education Experience and Intentions Survey, Australia* (4212.0), *Leavers from Schools, Universities and Other Education Institutions, Australia* (6227.0), *Labour Force: Educational Attainment, Australia* (6235.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Education* (4201.1), *Post School Qualifications of Tradesmen and Other Employed Persons, New South Wales* (6202.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the (N.S.W.) Department of Education, New South Wales Higher Education Board, New South Wales Department of Technical and Further Education, (Commonwealth) Department of Education and triennium reports of the Schools Commission and Tertiary Education Commission.

CHAPTER 8

CULTURE AND RECREATION

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, ART GALLERIES, AND OTHER CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

PRINCIPAL MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest scientific institution of its kind in Australia, and the largest natural history museum in Australia. The Museum's field is natural science and anthropology (particularly of Australian Aboriginal and Pacific Island peoples), and it contains valuable collections of zoological, anthropological, and mineral specimens. The Museum promotes education in natural history and anthropology through school classes, lectures, special exhibits and extension services, and the publication of scientific journals, etc., and its scientific staff conduct research into the biology and evolution of Australian fauna and into various aspects of anthropology and mineralogy. A large and comprehensive natural history library, containing 82,000 bound volumes at 30 June 1980, is attached to the institution. At 30 June 1980, staff employed full-time at the Museum numbered 200 and expenditure from all sources during 1979-80 amounted to \$4.0m.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is centred in Sydney and has branch museums in Goulburn, Bathurst, Albury, and Broken Hill, contains engineering and transport exhibits and collections and displays in such fields as ceramics, Asian arts, costume, numismatics, and musical instruments. Special demonstrations include a planetarium and an operational computer. During 1980, the number of visitors to the Museum in Sydney was 322,000 and the number of volumes in the Museum's library at the end of the year was 15,000. Expenditure in 1979-80 was \$1.2m.

The Geological and Mining Museum in Sydney, is attached to the Department of Mineral Resources. Its functions include the maintenance of collections of minerals, rocks, and fossils for research and display purposes, the determination of rock and mineral specimens, the provision of an educational service to schools, and the performance of applied geological research.

LIBRARIES

The State Library of New South Wales

The State Library of New South Wales, which is governed by the Library Council of New South Wales, is divided into the General Reference Library, the Mitchell Library, the Dixon Library and the Mitchell and Dixon Galleries, the Extension Service, the State Film Library, the Adult Education Library, the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library, the Donald MacPherson Collection of Art and Literature, and other smaller collections. The State Library staffs most government department libraries and offers technical assistance and other services to these and other libraries.

The General Reference Library has a research service which collects bibliographical references, provides an extensive enquiry service, and accommodates approximately 400 seated readers. The Mitchell Library and Galleries consists of a collection of books, manuscripts, and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific; the Dixon Library and Galleries is a similar but smaller collection. The Extension Service has a reference and lending service for municipal and shire public libraries and for country residents not served by public libraries. The State Film Library consists of over 12,000 documentary and educational films. The Adult Education Library caters for the library

needs of tutorial classes and discussion groups organised by the Workers' Educational Association of N.S.W., adult education departments of various universities, and other groups.

Expenditure (excluding loan expenditure) on the Library during 1979–80 amounted to \$15.7m. At 30 June 1980, the Library staff numbered 431. The number of volumes in the Library at 30 June 1980, was 1,737,136 (including General Reference Library 889,631, Mitchell Library 467,348, Dixon Library 22,226, Extension Service 136,645, and Adult Education Library 202,384).

Local Public Library Services

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, any municipal or shire council may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Local public libraries have been established in many centres throughout New South Wales. Bookmobile services are provided by 28 libraries for sparsely populated areas that do not warrant the establishment of branch libraries and, as an interim measure, for more heavily populated areas.

The Library Act, 1939, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Council to administer the Act, to assist in the organisation of local library services, and to provide advisory services to local authorities conducting public libraries or planning to establish them. The State Librarian of the State Library of New South Wales is Secretary of the Council.

Local authorities are responsible for financing local public library services, but those authorities which adopt the Library Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service that is free to all residents. The State subsidy is on a dollar for dollar basis, up to a maximum of \$1.20 per head of population. In addition, special grant funds (which amounted to \$2.6m in 1979–80) are allocated, predominantly to councils, for the development of regional libraries and special library services.

At 30 June 1980, 196 councils had established libraries in terms of the Library Act. At 31 December 1979, there were 312 libraries in operation (including 119 in Sydney and suburbs), and the staff of the libraries numbered 1,573. The total number of books in the libraries was 7,903,000 at 31 December, 1979.

During the year ended 30 June 1980, the State Government paid \$6.1m in subsidies to councils (excluding special grants). Total expenditure (including State subsidies) on library services by councils in New South Wales amounted to \$33m in 1979.

University Libraries

The Library of the University of Sydney comprises the central collection, which is housed in the Fisher Library, and 14 branch libraries. At the end of 1980, the University Library contained 2,167,540 bound volumes and 574,933 volumes in microform.

The University of New South Wales maintains a central library and associated specialist libraries at Kensington, and a branch library at Broken Hill University College. In 1980, the University's collections contained 1,025,000 volumes.

The University of New England library contained 600,000 volumes in 1980. The libraries maintained by the University of Newcastle, Macquarie University, and the University of Wollongong contained 435,000, 596,000, and 250,000 volumes, respectively, in 1980.

Other Libraries

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 82,000 volumes. There are 15,000 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 13,000 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

In 1980, the libraries at technical and further education colleges throughout the State contained 724,000 volumes. The libraries of the colleges of advanced education also contain substantial holdings of books and periodicals.

The Parliamentary Library contains approximately 160,000 books and periodicals. It has a special legislative information service for members of Parliament, based on extensive files of newspaper articles, microfiche, and video cassettes.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. provides a free library service to visually impaired and blind people throughout New South Wales. The Society conducts a Talking Book Library consisting of 1,800 titles and a Braille Library with 4,000 titles. It also provides taped magazines, and Braille material for individual needs.

ARCHIVES AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Archives Authority of New South Wales directs the operations of the Archives Office of New South Wales, which controls the storage and cataloguing of State archives and semi-current public records. The main functions of the Archives Office include the processing of accessions, the repair, preservation and disposal of records, and the provision of reference services.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Art Gallery of New South Wales contains the State's principal collection of works of art. These include a large and comprehensive collection of Australian paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, sculptures, and ceramics, a number of European paintings and prints, etc. (chiefly 16th to 20th century British and French), and examples of Oriental art and of Australian Aboriginal and other tribal art. At the end of 1980, there were 11,152 works of art in the collection. The Gallery holds frequent special exhibitions of works entered in major art competitions and of works from other collections, etc. Funds for the purchase of works of art are provided mainly from a government grant, which in 1979-80 amounted to \$275,000.

Lectures are given at the Gallery to members of the public, and guide-lectures, conducted by Education Officers of the Gallery for secondary school pupils and by voluntary guides for the general public, are also available.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra is one of six Australian orchestras maintained and administered by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In 1979-80, the Orchestra received subsidies totalling \$258,000 from the N.S.W. Government and the City of Sydney. The balance of its expenditure was provided by the Commission. The Orchestra contains 96 regular musicians, augmented when necessary. The number of concerts given by the Orchestra in 1979-80 was 154, of which 47 were free.

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

The Sydney Opera House at Bennelong Point, which was opened in 1973, comprises a concert hall to seat 2,700, an opera theatre to seat 1,550, a drama theatre to seat 550, a cinema to seat 420, a recording hall to seat 300, a reception hall to seat 150, an exhibition hall, a library, and two restaurants. During the year ended 30 June 1980 there were 3,103 performances at the Opera House, with a total attendance of 1,439,131. The Opera House is managed by the Sydney Opera House Trust and, at 30 June 1980, had a staff of approximately 310. Apart from its functions as a performing arts centre, the building provides facilities for multilingual conferences and conventions.

AUSTRALIA COUNCIL

The Australia Council is a Commonwealth Government statutory authority that administers the major Commonwealth Government programmes of financial assistance for the arts in Australia. Within the Council, seven specialist Boards (theatre, community arts, music, literature, Aboriginal arts, crafts, and visual arts) give advice on the needs of particular art forms and assess grant applications. Grants are made for a wide range of projects and activities, for both individuals and groups; types of assistance include grants to individual artists for study in Australia and overseas, fellowships to writers to cover living allowances and expenses, special grants for writing and research expenses, publication subsidies and grants for the training of craftsmen and the establishment of workshops.

In addition to the grants made through the specialist Boards, the Council also administers national grants for the Australian Opera, the Australian Ballet Foundation and the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust Orchestras. Administration of the Public Lending Right Scheme (under which payments are made to Australian authors and publishers in respect of books held in libraries in Australia) was transferred from the Australia Council to the Department of Home Affairs and Environment from October 1980.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942 and the *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905. These services include the National Broadcasting and Television Services operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, ethnic broadcasting stations and the multicultural television station operated by the Special Broadcasting Service, commercial broadcasting and television services operated by companies under licence, and public broadcasting stations operated by corporations under licence on a non-profit basis.

The Department of Communications (formerly the Postal and Telecommunications Department) is responsible for policy development, and the planning and engineering functions associated with broadcasting and television services in Australia.

NATIONAL SERVICES

The National Broadcasting and Television Services are operated, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC). Programmes are provided by the ABC from transmitting stations owned and operated by the Australian Telecommunications Commission (Telecom Australia). Under the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act* 1946 the ABC is required to broadcast proceedings of the Australian Parliament.

The ABC is appointed by the Governor-General, and comprises up to eleven part-time members, at least two of whom must be women. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Annual estimates of the ABC's receipts and expenditure are submitted to the Minister for Communications, and funds are appropriated by Parliament. In 1979-80, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on the National Broadcasting and Television Services amounted to \$189m.

The principal broadcasting services provided by the ABC include an amplitude modulation (AM) radio service, a 24-hour stereo frequency modulation (FM) radio service, a nationwide independent news service, and a 24-hour overseas radio service (Radio Australia) which broadcasts in nine languages. A wide range of radio programmes is provided, including news, music, drama and features, current affairs, religion, rural programmes, and special broadcasts for children.

At 30 June 1980, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from twenty-two amplitude modulation (AM)

stations in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and two in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas. A stereo frequency modulation (FM) service operates in Sydney, Newcastle and Canberra. This service broadcasts classical music, news, drama, light music, folk, jazz and experimental music, and other features that benefit from stereophonic broadcasting.

The National Television Service commenced black and white transmission in New South Wales in 1956, and colour transmission in 1974. Since the introduction of colour television, the Australian content of the ABC's telecasts has exceeded 50 per cent (59 per cent in 1979–80). The majority of this Australian content is produced by the ABC, the remainder being purchased or commissioned from local production companies. A survey of television programme content, conducted over a 26-week period by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in 1979, revealed that the composition of programmes telecast by the ABC was: drama (22 per cent), children's programmes (17 per cent), sport (16 per cent), education (10 per cent), light entertainment (10 per cent), information (8.3 per cent), and other programmes (17 per cent).

At 30 June 1980, programmes were being transmitted from fourteen stations in New South Wales (including one in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory. In addition, programmes were re-transmitted by twenty-eight national translator stations (low-power stations designed to serve poor reception areas by re-transmitting the signals of the parent station on a different frequency).

SPECIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

The Special Broadcasting Service is a statutory authority, established on 1 January 1978 under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act*. The Service provides multilingual broadcasting services, which are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands through two ethnic broadcasting stations in Australia, one of which is located in Sydney and the other in Melbourne. Broadcasts in New South Wales have also been extended to Newcastle and Wollongong. In addition, the Service operates the multicultural television station which commenced in Sydney and Melbourne in October 1980. Prior to the establishment of these permanent services, multicultural television programmes were produced on an experimental basis in conjunction with the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In 1979–80, expenditure by the Commonwealth Government on multicultural broadcasting and television services amounted to \$7.1m.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING TRIBUNAL

Under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942 the functions of the Tribunal are to grant, renew, suspend, or revoke commercial and public station licences; to determine the standards to be observed by licensees in respect of the broadcasting or televising of programmes; to determine the conditions subject to which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by licensees; and to determine the transmission hours of licensees. The Tribunal is required to conduct public inquiries into the granting, renewal, suspension, and revocation of licences, the setting of standards for broadcasting practices, alleged breaches of licence conditions, and other matters as required by the Act, or as directed by the Minister. Since its formation in 1977, the Tribunal has conducted surveys on various aspects of broadcasting and television, including the Australian content of television, advertising, standards for children's television, and self-regulation by broadcasters.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Commercial broadcasting and television stations are operated under licences granted and renewed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. The initial period of a licence is up to five years and renewals may be granted for periods of one to three years. The annual licence fee is \$200 for both broadcasting and television stations plus, for the second and following years, a proportion of the stations' gross earnings during the preceding financial year. The proportion ranges from 1 per cent on earnings less than \$500,000 to 6 per cent on

earnings over \$5m. The commercial stations derive their income from the transmission of advertisements and other publicity.

At 30 June 1980, there were forty-four commercial broadcasting stations licensed in New South Wales (including ten in Sydney) and two stations licensed in the Australian Capital Territory. Commercial broadcasting services are transmitted on medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) bands except for the two commercial frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting stations which commenced transmissions in Sydney in August 1980.

The regular black and white transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in 1956 and colour transmission commenced in 1975. A survey of television programme content, conducted over a 26-week period by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in 1979, revealed that the average composition of programmes telecast by metropolitan commercial television stations in Australia was: drama (51 per cent), light entertainment (20 per cent), sport (8 per cent), children's programmes (8 per cent), and other programmes (14 per cent). For non-metropolitan commercial television stations, the proportions were 50, 20, 9, 6, and 16 per cent, respectively.

Under the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, licensees of commercial television stations are required to, as far as possible, employ the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. In 1979-80, the average Australian content of programmes telecast by commercial television stations in Australia was 44 per cent.

At 30 June 1980, there were fourteen commercial stations operating in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one operating in the Australian Capital Territory. There were also three commercial broadcasting translator stations and thirty-one commercial television translator stations operating in New South Wales. One commercial television translator station operates in the Australian Capital Territory.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SERVICES

Public broadcasting services provide programmes for minority audiences in response to special interests, the first such service commencing in Sydney in 1974. Only non-profit organisations may be granted licences, which are issued by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal in the following categories:

- (a) Community. These are issued to community groups intending to provide programmes serving a particular community.
- (b) Educational. These are issued to educational bodies intending to provide programmes of continuing, adult, and cultural education.
- (c) Special. These are issued to groups intending to provide programmes serving a particular interest or group of interests, such as music, sport, or religion.

Public broadcasting licences have been granted to nine organisations in New South Wales (five for community, two for educational, and two for special purposes) and one organisation in the Australian Capital Territory (for community purposes). Eight of the nine organisations in New South Wales transmit on frequency modulation (FM) bands while the remaining station in New South Wales and the station in the Australian Capital Territory transmit on a medium-frequency amplitude modulation (AM) band.

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES AND SERVICES

PARKS AND RECREATION RESERVES

In terms of the (State) National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974, certain areas of the State are reserved as national parks (relatively large areas set aside and protected because of their predominantly unspoiled natural landscape, flora, and fauna), as nature reserves (areas of special scientific interest containing wildlife or natural environments or

phenomena), or as historic sites (sites of buildings, objects, or monuments of special significance). The Act provides that these reservations can be revoked or altered, and lands within the reservations can be appropriated or resumed, only by Act of Parliament.

The Act also provides for the establishment of game reserves, wildlife refuges, Aboriginal areas and places, and protected archaeological areas. Game reserves are areas, mostly on private land, over which regulated sport-shooting takes place during prescribed open seasons; wildlife refuges are privately-owned properties where animals may live relatively undisturbed; Aboriginal areas are sites of archaeological and/or anthropological significance on unoccupied Crown land; Aboriginal places are private properties having a spiritual, historic or cultural significance for Aboriginal people; and protected archaeological areas are private properties 'declared' for the protection of Aboriginal relics.

A Director of National Parks and Wildlife is appointed under the Act with responsibility, subject to the control of the Minister for Planning and Environment, for the administration of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the protection of flora, fauna, and Aboriginal relics in New South Wales. The Director is responsible for the care, control, and management of all of the national parks, historic sites (except Vaucluse House Historic Site), nature reserves, Aboriginal areas, and three of the game reserves. Expenditure on national parks, etc. is met from the National Parks and Wildlife Fund, which benefits from Government grants, public admission charges, contributions from the National Parks and Wildlife Foundation, etc.

The largest national park in the State is the Kosciusko National Park, which comprises 629,708 hectares in the Kosciusko highlands and extends about 160 kilometres northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The Royal National Park (15,017 hectares) and Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (14,712 hectares) are situated on the southern and northern fringes (respectively) of Sydney, while the Blue Mountains National Park (208,756 hectares), Dharug National Park (14,230 hectares), Kanangra-Boyd National Park (68,039 hectares), Brisbane Water National Park (8,294 hectares), and the recently proclaimed Wollomai National Park (450,000 hectares), are within 150 kilometres of Sydney. Fifty-two national parks (totalling 2,421,851 hectares), eleven historic sites (2,769 hectares), and 135 nature reserves (448,271 hectares), have been established throughout the State. There are thirty-two game reserves, 382 wildlife refuges, eight Aboriginal areas, four Aboriginal places, and fourteen protected archaeological areas.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service is also responsible for the administration of the State Recreation Area programme. Eighteen areas in the State have been notified as State Recreation Areas. These are regional-type parks comprising large tracts of land where people can participate in a wide range of outdoor recreational activities in a non-urban setting. In most cases the parks are controlled by a Trust comprising local residents appointed by the Minister.

In 1979-80, the total income of the National Parks and Wildlife Service was \$19.1m of which the State Government contributed \$13.7m, and the Commonwealth Government contributed \$645,000. Expenditure, including administrative expenses, was \$21.6m, of which \$3.9m was spent on developmental and restoration activities, and \$2.9m on land acquisition. The National Parks and Wildlife Foundation provides supplementary finance for the development of national parks in New South Wales. Projects to be supported by the Foundation are selected in consultation with the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The care, control, and management of other lands that have been set aside, in terms of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health, or enjoyment, is the responsibility of trustees (local government authorities or private citizens) appointed by the Minister for Lands. Over 8,000 separate areas of land throughout the State have been reserved or dedicated for these purposes, many of the areas being set aside for various types of recreation and sport.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, the Domain, and the National Herbarium of N.S.W., which are administered under the provisions of the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain

Trust Act, 1980, are situated on the shores of Farm Cove, Sydney Harbour. The Gardens occupy 30 hectares and contain a large collection of flowering plants, shrubs, and trees as well as hothouses of orchids and ferns; the Domain consists of 35 hectares of open parkland, and the National Herbarium, with approximately 800,000 scientific specimens, is a research and information centre.

Taronga Zoo is situated on the northern side of Sydney Harbour and comprises an area of about 30 hectares. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings, and an aquarium has been built within the grounds. Special exhibits include a Platypus House, Nocturnal House, Rain Forest Aviary, Koala House, 'Friendship Farm' (an area in which zoo visitors may handle and feed a variety of farm animals), Chimpanzee Park, and Waterfowl Ponds. In 1979-80 paid admissions to the grounds numbered 935,156. Exhibits at 30 June 1980 included 897 mammals, 1,730 birds, 322 reptiles, 754 fish, 428 invertebrates, and 23 amphibians.

The open-range Western Plains Zoo at Dubbo occupies about 300 hectares. Paid admissions to the Zoo during 1979-80 numbered 168,647. Exhibits at 30 June 1980 included 370 mammals and 396 birds and, in addition, there is a variety of free-ranging species which can be viewed in a natural environment.

Taronga Zoo and the Western Plains Zoo are administered by the Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales. In 1979-80, income of the Board was \$3.6m.

SPORT AND RECREATION SERVICES

The New South Wales Department of Sport and Recreation caters for the sporting and recreational needs of all age groups in the community through a network of regional offices and sport and recreation centres. The services provided include community recreation services, camping and training facilities, learn-to-swim programmes, and vacation play centres.

Each of the eleven regional offices (five of which are in the Sydney metropolitan area) provides regular instruction in the five State-wide programmes (golf, tennis, squash, swimming, and orienteering) as well as a range of other recreational and sporting activities. There are ten sport and recreation centres located throughout New South Wales close to lakes or streams which offer camping facilities for school children during school-term, and for community groups and sporting clubs. The centres cater for more than 60,000 campers per year. In addition, the Department has established Sports House in Sydney as an administration centre for the benefit of amateur sporting bodies in New South Wales. The centre also contains a specialised film and book library and a sports museum.

Vacation play centres are organised on a co-operative basis by the Department and other authorities and are conducted during school vacations for children aged from 5 to 15 years. The Department organises swimming instruction for children and adults and has implemented a series of water safety and resuscitation demonstrations to acquaint the community with measures that may be taken to alleviate the hazards associated with aquatic activities. Community recreation leadership courses and sports coaching courses are also conducted.

Expenditure of the Department of Sport and Recreation amounted to \$7.4m in 1979-80.

SPORT AND RECREATION FUND

The Sport and Recreation Fund was established under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975, for the purpose of making grants for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities in New South Wales. The Fund is financed from the State duty received from the soccer football pools (under the Act two-thirds of the duty is paid into the Fund) and other State contributions.

In 1979–80 grants from the Fund amounted to \$7·0m: of this amount, \$3·9m was paid for capital assistance for sporting facilities and amenities, \$900,000 for acquisition and development of land for public reserves, and \$500,000 for sports development.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship), or public entertainments are held, and drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health, and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meetings or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Minister for Services before erection is begun. The Act also empowers the Minister to regulate or prohibit any public entertainment, with the exception of boxing and wrestling, which are the responsibility of the Minister for Sport and Recreation.

The Theatres and Public Halls Act also provides for the control of licences granted for the exhibition of cinema films. In accordance with an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, cinema films, both local and imported from overseas, are subject to review by the Australian Chief Film Censor before exhibition. In 1980, the number of cinemas and public halls licensed to screen films on a regular basis in New South Wales was 143, 71 of which were located in the Sydney metropolitan area. In addition, there were 46 drive-in theatres in the State.

The Sunday Entertainment Act, 1966, the administration of which is vested in the Minister for Sport and Recreation, regulates certain public entertainments and public meetings on Sundays.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing in New South Wales are subject to regulation in terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, 1912. Racecourses, which may be operated only by non-proprietary associations, must be licensed. The Act prescribes limits on the number of racecourses that may be licensed, and on the number of race meetings that may be held on the courses each year.

So far as the actual conduct of race meetings is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the Trotting Authority of New South Wales, and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board. Members of both the Authority and the Board are appointed by the Governor.

Bookmakers may be licensed by the racing clubs and associations to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses. Racing clubs may be required by the State Government to install totalizators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting. Betting on horse, trotting, and greyhound races is permitted if the bets are made on licensed racecourses or through off-course totalizator agencies (see below). In 1979–80, all totalizator investments amounted to \$1,182m. The approximate turnover of licensed bookmakers (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total bets made) during 1979–80 amounted to \$896m. In terms of the Gaming and Betting Act, betting is not permitted in connection with any other sport.

A Totalizator Agency Board was established by the State Government in 1964 to conduct off-course totalizator betting in New South Wales. The Board comprises members nominated by the Minister for Sport and Recreation and by the various controlling authorities and racing clubs. It is authorised to conduct off-course betting in respect of any race or combination of races held on racecourses within Australia, and, for this purpose, to establish branches throughout the State. With the Minister's approval, it may operate on events held on racecourses outside Australia. At 30 June 1980 the Board operated 561 cash offices and a Statewide telephone betting service.

In general, the Board receives betting investments as agent for the club operating the totalizator on the racecourse at which the relevant races are held, and the investments received by the Board are pooled with the investments on the club's own totalizator. However, the Board may also conduct its own pool of investments. The commission earned by the Board is used to meet its operating expenses and the cost of establishing and extending branches throughout the State. During 1979–80, off-course betting investments with the Board amounted to \$949m.

As a source of funds for improvements to racecourses the Racecourse Development Fund was established by the State Government in 1971. The Fund is financed principally by statutory contributions from the Totalizator Agency Board. Grants made to racing clubs and associations from the Fund amounted to \$8.2m in 1979–80.

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

CLUBS

Licensed clubs have become an important feature in leisure activities in New South Wales. The registration of clubs, and their rules and management (including provisions relating to the supply of liquor) are governed by the Registered Clubs Act, 1976. Under the Act, clubs must be formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, or other lawful purpose. The premises of the club must contain a properly constructed bar room as well as other areas appropriate to the club's activities. A register of members, including honorary and temporary members, is required to be kept on the club's premises.

The larger clubs, of over 5,000 members, comprise mainly Leagues' clubs (originally formed to support the professional football code of rugby league), Workmen's clubs, and Returned Servicemen's clubs, while smaller clubs are involved in lawn bowling, golf, and other sporting and social activities. At 30 June 1980, there were 1,554 clubs in New South Wales with licences for the sale of liquor to members.

Up to 1969, the total membership of any individual club was unrestricted—the largest club had a membership of over 50,000 members—but growth in membership has been limited by statute since 30 June 1969. Clubs in existence at 30 June 1969 with a membership of 5,000 persons or less currently have a membership ceiling of 6,250, as do all clubs having new club licences granted after 30 June 1969. Clubs with a membership of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-quarter, and clubs with membership in excess of 10,000 persons at 30 June 1969 may expand their membership by up to one-eighth. However, the Licensing Court may, on application by a club, determine a maximum membership greater than that prescribed, if it considers the circumstances to be special.

Annual subscriptions and joining fees of the larger clubs are usually small. Financing of club premises and equipment and the comfort and service afforded by these clubs are mainly provided from profits from poker machines, and to a lesser extent, from liquor sales profits and members' subscriptions.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of: Department of Home Affairs and Environment, Australia Council, Australian Broadcasting Commission, Special Broadcasting Service, Department of Communications, Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Trustees of the Australian Museum, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Library Council of New South Wales, Trustees of the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney Opera House Trust, National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales, Zoological Parks Board of New South Wales.

CHAPTER 9

LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law that has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government, and any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of:

- (a) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as was made applicable by Imperial legislation passed in 1828, and has not been repealed by the Imperial Acts Application Act, 1969.
- (b) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (c) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its defined powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder. The scope of Commonwealth Government legislation is limited to the matters specified in the Australian Constitution. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.
- (d) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia, or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (e) Common law (sometimes referred to as case law or judge-made law). This consists of judicial decisions of the English Courts and of Australian Federal and State Courts, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

ADMINISTRATION

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres.

As a general rule an Attorney General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers.

The Attorney General is responsible for the business conducted by the Supreme Court, District Court, Solicitor for the Public Prosecution and Clerk of the Peace, Corporate Affairs Commission, Court Reporters, Crown Advocate, Crown Prosecutors, Crown Solicitor's Office, Law Reform Commission, Legal Services Commission, Parliamentary Counsel's Office, Public Defender, Public Solicitor's Office, Public Trust Office, Sheriff's Office, Solicitor General, Protective Office, and Workers' Compensation Commission. He is also responsible for statute law consolidation and the administration of certain Acts, including the Crimes Act, the Supreme Court Act, the Jury Act, and the Companies Act. He is the legal adviser of the Government and the Ministers of the Crown, and he initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill of indictment should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill of indictment. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney General, or where the Supreme Court has directed that an information be filed.

The Minister of Justice is responsible for Courts of Petty Sessions and Coroners' Courts, the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, the Privacy Committee, and Licensing Courts. He administers Acts such as the Justices Act, the Liquor Act, the Coroners Act, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act.

The Minister for Police is responsible for the supervision of the New South Wales Police Force. The control of the prison system and the Probation and Parole Service is the responsibility of the Minister for Corrective Services. The Minister for Services is responsible for emergency services such as Fire Brigades and State Emergency Services and also administers a range of Acts, including those relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, commercial agents, private enquiry agents, charities, fire-arms and dangerous weapons, lotteries and art unions, theatres and public halls, hawkers, and pawnbrokers.

THE COURTS

The main courts of civil jurisdiction in New South Wales are Courts of Petty Sessions (whose jurisdiction includes civil claims of a minor nature), the District Court (whose jurisdiction is limited in amount), and the Supreme Court (which has jurisdiction limited only in respect of matters reserved for the original jurisdiction of Federal Courts).

The courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State include Courts of Petty Sessions (which deal summarily with less serious offences), the District Court (which tries most of the more serious offences), and the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court (which tries capital offences, offences that were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, and other offences of an important public nature).

Apart from these courts of general jurisdiction, the New South Wales judicial system embraces various legal tribunals that deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Environment Court, Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Federal judicial system. By the (Commonwealth) *Judiciary Act* 1903 the jurisdiction of the High Court of Australia is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with federal jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that and related Acts.

Appeal lies, in proper cases, from a lower court to a higher court in New South Wales, and from a New South Wales court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office until the age of seventy years at a salary commensurate with his high status and is granted a pension on retirement. He may not engage in the practice of the legal profession and may only be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled 'Justices' and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. A person may not be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of not less than five years' standing or a solicitor of not less than seven years' standing. A judge may be removed from office by the Crown for inability or misbehaviour on the address of both Houses of Parliament.

A judge of the Supreme Court may be appointed (by Commission of the Governor) to the Court of Appeal, which was established in 1965, as a separate part of the Supreme Court. The President of the Court of Appeal and the other Judges of Appeal have seniority, rank, and precedence immediately after the Chief Justice and before other Supreme Court judges and other persons with the status and rights of a judge.

The judge of the Land and Environment Court is a judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, and the Chairman of the Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal have the same status and rights as such a judge.

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT

A barrister of not less than five years' standing or solicitor of not less than seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court. A District Court judge may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, after a hearing before the Governor-in-Council. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Stipendiary magistrates are appointed from among members of the State Public Service, unless the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and must be qualified for admission as a barrister or solicitor.

In the metropolitan courts and in the Newcastle, Wollongong, Richmond, and Windsor districts, the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by stipendiary magistrates. In other districts of the State, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices of the peace in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions include those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as Fair Rents Boards, Special Magistrates in Children's

Courts, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act, 1912.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Persons of not less than 18 years of age and not more than 70 years of age and of good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths.

Their duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents. They have limited judicial powers (see that part of subsection 'Lower Courts' relating to 'Courts of Petty Session—Criminal Jurisdiction').

OFFICERS OF THE COURTS

Although certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices of the peace in addition to their judicial duties, normally special officers are appointed to carry out the ministerial functions in the administration of justice; for example, Crown Prosecutors to act in Higher Criminal Courts (Supreme Court and District Court in its criminal jurisdiction) in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, and Clerks of Petty Sessions (Lower Courts), Solicitor for Public Prosecutions and the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies (Higher Criminal Courts), and registrars and bailiffs (the District Court in its civil jurisdiction) to maintain records of court proceedings and assist the courts.

The principal officers at the Supreme Court are the Prothonotary, the Protective Commissioner, and the Registrars of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Equity, Admiralty, Criminal, Family Law, Probate, and Administrative Law Divisions of the Supreme Court, and the Land and Environment Court.

Officers of the Civil Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court include a chief executive officer, masters, registrars, and the Sheriff. The chief executive officer provides administrative support for the Chief Justice in his general administration of the Court. The role of a master is to discharge a number of important judicial duties of a lesser character than those discharged by the judges, whilst registrars, in addition to administering the courts, are empowered by the rules of court to exercise certain delegated powers of a lesser nature than the powers exercised by a judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff and his officers include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries, and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

JURY SYSTEM

Crimes prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or District Court must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases heard in the Supreme Court or District Court may be tried before a jury of four persons (or of twelve in special cases), and the jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. In motor vehicle accident cases, however, a jury will not be empanelled as a general rule unless both parties apply, or the Court, on the application of one party, orders it. The jury in a coronial inquest consists of six persons. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1977, and other Acts regulate special cases.

There is a jury district, comprising certain prescribed electoral districts or subdivisions, for each place appointed for the sitting of the Supreme Court or the District Court. The

Sheriff is required at least once every 3 years to prepare a jury roll for each jury district and from this roll is required to select at random a certain number of persons which, in his estimate, will provide the number of persons required to serve as jurors for the next ensuing period. All men and women enrolled as electors for the Legislative Assembly are qualified and liable to serve as jurors on an equal basis unless some statutory ground of exemption exists and is availed of. An appeal to the Court of Petty Sessions lies against the Sheriff's determination.

The accused and the Crown are allowed 20 peremptory challenges to the selected jurors in criminal proceedings involving a capital offence, and 8 peremptory challenges in the case of other offences. In criminal proceedings the verdict of the jury must be unanimous, but in civil proceedings there is provision to accept majority decisions in certain circumstances. Provision exists in both cases to ultimately discharge the jury, and order a retrial, where the required agreement cannot be reached.

LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, made under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations that must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors.

The Act also provides for the taxation of bills of costs, the examination of solicitors' accounts, and the administration of a Statutory Interest Account. This account, which receives certain bank interest on solicitors' trust moneys as its revenue, provides funds for the Law Foundation (which provides funds for legal education and various law libraries) and for the Solicitors' Fidelity Guarantee Fund.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Solicitors' Statutory Committee of the Law Society of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. In addition, the Court exercises an inherent jurisdiction to supervise the conduct of solicitors, where necessary. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association and their admission to practice is controlled, and their conduct supervised, by the Court of Appeal.

In New South Wales, a person cannot practise as both a solicitor and a barrister at the same time. At 27 January 1981, there were 810 practising barristers in New South Wales (including 96 Queen's Counsel) and 6,534 practising solicitors.

LEGAL AID

Legal Aid has been available since 1907 to persons without adequate means who are charged with certain offences, and in 1943 was made available to persons of similar means engaged in civil litigation. In 1970, the availability of legal assistance was extended to people of higher incomes, subject to the payment of a contribution by them towards the cost of the proceedings. In 1979, following amendments and repeals of certain Acts and the passage of the Legal Service Commission Act, 1979, co-ordination of the major legal aid services in New South Wales became the responsibility of the Legal Services Commission (details of the legal aid system prior to these changes are shown in Year Book No. 65). The Commission comprises a chairman (appointed on a part-time basis), a full-time Deputy Chairman, and six other part-time Commissioners (one each nominated by the Bar Association, the Law Society, and the Labor Council of New South Wales, and the Attorney-General. The remaining two are drawn from consumer and community welfare interests, and such bodies as provide legal services wholly or predominantly on a voluntary basis).

Any person may make application for legal aid in terms of the Act, but the provision of aid is subject to a means test. In granting an application, the Commission may require the applicant to contribute an amount determined by the Commission towards the costs of the legal services sought. In addition, the Commission may determine a maximum amount the applicant will be required to pay towards any costs eventually ordered by the court to be paid to any other party. Where, as a consequence of the provision of legal aid, an assisted person is awarded moneys by the court, he will be liable to pay his own costs (or part thereof, depending on the amount awarded). In general, costs awarded against a legally assisted person will be paid by the Commission. An appeal by an unsuccessful applicant, or by a successful applicant who is dissatisfied by an original determination, a variation, or a decision to decline payment of the whole or part of costs awarded against him, may be made to a Legal Aid Review Committee.

The Commission may provide legal aid through the services of its own officers, who include the Public Solicitor and his officers and the officers of the Referrals Division of the Commission, or by arranging for the services of private legal practitioners (wholly or partly at the Commission's expense) or the Public Defenders. In respect of this provision, the Commission must ensure that certain statutory duties are observed, particularly those ensuring that legal aid is to be readily available and easily accessible and that, if reasonably practicable, a legally assisted person obtains the services of the lawyer of his choice. In determining the fees payable to private practitioners for legal aid work, the Commission is required to consider the views of the Bar Association and the Law Society, but in all cases the fees are to be less than the ordinary professional cost of the particular service.

Under the provisions of the Public Defenders Act, 1969, and by a decision of the Legal Services Commission, a person who has been committed for trial or sentence for an indictable offence or who wishes to appeal against a conviction or sentence may apply to the Public Solicitor for legal assistance. Public Defenders act as barristers for persons granted legal aid, and Public Solicitor's officers usually act as instructing solicitors to the Public Defenders. The Commission has also resolved that the Public Solicitor may provide legal aid in criminal charge cases in Courts of Petty Sessions in the Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle, and Gosford areas. Outside those areas, aid in criminal matters is provided by private practitioners.

In civil matters, legal assistance is provided through the Public Solicitor or through the Referrals Division and private practitioners. In general, the Public Solicitor handles cases of a consumer nature and tenancy cases for low income earners. The assignment from the Commission of legal aid work to private practitioners is administered by the Referrals Division. The Division also provides legal aid, free of means test, in all Children's Court cases where a minor has been charged with an offence. In terms of the Consumer Protection (Legal Services Commission) Amendment Act, 1979, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs can grant legal aid to consumers and refer cases to the Public Solicitor or a private practitioner with the consent of the Legal Services Commission.

A Legal Aid Fund was established to meet all costs and expenses incurred under the Legal Services Commission Act, including the Commission's administration expenses, costs arising from proceedings in which legal aid is granted, and grants for legal aid schemes administered by other organisations. Income for the Fund is derived from moneys devoted to legal aid from the statutory interest account under the Legal Practitioners Act, amounts appropriated by State Parliament, Commonwealth Grants, contributions from applicants for legal aid, costs and fines recovered from proceedings or under the Act, and interest accrued from investments.

A form of 'indirect' legal aid is available under the Suitors' Fund Act, 1951, which provides that costs may be met from the Suitors' Fund in cases (a) of successful appeals to superior courts on questions of law or quantum, (b) where a new trial is ordered following the quashing of a conviction on indictment, or (c) where proceedings have been rendered abortive for reasons beyond the control of the suitor. The income of the Fund consists of

earnings on investments (\$100,188 in 1979-80) and contributions from the Consolidated Revenue Fund based on a proportion (currently 1 per cent) of fees collected in all jurisdictions (\$198,927 in 1979-80). Claims totalling \$177,491 were met from the Fund in respect of 126 actions in 1979-80.

The Costs in Criminal Cases Act, 1967, provides that the costs incurred by persons brought before the courts as the result of genuine error by the prosecution may be met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Legal guidance and assistance is also provided in certain circumstances by Clerks of Petty Sessions, chamber magistrates, the Australian Legal Aid Office, Aboriginal Legal Service, the National Roads and Motorists' Association's Legal Service, and other agencies.

The *Federal Proceedings (Costs) Act* 1981 provides, in respect of Commonwealth and certain territorial courts, reimbursements to litigants of a similar kind to that provided under the Suitsors' Fund Act of New South Wales. The Commonwealth Act makes provision for eligible persons who were involved in proceedings in Commonwealth Courts or in appeals from these courts, to apply to the court for a reimbursement of all or part of their costs.

The Australian Legal Aid Office, which was established in 1973, provides a general problem-solving service of legal advice for persons with an element of need. Each person seeking help from the Office is seen by a lawyer, the problem is identified and advice is given. Further assistance, including assistance in litigation, is available in matters arising under Commonwealth law, including family law, to all persons, and in matters arising under State or Commonwealth law to persons for whom the Commonwealth Government has a special responsibility such as those in receipt of social services, Aborigines, ex-servicemen, students and newcomers to Australia. The assistance is provided by lawyers of the Office or by referral to private legal practitioners. The criteria for the provision of further assistance are the merit of the applicant's case and the financial position of the applicant.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1823 by the Third Charter of Justice. The Court is the superior court of record in the State and its various jurisdictions are Civil, Criminal, and Appellate.

The Supreme Court Act, 1970, provides that the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as formerly established is to continue, and that for the convenient despatch of business the Court is divided into eight divisions, namely Common Law, Equity, Admiralty, Family Law, Protective, Probate, Administrative Law, and Criminal. The rules of law and equity are now administered concurrently by the Court and, where there is a conflict, the rules of equity prevail.

In civil matters, the Court possesses original jurisdiction (exercised by one judge sitting alone or with a jury) over all litigious matters arising in the State (except where its jurisdiction is limited by statute), and in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred. Under the provisions of the (Commonwealth) *Judiciary Amendment Act* 1976, which amended the *Judiciary Act* 1903, the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court to hear matters involving the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and the States was repealed, and this jurisdiction is now vested in the Supreme Court. The Court's appellate jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the Court of Appeal (constituted by three or more judges of Appeal), which hears appeals from decisions of a single judge sitting in a Division of the Court, and from decisions of the District Court and courts of similar status. The Divisions of the Court also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from courts of status inferior to District Courts. The procedure and practice are defined by statute or regulated by rules of Court specified in the Supreme Court Act, and added to or amended by the Rule Committee established by that Act.

In criminal matters, the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction is exercised by a single judge, and its appellate jurisdiction is exercised by the Court of Criminal Appeal which

was established by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912, and is constituted by three or more Supreme Court judges. An appeal to the High Court of Australia from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court. An appeal can be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a decision of the Supreme Court in any matter not given in the exercise of federal jurisdiction.

The jurisdictions of the Supreme Court are exercised by a Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal, and (as at 27 January 1981) 6 other Judges of Appeal and 28 other Judges. The civil jurisdiction of the Court is described in the following pages and information regarding its criminal jurisdiction (exercised in its Criminal Division) is given in the subsection 'Higher Criminal Courts' later in this section.

COMMON LAW DIVISION

Actions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court include commercial causes, ejectment actions, and damages claims for personal injury, breach of contract, defamation, and detention. Actions are tried before one judge. Normally a jury (which generally consists of 4 persons) is empanelled to hear an action only if requisitioned by one or both parties, or if the Court orders it. However, in certain actions (e.g., malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, and breach of promise of marriage) trial by jury is mandatory.

Particulars of the transactions in the Common Law Division of the Supreme Court for the years 1973 to 1978 are contained in the following table.

SUPREME COURT, COMMON LAW DIVISION: ACTIONS FINALISED, N.S.W.

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
CAUSE OF ACTION						
Industrial accident	844	864	891	821	763	903
Motor accident	1,934	1,761	1,846	1,642	1,388	1,251
Defamation	71	70	55	48	19	18
Breach of contract	48	78	84	109	66	71
Compensation to relatives	71	124	107	96	102	46
Occupiers liability	45	112	83	58	14	36
Disposal of land	4	5	1	5	5	5
Building	14	15	15	9	5	—
Professional negligence	17	17	32	32	48	18
Other	165	155	156	83	64	99
Total, all actions	3,213	3,201	3,270	2,903	2,474	2,447
METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF ACTION						
Heard to a verdict	755	675	565	522	511	508
Adjudged — part-heard	169	102	125	90	15	3
Settled prior to day of trial	800	786	886	502	322	224
Settled on day of trial	1,484	1,622	1,656	1,761	1,621	1,710
Withdrawn	5	16	38	28	5	2
Total, all actions	3,213	3,201	3,270	2,903	2,474	2,447

EQUITY DIVISION

The Equity Division of the Supreme Court grants equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at common law, and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctions and orders for specific performance. The functions of the Division include proceedings in respect of administration of estates of deceased persons, dissolution of partnerships, redemption or foreclosure of mortgages, liens, trusts, cancellation of deeds, partition or sale of land, company matters, the wardship of infants, and the care of infants' estates.

FAMILY LAW DIVISION

Prior to being repealed in 1976 by the *Family Law Act 1975*, the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* provided a uniform law throughout Australia with respect to dissolution of marriage and other matrimonial causes. The Supreme Court of the Australian States and Territories were invested with jurisdiction to hear and determine causes under the Act and in the New South Wales Supreme Court these causes were dealt with in the Family Law Division.

The Family Law Act contains transitional provisions which allow for proceedings for dissolution of marriage instituted under the Matrimonial Causes Act, before its repeal, to continue to be dealt with as if the Family Law Act had not been passed. Further details on the Matrimonial Causes Act are given in Year Book No. 65. Details of the provisions of the Family Law Act and of the Family Court of Australia are given in the subsection 'Courts of Federal Jurisdiction' later in this section.

PROTECTIVE DIVISION

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is exercised in the Protective Division by the Chief Judge in Equity and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Equity Division. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction of the court may be exercised by the Master assigned to the Protective Division and the Protective Commissioner, who is the Registrar of the Division.

The affairs of patients admitted to psychiatric hospitals in terms of the Mental Health Act, 1958, are controlled and administered under the Act (in the case of a voluntary patient, only on the request of the patient) by the Protective Commissioner. The affairs of other persons who are mentally ill and incapable of managing their own affairs, or who are incapable of managing their affairs because of mental infirmity arising from disease or age, are administered by committees or managers subject to the order and direction of the Court as constituted by the Master.

The trust funds under the control of the Protective Office amounted to \$25m at 30 June 1980. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of real estate, shares, debentures, notes, bank and building society accounts, and other investments.

PROBATE DIVISION

The Supreme Court in its Probate Division is the only authority in New South Wales competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. The Court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and, where applicable, death duty paid. The jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar in Probate. Most of the cases handled by the Division are dealt with by the Registrar, while the more contentious matters, such as those involving the authenticity and validity of a will or the testamentary capacity of the deceased, are decided by a judge.

The number and value of estates of deceased persons assessed for death duty in recent years are published in the section 'Other Private Finance' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court commenced in 1973. The Division hears proceedings seeking orders requiring a public body or public officer to perform an action required by law or to refrain from performing any act, and declarations as to the powers of a public body or officer. Appeal lies to the Court in respect of certain decisions of a public body or public officer. The Division also hears proceedings under any law of the Commonwealth dealing with the assessment of taxation.

ADMIRALTY DIVISION

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The (Imperial) Prize Act, 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT

The Land and Environment Court, which is constituted under the Land and Environment Court Act, 1979, integrates jurisdictions previously vested in the Land and Valuation Court, the Local Government Appeals Tribunal, the Valuation Boards of Review, and the Clean Waters Appeal Board. The Court hears and determines applications and objections against a wide variety of decisions or directions of local councils including decisions on applications for building approval, subdivision approval and town planning development consent. The Court is also empowered to grant equitable relief and to deal with objections and prosecutions arising out of various environmental laws, as well as appeals and objections in respect of valuation matters.

The Court is constituted as a superior Court of record and is presided over by a Chief Judge and two other Judges, each with Supreme Court status, and nine assessors having experience or qualifications in law, engineering, town planning, and associated disciplines.

DISTRICT COURT

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Courts of Petty Sessions and the Supreme Court. The District Court was reconstituted in 1973 as a single Court with Statewide civil, criminal, and special jurisdiction. The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor and is assisted in the performance of its functions by an executive officer and by registrars and bailiffs attached to each of the proclaimed sitting places of the Court.

CIVIL JURISDICTION

The civil jurisdiction of the Court extends over a limited range of issues in equity and probate and over those actions cognizable on the common law side of the Supreme Court in which the property sought to be recovered, or the amount claimed, does not exceed \$20,000. The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but in certain instances new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

In the District Court in Sydney in 1980, 5,411 actions were settled by trial while 3,820 consent judgments and 14,153 default judgments were entered. Consent judgments are private agreements reached by the parties in litigation cases and registered by the Court. Default judgments are judgments entered by the Court for the plaintiff for a debt or liquidated demand where the defendant has failed to file a defence.

Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is shown below in the subsection 'Higher Criminal Courts'.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court (which presides over the Central Criminal Court) and the District Court which sits at important centres throughout the State. These courts deal with indictable offences (under State and Federal laws), which are the more serious criminal cases. Capital offences, and offences that were of a capital nature when capital punishment was virtually abolished in 1955, may be tried only before the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials.

All persons committed for trial on an indictable offence (other than those who have pleaded guilty before a magistrate and have been committed to a higher criminal court for sentence) must be tried before a judge with a jury of twelve.

CRIMINAL DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

The Criminal Division of the Supreme Court was proclaimed to commence in 1979. Its jurisdiction is exercised by the Chief Judge of the Criminal Division and such other judge or judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice to act in the Criminal Division. The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney and Parramatta, and a Judge of the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences that may not be tried conveniently in the District Court or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, and, in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery to hear and determine the cases of persons appearing on the lists of untried prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

DISTRICT COURT

The District Court has original criminal jurisdiction in respect of all crimes and misdemeanours other than those punishable with death or that were so punishable before the virtual abolition of capital punishment in 1955.

In addition to exercising its original jurisdiction, the Court also hears appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions against all convictions or orders, except adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into recognizance, or for giving security. Appeals from the District Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

STATISTICS OF HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

There was a significant fall in the number of persons appearing before the higher criminal courts in 1975. The main reason for this fall was the commencement, from August 1974, of the Crimes and Other Acts (Amendment) Act, 1974. This Act provides, *inter alia*, that certain indictable offences (such as assault; unlawful sexual intercourse with a female; robbery, with minor assault; break, enter, and steal; larceny, etc., of motor vehicles; stealing), all of which previously were required to be heard by the higher courts can, in proper cases, be dealt with summarily by Courts of Petty Sessions.

In the following tables (relating to distinct persons), persons who have been dealt with by higher criminal courts more than once in a year are counted only once—and where classified by offence have been allocated to the most serious offence for which they have been tried. The statistics take no account of any variation of the original verdict or sentence as the result of a subsequent appeal. The definitions and concepts used in the compilation of Higher Criminal Court statistics are explained in detail in the annual Subject Bulletin *Higher Criminal Courts* (Catalogue No 4502.1). The following table shows, for the last six years, the number of distinct persons tried i.e. persons dealt with by the higher criminal courts in respect of whom the committal was proceeded with to trial (or to sentence in the case of a person who pleaded guilty), the number acquitted, and the number convicted.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS TRIED(a) AND CONVICTED(a), N.S.W.

Year	Tried	Acquitted	Convicted (b)	
			Number	Rate per 1,000 of mean population
1974	4,016	222	3,794	0.78
1975 (c)	2,974	301	2,673	0.55
1976	2,768	257	2,511	0.51
1977	2,690	268	2,422	0.49
1978	3,340	271	3,069	0.61
1979 Persons	3,472	302	3,170	0.62
Males	3,289	278	3,011	1.19
Females	183	24	159	0.06

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty. (b) Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty. (c) The numbers in 1975 were reduced significantly as a result of the commencement of the Crimes and Other Acts (Amendment) Act, 1974 (see text preceding table).

The next table shows details of distinct persons tried and convicted in higher criminal courts in 1978 and 1979 classified according to offence.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS TRIED(a) AND DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED(a), CLASSIFIED BY OFFENCE GROUP, N.S.W.

Offence	Tried		Convicted (b)	
	1978	1979	1978	1979
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	465	492	411	413
Sexual and related offences	304	240	250	201
Robbery and extortion	332	360	319	341
Fraud	231	285	218	270
Offences against property, n.e.c.	1,389	1,448	1,336	1,377
Driving, traffic, and related offences	203	241	144	187
Other offences	416	406	391	381
Total, all offences	3,340	3,472	3,069	3,170

(a) Includes persons who pleaded guilty. (b) Includes persons found not guilty on the grounds of insanity at the time the offence was committed and ordered to be detained during the Governor's Pleasure, and persons sentenced who had pleaded guilty.

In the following table distinct persons convicted in a higher criminal court in 1979 are classified by offence and penalty imposed.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS: DISTINCT PERSONS CONVICTED, CLASSIFIED BY OFFENCE AND PENALTY IMPOSED, N.S.W. 1979

Offence	Placed on a bond (a) and/or fined	Imprisoned				Other conviction (c)	Total distinct persons convicted
		Under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more (b)		
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	206	53	50	40	58	6	413
Sexual and related offences	100	19	28	34	16	4	201
Robbery and extortion	61	16	88	121	46	9	341
Fraud	197	21	37	7	1	7	270
Offences against property, n.e.c.	787	185	329	41	—	35	1,377
Driving, traffic, and related offences	128	21	19	—	—	19	187
Other offences	92	131	95	49	10	4	381
Total, all offences	1,571	446	646	292	131	84	3,170

(a) Includes bond with probation and with fine. (b) Includes sentences of life imprisonment and imprisonment during the Governor's Pleasure. (c) Comprises 16 males and 1 female committed to juvenile institutions and 66 males and 1 female sentenced to periodic detention (i.e. sentenced to spend each weekend in gaol for the duration of the sentence imposed).

Of the total distinct persons convicted in 1979, 1,061 (33 per cent) were under 21 years of age, 709 (22 per cent) were aged 21 and under 25 years, 560 (18 per cent) were aged 25 and under 30 years, and 840 (26 per cent) were aged 30 years or more.

A large proportion of sexual and related offences are committed by persons under 25 years of age. In 1979, the proportion was 56 per cent. Persons under 25 years of age are responsible for the majority of cases of breaking, entering, and stealing, and of larceny of for the last six years, the number of distinct persons tried i.e. persons respectively of these offences, the corresponding figures for persons under 21 years of age being 42 per cent and 62 per cent.

COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

In terms of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act, 1967, if a person has sustained injuries as a result of a criminal offence, and payment of compensation awarded by a court is not forthcoming from the offender, the aggrieved person may apply for payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for amounts in excess of \$100. The maximum compensation payable is \$10,000 (\$4,000 until May 1979). Where no person has been charged in connection with the offence, an ex-gratia payment may be made to the aggrieved person. In 1980, 242 claims were met under the Act, and payments totalled \$865,141, the average payment per claim being \$3,575; there were 34 claims in respect of which the maximum payment of \$10,000 was made. In addition, 99 claims were met in 1980 under the associated ex-gratia scheme, and payments totalling \$401,794 (an average of \$4,058 per claim) were made in respect of these claims; the maximum payment of \$10,000 was made on 18 occasions. Since the commencement of the Act on 1 January 1968, payments amounting to \$3.4m have been made under both the statutory and ex-gratia schemes.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine, hear, and determine all matters and questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and twelve other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing or solicitors of more than seven years' standing. It is a court of record and all members have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court and from that Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to try to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar or Assistant Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, approximately 98 per cent of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, with most of these settlements being based on principles laid down in the claims contested before the Commission.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the employers' liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more Judges of the District Court sitting with two or more

assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Commonwealth and State Navigation Acts. Appeal lies from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The principal industrial authority in the State is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which is constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, and comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom has the same status and rights as a judge of the Supreme Court. The Commission is charged with, *inter alia*, endeavouring to settle industrial matters by means of conciliation. Conciliation Committees are established by the Commission with power to enquire into industrial matters in particular industries or callings. Detailed information on industrial tribunals is published in the section 'Industrial Arbitration' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'.

LOWER COURTS

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS

These courts are held daily in large centres and regularly in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation. Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902, and the Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970.

The Magistrates Courts Administration is responsible for the operation of Petty Sessions offices in court houses at 178 locations throughout the State. There are 30 court offices in the Sydney metropolitan area, some of which have been established for specialised purposes, including three children's courts dealing with juveniles, a children's court for family law matters, a civil claims court, a traffic court, a coroner's court, a court dealing in matters relating to Commonwealth legislation, and the Chief Industrial Magistrates Court.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS—CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the (State) Crimes Act 1900, the (Commonwealth) *Crimes Act* 1914, the Offences in Public Places Act, 1979, and the Motor Traffic Act, 1909, and Regulations under that act, which define offences and prescribe the penalties. Stipendiary magistrates have exclusive jurisdiction in the metropolitan and suburban courts and in courts in the more populous country centres; in other districts, cases may be heard either by a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices of the peace (where the charge is of a minor nature, in cases of emergencies, or where the magistrate will not be visiting the court on his circuit for some time).

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily. These include most offences against good order and breaches of regulations, certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused, and some other offences, originally indictable, which may be determined summarily without the consent of the accused. In indictable cases not dealt with summarily, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court if a *prima facie* case is established.

The N.S.W. Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research collects statistics on all appearances of persons before Courts of Petty Sessions under the (State) Crimes Act and under sections of other Acts that are of particular social relevance. Some minor offences, such as most traffic offences, are excluded from the collection. The charge or information is regarded as being 'determined' when an order (other than a committal order to a higher criminal court for trial or sentence) is handed down, which effectively removes that charge or information from the Petty Sessions court lists. Committals to a higher court for trial or sentence are excluded from the statistics. Generally, when charges or informations against a person that relate to two or more offences are heard and determined at a court

appearance, only the principal offence is recorded in the statistics. The 'principal offence' is defined as the offence that attracted the severest penalty or, if the person was not convicted, the offence for which the severest penalty could have been imposed. However, all appearances at which a charge in respect of a drug offence or 'drink and drive' offence is determined are recorded in that offence category, even when it is not the principal offence; the principal offence is also recorded. The following table shows details of the types of offences and outcome of proceedings in respect of selected charges determined before Courts of Petty Sessions (excluding Children's Courts) in 1979, as compiled by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION: APPEARANCES AT WHICH CHARGES RELATING TO SELECTED OFFENCES WERE DETERMINED (a) TYPE OF OFFENCE AND OUTCOME, N.S.W., 1979

Offence	Conviction resulting in sentence of				Offence proven but no conviction recorded	Recognition forfeited	Charge withdrawn or dismissed	Finding of not guilty	Total appearances determined
	Imprisonment	Fine only	Recognition (b)	Rising of Court					
Assaults, n.e.c.—									
Major assault	41	37	174	—	8	10	67	72	409
Minor assault	198	947	871	29	349	69	3,716	424	6,603
Sexual and related offences—									
Heterosexual offences	6	1	14	—	4	3	45	38	111
Homosexual offences	1	16	26	1	6	5	7	11	73
Prostitution and related offences	3	610	4	25	5	5	71	4	727
Fraud	178	591	519	17	95	49	216	74	1,739
Break, enter, and steal	188	93	436	3	18	37	162	37	974
Larceny of motor vehicles	143	203	174	4	31	22	86	49	712
Stealing, n.e.c.	604	6,277	1,251	59	992	203	282	370	10,038
Unlawful possession of property	125	560	173	14	59	61	153	167	1,312
Injury to property—									
Injury to animals	3	43	7	—	5	—	3	5	66
Other	90	1,100	207	15	138	53	280	112	1,995
Selected driving offences (c)	595	3,588	305	23	89	45	468	226	5,339
Offensive behaviour and related offences	51	4,175	214	208	450	670	385	184	6,337
Found with intent to commit offence, n.e.c.	21	8	25	—	2	2	22	4	84
Hinder police, resist arrest	29	405	31	6	38	13	44	28	594
Vagrancy	42	2	5	23	2	11	127	3	215
Betting and gaming offences	8	921	36	—	7	1,608	97	5	2,682
Unlawful possession, etc. of weapons, etc.	48	931	74	10	68	7	78	30	1,246
Environmental offences	—	181	—	—	8	1	15	2	207
Other selected offences	117	1,768	111	38	148	68	544	72	2,866
Total, selected offences	2,491	22,457	4,657	475	2,522	2,942	6,868	1,917	44,329
Drunkness (a)	—	1,311	37	(d)7,329	—	32,604	94	—	41,375
Drink and drive offences (a)	621	15,414	1,267	30	938	186	464	140	19,060

(a) See text preceding table. (b) Includes recognizances with probation and/or a fine. (c) Comprises 'drive in a manner or speed dangerous', 'fail to stop after accident' and 'drive while disqualified or with licence suspended or cancelled'. (d) Includes 3,144 appearances where the penalty imposed was a fine 'in default rising of the Court'.

Prior to 1979, drug offences were the subject of a special inquiry by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and they have therefore been excluded from the accompanying table. All drug offences were recorded on the basis of 'distinct persons' convicted, rather than total convictions; i.e. a person convicted of a drug offence more than once in the year was counted only once. In 1979, there were 4,370 adult persons convicted in Courts of Petty Sessions of drug offences under Parts III and IV of the Poisons Act, 1966. (There were 72 persons convicted of drug offences under Commonwealth legislation in Courts of Petty Sessions and in Higher Criminal Courts.)

Reference to the right of appeal to the District Court is made in the subsection 'District Court' shown in this section.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS—CIVIL JURISDICTION

The Courts of Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act, 1970, confers on Courts of Petty Sessions a limited civil jurisdiction, which can be exercised only by a stipendiary magistrate, to determine actions for the recovery of debts or damages in cases involving

not more than \$2,000 (\$3,000 from June 1981). However, either party can apply to the District Court for a smaller claim to be heard in its jurisdiction.

In the civil jurisdiction, issues arise under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to instalment credit, money-lending and hire purchase transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, dividing fences, inebriates, lunacy, masters and servants, ancillary reliefs arising in family law (such as maintenance, division of property and, in certain cases, custody of children), and other matters.

A Court of Petty Sessions may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and, by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. A Court may also issue a writ of execution to attach the personal property of the debtor and to allow for the sale of such property in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

In general, a decision of a Court of Petty Sessions exercising jurisdiction under the Petty Sessions (Civil Claims) Act is final, but an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the decision is erroneous in law.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may hold examinations of judgment debtors and enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Transactions in recent years for the recovery of debts or damages in Courts of Petty Sessions are summarised in the following table.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CLAIMS, N.S.W.

Year	Cases originating	Judgments for plaintiff		Executions issued	Garnishee orders issued
		Number	Amount (\$'000)		
1974	184,453	71,388	10,319	27,766	19,742
1975	187,276	71,368	10,230	31,580	16,051
1976	167,728	62,937	10,214	29,405	13,502
1977 (a)	210,689	75,709	20,897	35,812	12,518
1978	224,678	94,034	43,517	45,410	15,069
1979	236,663	98,410	46,050	47,161	17,508

(a) The jurisdiction of the Court was raised from claims for \$500 and under, to claims for \$2,000 and under, from April 1977.

CHILDREN'S COURTS

Children's Courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939. In certain proclaimed areas, a special magistrate is appointed to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a Children's Court may be exercised by a magistrate or, occasionally, by two justices of the peace. Children's Court hearings are usually held *in camera*.

A Children's Court exercises all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children aged 10 to 15 years (the minimum age of criminal responsibility being 10 years) and young persons (16 and 17 years of age), and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children (of any age) and young persons, and of truants (5 to 15 years of age).

The role of the Court is reformatory rather than punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Youth and Community Services to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's Courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of children under the Child Welfare Act, 1939, and the Maintenance Act, 1964. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899.

Appeal from decisions of Children's Courts lies to the District Court or by way of stated case to the Court of Appeal (Supreme Court).

The following table shows the number of juveniles under 18 years of age dealt with in Children's Courts in recent years, classified according to the Act under which they were charged with an offence or under which a complaint was laid, and according to the action taken by the Court. Juveniles are counted once for each final appearance before a Children's Court.

CHILDREN'S COURTS: JUVENILES DEALT WITH AND ACTION TAKEN, N.S.W.

Particulars	Number of juveniles				
	1975-76 (a)	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
ACT UNDER WHICH DEALT WITH					
Dealt with under—					
Crimes Act, 1900	7,968	8,241	7,944	7,917	8,378
Child Welfare Act, 1939	3,028	2,471	2,312	2,177	2,014
Government Railways Act, 1912, and Transport Act, 1930	1,426	1,159	1,177	1,024	1,124
Motor Traffic Act, 1909	7,026	5,939	6,107	5,979	4,917
Police Offences Act, 1901, and Summary Offences Act, 1970 (b)	974	1,135	1,204	1,250	607
Other Acts	1,166	1,065	780	603	778
Total juveniles dealt with: Boys	18,193	17,037	16,754	16,254	15,165
Girls	3,395	2,973	2,770	2,696	2,653
Juveniles	(a) 21,588	(a) 20,010	19,524	18,950	17,818
ACTION TAKEN					
Fined	8,679	7,872	7,978	7,721	6,032
Bound over	—	—	1	—	2
Committed for trial	(a) —	(a) —	171	157	(a) —
Committed to institution (c)	1,766	1,676	1,547	1,367	1,255
Committed to institution (c)—order suspended	779	469	465	529	537
Returned to former custody	111	30	32	32	37
Committed to care of approved person	322	219	295	379	286
Committed to care of Minister	360	303	360	306	358
Released on probation	5,407	5,503	5,004	4,375	4,803
Admonished, discharged, etc.	3,979	3,844	3,580	4,001	4,405
Other	185	94	91	83	103
Total juveniles dealt with	(a) 21,588	(a) 20,010	19,524	18,950	17,818

(a) Excludes juveniles who were committed for trial from a Children's Court. in 1979.

(c) Conducted by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

(b) The Summary Offences Act was repealed

CORONERS' COURTS

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1980.

Every stipendiary magistrate, by virtue of his office, has the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State and only stipendiary magistrates may act as coroners within certain areas of the State. Outside these areas the local Clerk of Petty Sessions is normally appointed coroner.

Where a Coroner is informed by a member of the police force of a death or suspected death of a person, he has jurisdiction to hold an inquest into the cause. Inquests are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols, psychiatric hospitals, and Department of Youth and Community Services institutions, and of the death of any person whilst in the custody of the police. A coroner may also make an inquiry concerning a fire. Inquests and inquiries are held by a coroner without a jury (except in special circumstances, when a jury of six persons is summoned).

The Act requires that a coroner terminate an inquest or inquiry where a person has been charged with, or a *prima facie* case has been established against a known person for, an indictable offence related to the death, suspected death, or fire.

LICENSING COURTS

Under the Liquor Act, 1912, between three and five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each of the 66 licensing districts of the State, and in the Metropolitan District they also sit as stipendiary magistrates constituting Courts of Petty Sessions to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates determine applications for new licences and permits under the Liquor Act, and for new and renewed certificates of registration of clubs under the Registered Clubs Act, 1976, and deals with other applications relating to licensed premises. Outside the Metropolitan Licensing District, certain of the licensing magistrates' powers are delegated to stipendiary magistrates. Unopposed applications for renewal of licences and permits are dealt with by the Secretary of the Licences Reduction Board.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to the District Court, except in certain matters such as applications for the granting or removal of licences where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which is authorised to accept the surrender of publicans' licences and issue new licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown in the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'.

WARDENS' COURTS (MINING)

Under the Mining Act, 1973, the Coal Mining Act, 1973, and the Petroleum Act, 1955, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute (except industrial disputes) between mine operators (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final where the right or property in dispute does not exceed \$500 in value or if the parties agree before the hearing. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, together with a further right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain circumstances.

Wardens are appointed by the Governor and may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales.

LAND BOARDS

The Eastern and Central land divisions of the State are divided into 87 Land Districts, which in turn are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, Coleambally, Tullakool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience, and two local members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge. The Boards, which sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions, deal with applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts and make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister.

The Western Division of the State is divided into 11 administrative districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises an Assistant Western Lands Commissioner and two local members who are paid by fees.

FAIR RENTS BOARDS

Under the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948, the rentals of premises subject to rent control are, in general, determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rentals of shared accommodation in the Sydney Metropolitan Area are determined by the Rent Controller (subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board), and by a Fair Rents Board outside the Metropolitan Area. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the control of rents in New South Wales are given in the section 'Prices and Rents' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'.

STRATA TITLES BOARDS

In terms of the Strata Titles Act, 1973, a Strata Titles Commissioner was appointed to resolve disputes arising between proprietors and occupiers of home units registered under the Act. The Commissioner's decisions, which are made in the form of orders, are subject to appeal to a Strata Titles Board.

Under the provisions of the Act, the functions of the Commissioner and the Strata Titles Boards are administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Rent Controller is also the Strata Titles Commissioner and each Fair Rents Board acts also as a Strata Titles Board.

COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTRES

In terms of the Community Justice Centres (Pilot Project) Act, 1980, three Community Justice Centres have been established to provide an alternative to the Courts in settling disputes that arise between persons in some form of relationship (e.g. marriage, *de facto* relationship, family, neighbours, friends, workmates). These Centres, which are administered by the Department of the Attorney General and of Justice and which make no charge for their services, provide a means of settling disputes through mediation if both parties are willing to participate. Suitable people are employed on a part-time basis for the role of mediators. Persons using the services of the Centres are not legally disadvantaged should they later pursue the dispute through the usual legal processes. The provisions of the Act expire in December 1982 although there are extension provisions for a further 12 months. During the period of the Act, the Law Foundation of New South Wales is evaluating the success of the Centres.

COURTS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia, Federal judicial power is vested in the High Court of Australia, in other Federal courts created by the Commonwealth Parliament (the Federal Court of Bankruptcy, the Australian Industrial Court, the Family Court of Australia, and the Federal Court of Australia), and in State courts invested by Parliament with Federal jurisdiction. Federal jurisdiction has been conferred on State courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the *Judiciary Act* 1903, the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966, the *Family Law Act* 1975, and other Commonwealth Acts. The nature and extent of the judicial powers of the Commonwealth is prescribed by Chapter III of the Australian Constitution.

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The High Court of Australia, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices. In terms of the *High Court of Australia Act* 1979 the seat of the High Court was established in 1980 in Canberra, but the Court may sit at other places within Australia and the external territories as occasion requires.

The High Court has both original jurisdiction (usually exercised by a single judge) and appellate jurisdiction (exercised by at least three judges). In some cases, the Court's jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in a variety of matters including matters arising under a treaty, in suits between the Commonwealth and a State or between States, and in matters in which a writ of *mandamus* or *prohibition* or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. The High Court's exclusive jurisdiction no longer includes matters involving the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of the States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in other matters in which the Commonwealth (or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth) is a party, in matters between residents of different States, and in trials of indictable offences against Commonwealth laws.

In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from decisions made in its original jurisdiction, from decisions of other courts exercising Federal jurisdiction and, provided that such appeals could have been taken to the Privy Council at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, from Supreme Courts and other State courts. Appeals from a Full Court of a State Supreme Court can be brought only by special leave of the High Court, unless the matter involves property or civil right valued at \$20,000 or more, or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved. Appeals by special leave of the High Court lie to the Court from the State Supreme Courts and the Federal Court of Australia under the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936.

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The Federal Court of Australia was established by the *Federal Court of Australia Act* 1976 and began to exercise jurisdiction on 1 February 1977. The Court exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in two Divisions, namely the Industrial Division and the General Division. Matters arising under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 and under the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956 are dealt with in the Industrial Division and all other matters are dealt with in the General Division. The Court's original jurisdiction includes that formerly exercised by the Federal Court of Bankruptcy and the Australian Industrial Court. Further, original jurisdiction has been conferred by a number of Acts, the most significant being the *Federal Court of Australia (Consequential Provisions) Act* 1976. Matters part-heard by these Courts at 1 January 1977 continue to be heard in them but these Courts will eventually be abolished. Details of the Australian Industrial Court and the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act are given in Year Book No. 64 and earlier issues. Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act are given in the section 'Other Private Finance' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

The Federal Court of Australia has appellate jurisdiction with respect to judgments of the Court constituted by a single judge; judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Territories; and, in certain circumstances provided for by legislation, with respect to judgments of State courts other than those of the Full Court of a State Supreme Court (e.g. *Patents Act* 1966, *Trade Marks Act* 1955, *Bankruptcy Act* 1966, *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936).

FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA

The Family Court of Australia was created by the *Family Law Act* 1975 and began operation on 5 January 1976. The Court, consisting of a chief judge, senior judges, and other judges, is a superior court of record with jurisdiction in matrimonial causes instituted or continued under the Family Law Act.

'Matrimonial causes' are defined in the Act as proceedings for the principal reliefs of dissolution and annulment of marriage, and the ancillary reliefs of maintenance, division and settlement of property, custody and maintenance of children, and injunctions and declarations as to the validity, dissolution, and annulment of marriages. The Act confers

concurrent jurisdiction in respect of certain ancillary reliefs on courts of summary jurisdiction.

The Family Law Act repealed the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959, and made the irretrievable breakdown of marriage, evidenced by 12 months separation of the parties, the sole ground for dissolution. It also provides for the granting of a decree of nullity of a void marriage.

The Act provides that the Family Court, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, shall have regard to such matters as the need to preserve and protect the institution of marriage; the need to give the widest possible protection and assistance to the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society; and the need to protect the rights and welfare of children. The Court is also obliged to consider the means available for helping parties to a marriage to consider reconciliation or the improvement of their relationship.

Appeals in respect of decisions of single judges of the Family Court, may be taken to the Full Court of the Family Court. In certain circumstances, appeals may be made to the High Court. Appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction may be made to the Family Court of Australia. An appeal does not lie from a decree of dissolution of marriage once the decree has become absolute.

The following table gives details of the number of dissolutions of marriage granted in New South Wales in the last six years.

DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE (a) CLASSIFIED BY APPLICANT (PETITIONER) (b) N.S.W.

Applicant (petitioner)		1975	1976 (c)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Husband	.. .. .	3,504	8,320	5,808	4,911	5,014	5,685
Wife	.. .. .	7,219	13,827	9,973	8,886	7,592	7,764
Total dissolutions		10,723	22,147	15,781	13,797	12,606	13,449

(a) Decrees nisi made absolute under the provisions of the Family Law Act or the Matrimonial Causes Act. Excludes nullities granted (9 in 1979).

(b) The applicant under the Family Law Act or the petitioner under the Matrimonial Causes Act.

(c) The Family Law Act came into operation from 5 January 1976, repealing the Matrimonial Causes Act and changing the grounds for dissolution of marriage.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

COMMONWEALTH OMBUDSMAN

The Office of the Commonwealth Ombudsman was established in 1977 under the provisions of the *Ombudsman Act* 1976. The Ombudsman is empowered to investigate complaints concerning the administrative actions of Commonwealth Government Departments, statutory bodies and other authorities. Where the Ombudsman is of the opinion, after an investigation is completed, that an administrative action involved maladministration he is required to report to the body concerned and may include in his report any recommendations he thinks fit to make. In the event of a failure to comply with a recommendation contained in a report made by the Ombudsman, the Ombudsman may report to the Prime Minister and to the Parliament.

(COMMONWEALTH) ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS TRIBUNAL

The Administrative Appeals Tribunal was established by the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act* 1975 and came into operation in 1976. The function of the Tribunal is to review decisions made in the exercise of statutory powers where jurisdiction has been specifically vested in the Tribunal by statute. The Tribunal now has jurisdiction in respect of decisions made under over 90 statutes. Further additions to the Tribunal's jurisdiction are made from time to time.

The Administrative Review council was also established under the Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act. The Council's functions include reviewing decision-making processes and the practices and procedures of administrative review bodies, such as tribunals or courts. The Council may make recommendations to the Attorney-General on any improvements in those areas that it considers might be made.

ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS (JUDICIAL REVIEW) ACT 1977

The *Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977*, which came into force in October 1980, provides judicial review in the Federal Court of Australia of administrative actions under statutes to which the Act applies. The Court's role is limited to reviewing the lawfulness of the action in question where application is made by a person aggrieved thereby. A person entitled to seek judicial review in respect of an administrative decision may seek a statement of reasons for the decisions from the decision-maker. The Act also empowers the Court to consider whether the decision was lawful.

(NEW SOUTH WALES) OMBUDSMAN

The Ombudsman Act, 1974, provides for the appointment by the Governor, on the recommendation of Cabinet, of an Ombudsman to investigate and report upon complaints made by persons, companies or other organisations against the administrative actions of public authorities and local government authorities. The Ombudsman also may make investigations of his own volition.

Public authorities are defined under the Act to include all bodies whose accounts are required under any Act to be audited by the Auditor-General. The Act, however, excludes the conduct of certain specified authorities. It also excludes conduct relating to employer/employee relations in public authorities and conduct of a public authority relating to legal and court proceedings.

Investigation is made in private and the Ombudsman has the powers, authorities, protection, and immunities conferred on a Royal Commissioner, including the power to enter and inspect premises used by a public authority and to inspect documents.

If conduct is found to be wrong the Ombudsman must report to the Minister to whom the authority is responsible, to the head of the authority concerned, and, where persons employed under the Public Service Act, 1902, are involved, to the Public Service Board. Where the Ombudsman is not satisfied that sufficient steps have been taken in due time in consequence of his report, he may make a report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament and may include a recommendation that the report be made public forthwith.

The Police Regulation (Allegations of Misconduct) Act, 1978, gives the Ombudsman certain functions and powers in relation to complaints of misconduct made against members of the New South Wales Police Force. Provision is made for the Ombudsman to refer complaints about police conduct, which cannot be resolved by conciliation and which he considers to require further action, for investigation, generally by the Internal Affairs Branch of the Police Force. Following a report of the investigation, the Ombudsman will, if he considers the complaint has been sustained, prepare a report for the Minister and the Commissioner of Police, in which he may recommend what action should be taken. If the Ombudsman is not satisfied with action taken in consequence of his report, he may make a further report to the Minister for presentation to Parliament.

SUPREME COURT

The Administrative Law Division of the Supreme Court is described earlier in the subsection 'Supreme Court'.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; as executor of a will; as administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, dies, or is absent from the State; as administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. He also assists people in the preparation of wills and prepares wills in which he is appointed executor. He may act as manager, guardian, or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant, or as receiver of any other property. The Public Trustee is a *corporation sole* with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act, 1916. He has also the responsibility of administering the Dormant Funds Act, 1942.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the Dormant Funds Act are not included.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE: TRANSACTIONS, N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of estates received for administra- tion	Trust moneys		Commission and fees etc. (a)	Office administra- tion	Unclaimed money paid into Treasury	Value of estates and trusts in active administra- tion
		Received	Paid				
		(\$'000)					
1975	4,838	68,100	67,702	3,493	3,493	95	106,544
1976	4,812	81,689	81,616	4,139	4,139	73	121,832
1977	4,904	103,340	99,815	4,449	4,449	169	130,959
1978	4,987	104,630	104,316	4,735	4,735	214	136,256
1979	5,445	145,849	145,664	5,224	5,224	89	151,327
1980	5,316	158,685	160,226	6,033	6,033	196	168,134

(a) Includes transfer of interest earned on Common Fund to cover cost of office administration (\$476,000 in 1979-80).

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar General for New South Wales administers the Real Property Act, the Conveyancing Act, the Strata Titles Act, the Registration of Deeds Act, the Bills of Sale Act, the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, and various provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act. Registrations are made of transfers, leases, mortgages, conveyances, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; plans of subdivision and strata plans; bills of sale; liens on crops and wool; and stock mortgages.

Registration of documents under the Companies Act and the Business Names Act is the responsibility of the Corporate Affairs Commission.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, AND DESIGNS, AND PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, and designs is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the *Patents Act* 1952, the *Trade Marks Act* 1955, and the *Designs Act* 1906, which are administered by the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs office of the Department of Science and Technology. Protection of copyright is the responsibility of the (Commonwealth) Attorney-General in terms of the *Copyright Act* 1968.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to a State Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent and rectification of the registers of trade marks and designs.

LAW REFORM COMMISSIONS

In New South Wales a full-time standing Law Reform Commission was established by the State Government in 1966 to undertake a review of the State's statute law, with a view to its reform and consolidation. The Commission, which functions under the provisions of the *Law Reform Commission Act, 1967*, has a full-time chairman and full or part-time members who may be lawyers or laymen with special qualifications or experience. The Commission has reviewed considerable areas of the law and has issued a number of reports which have formed the basis for new legislation.

Under the provisions of the *Law Reform Commission Act 1973* the Commonwealth Government established the (Australian) Law Reform Commission to reform, modernise and simplify Australia's laws. The Commission makes reports to the Attorney-General for Federal Parliament after considering or reviewing matters referred to it by the Attorney-General.

POLICE AND CORRECTIVE SERVICES

POLICE

The New South Wales police force is organised under the Police Regulation Act, 1899. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Minister for Police, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force.

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into two Police Areas (Metropolitan and Country) both comprising ten Police Districts, each of which is composed of a number of Divisions. Headquarters of the Country Police Districts are located at Albury, Bathurst, Dubbo, Goulburn, Lismore, Newcastle, Parkes, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, and Wollongong.

The primary duties of the police are protection of life and property, crime prevention and detection, and the maintenance of public order. In addition, they perform many other duties in the service of the State; e.g., in country areas they act as Clerks of Petty Sessions in small centres, motor registry officers, and inspectors under the Pure Foods and other Acts.

To allow the force to perform its primary duties more effectively, a number of specific-purpose branches and sections operate independently within the force and have status similar to a police district. Some of the branches and their functions are:

Criminal Investigation Branch. Comprises a number of specialised crime investigation squads, including the Drug Squad, Homicide Squad, Vice Squad, Consorting Squad, etc.

Technical Support Branch. Provides the technological support required in the force, mainly in respect of crime investigation.

Disaster and Rescue Branch. Co-ordinates the emergency services offered by the force. Its activities are diverse, but the predominant activity is the rescue of persons trapped in road accident wreckage. The branch includes the Police Rescue Squad, whose members are trained in all facets of rescue procedure and disaster situations, the Police Airwing and the Dog Squad.

Traffic Branch. Supervises and controls traffic on all roads in New South Wales. Primary responsibility for the surveillance and enforcement of traffic laws belongs to the Highway Patrol, which operates radar units and a fleet of high speed motor vehicles and motor cycles. The branch contains many sections, including the Traffic Planning, Traffic Penalties, Safety Advisory, and Traffic Signals Operations Sections.

Prosecuting Branch. Prosecutes criminal offenders, provides assistance as required to stipendiary magistrates and in court, and undertakes prosecutions on behalf of other government departments.

Licensing Branch. Investigates and reports upon the fitness of persons to hold licences under such Acts as the Liquor Act, Registered Clubs Act, Commercial Agents and Private Inquiry Agents Act, Auctioneers and Agents Act, Second Hand Dealers and Collectors Act, Moneylending Act, Hawkers Act, and Travel Agents Act, and ensures the adherence of conditions in terms of those Acts. The branch is responsible for the issue of pistol licences and shooters licences.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to police officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the police pension scheme are given in the section 'Other Private Finance' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

An auxiliary section of special constables termed 'parking patrol officers', with preference of employment given to partially disabled ex-servicemen is responsible for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations.

The following table shows the number of police stations, police, police trainees, and other police staff in New South Wales in recent years.

POLICE STATIONS, POLICE FORCE IN RELATION TO POPULATION, AND OTHER POLICE STAFF, N.S.W.

At 30 June	Police stations	Police	Population to each member of police force	Trainees (a)	Number of other police staff (b)
1975	480	8,372	583	239	1,938
1976	474	8,432	583	196	1,998
1977	475	8,464	586	151	1,988
1978	473	8,741	573	164	1,988
1979	469	8,969	566	94	2,011
1980	464	9,164	562	236	2,070

(a) Comprises police cadets and senior and junior trainees. officers, matrons and civilian staf.

(b) Comprises parking patrol officers, bandsmen, security

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table.

COST OF POLICE SERVICES
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Salaries	Contribution to Superannuation Fund	Other expenditure	Total expenditure (a)		
				From Road Transport Funds (b)	Other	Total
1975	95,461	5,624	18,851	19,383	100,553	119,936
1976	114,458	7,217	26,291	23,455	124,511	147,966
1977	129,635	8,692	33,012	19,510	151,829	171,339
1978	144,302	10,101	35,374	19,350	170,427	189,777
1979	156,088	11,755	40,076	14,051	193,868	207,919
1980	191,935	14,183	47,983	4,943	249,158	254,101

(a) Excludes payments of pay-roll tax.

(b) Excludes amounts recouped to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund by municipal and shire councils (\$463,000 in 1978-79 and \$420,000 in 1979-80).

The expenditure from road transport funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenditure under this head includes salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

In New South Wales, the Department of Corrective Services is responsible for the Prison Service and has administrative control of the Probation and Parole Service. The Department is administered by the Corrective Services Commission which comprises a full-time chairman, two other full-time members, and two part-time members appointed by the Governor. The Commission, which is subject to the direction of the Minister for Corrective Services, became operative in 1979.

The Corrective Services Commission is progressively implementing policies based on key principles enunciated by the Royal Commission into New South Wales Prisons which was headed by Mr. Justice Nagle and whose final report was released in March 1978. Among the principles are:

- (a) Prisons should be a measure of last resort and constructive alternatives must be introduced.
- (b) The deprivation of liberty is the essential punishment and no additional punishment should be imposed.
- (c) Imprisonment is to punish, not to 'rehabilitate'.
- (d) Opportunities for work, education, and training should be available to reduce the damage done by forced idleness.
- (e) Tension in prisons is inescapable and must be managed by use of incentives, grievance procedures and, where necessary, intervention by properly trained staff to contain disturbances quickly and with minimum danger to people and property.

PRISONS

The Prisons Act, 1952, provides for the establishment, regulation, and control of prisons, and for the custody of prisoners, and charges the Corrective Services Commission with the direction of prisons and the custody of prisoners. Persons who are awaiting trial or the outcome of an appeal against conviction and/or sentence, and who have been ordered by the courts to be held in custody pending determination of their cases, are held in custody by the Commission, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

At 30 June 1980, there were 33 prison establishments in New South Wales. Seven were classified as secured establishments, nine as open establishments, ten as variable security establishments, and seven as periodic detention centres. There were 3,679 prisoners in custody in prison establishments at 30 June 1980.

Variable security institutions cater for those prisoners who are better suited to a less restrictive atmosphere than the maximum security establishments but who are, as yet, unsuitable for placement in open establishments, which are designed for prisoners who are not considered to be security risks. Periodic detention centres have been established to house persons sentenced under the Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act, 1970, which came into effect in 1971. Such persons are required to spend each weekend of their sentence in custody, returning to their normal routine from Monday to Friday. During the period of detention, they are allocated jobs and work in groups in the community. From 1978, detainees who have served two-thirds of their sentence and have a satisfactory attendance and work record may apply for entry into stage II, whereby they report direct to their place of work on Saturday and Sunday mornings and return to their residence in the evenings. Sentences of periodic detention may vary from 3 to 12 months. At 30 June 1980, there were 190 males and 11 females under sentence of periodic detention.

Under a scheme introduced in November 1979, male prisoners aged 18-21 years, who are currently 'at risk' in the general prison population, can be transferred to 'Yawarra' training school at Kurri Kurri. The training school is administered by the Department of Youth and Community Services and can accommodate up to 40 inmates.

In addition, a court referral scheme has been introduced to divert young offenders from maximum security reception prisons. Prisoners referred in this manner are now being

received into Silverwater Complex and Mannus Afforestation Camp.

The Department has established two work release programmes. Selected prisoners participating in the Work Release I programme engage in full-time employment in the community during the day and return to custody each evening and at weekends. Under the Work Release II programme, prisoners reside in their own homes and report for work at the Department's Parramatta Linen Service. At 30 June 1980, there were 51 males and 3 females participating in Work Release I and 24 males participating in Work Release II. Both programmes are now open to female prisoners also.

Prison industries offer employment to inmates in a wide range of revenue generating activities including metal fabrication, cabinet making, engineering, printing, bookbinding, leather and canvas upholstery, laundry, textiles, agriculture and forestry. Approximately 1,100 inmates work in industries generating \$7.2m in revenue. Inmates in revenue generating industries are paid bonuses based on productivity and currently average \$14 per week per inmate. Inmates who do not work in revenue generating industries are offered work in various domestic activities such as kitchen staff, clerical work, building and plant maintenance and cleaning duties. Inmates working in domestic activities are paid a flat rate currently averaging \$9 per week per inmate.

In various country districts, police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police. Persons detained in police lock-ups are not included in the statistics of prisoners shown in this chapter.

Educational, vocational, and cultural classes are conducted at various establishments and an increasing number of prisoners are enrolled in correspondence courses. Approximately 1,000 inmates were involved in some type of educational programme during the year ended 30 June 1980. A central technical library and a central accession library, as well as libraries at each establishment, service the needs of prisoners. Prisoners' leisure-time activities include arts and crafts, toy manufacture, and various sporting activities including competition against local district sporting bodies.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain remission of between one-third and one-sixth of their sentences as prescribed in the Prisons Regulations. Prisoners sentenced for less than one month are detained for the full period.

A prisoner may be released on a licence granted by the Governor. The conditions endorsed on the licence must be strictly complied with by the offender. Where a licence is revoked as a result of a breach of a condition, the offender may be returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

The Probation and Parole Service is a Division of the Department of Corrective Services and is concerned with criminal offenders aged 18 years or more (and with some juveniles placed on probation by Children's Courts and referred to the Service for supervision). Its main functions are the preparation of pre-sentence reports to assist the courts in determining appropriate sentences; the supervision in the community of persons convicted of criminal offences and placed on probation; the provision of welfare and counselling services to prisoners and their families; the preparation of prisoners for release back into the community; the provision of reports on prisoners to assist the Parole Board and other releasing authorities; the supervision and guidance of parolees; the promotion in the community of the resettlement of released prisoners; and the development and administration of new correctional measures.

The Service also administers the Community Service Orders Programme under the Community Service Orders Act, 1979, whereby the courts direct offenders to work under

supervision for a designated number of hours for one of a range of selected community agencies.

Persons placed on probation, or released from prison on parole or licence, live a normal life in the community during the period of conditional liberty. However, they are required to regulate their conduct, habits, and life-style to conform with any conditions imposed by the court, Parole Board, or other releasing authority, and are subject to the supervision and guidance of a probation or parole officer. Breach of probation or parole conditions may result in committal or return to prison.

At 30 June 1980, there were 293 probation and parole officers and 9 welfare officers, and there were 10,381 probationers, parolees, or licence holders under supervision. During the year ended 30 June 1980, 5,178 pre-sentence reports for courts and 1,819 reports for the Parole Board and other releasing authorities were prepared.

PAROLE BOARD

Parole of prisoners in New South Wales is the responsibility of the Parole Board, established under the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966. In accordance with the Act, courts are required to specify a non-parole period in the case of a person sentenced to imprisonment for more than twelve months, unless reasons are given for not doing so, and they may, at their discretion, specify a non-parole period in the case of shorter sentences. The minimum non-parole period which may be specified is six months. These provisions do not apply to sentences of detention during the Governor's Pleasure, imprisonment for life, imprisonment pursuant to the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957, or imprisonment in default of payment of a fine, penalty, or maintenance order. At any time after the expiry of the non-parole period (or before the expiry of the non-parole period in special circumstances), the prisoner may be released on parole by the Board subject to such conditions as the Board may specify. The Board may revoke a parole order if the parolee fails to comply with the conditions of the order, and the offender may be returned to prison to serve the unexpired portion of his term of imprisonment.

During the year ended 31 December 1979, 1,187 prisoners were released on parole and 363 parole orders were revoked.

PRISON STATISTICS

The following table shows for recent years the number of persons received into custody under sentence during each year and the number in custody at the end of each year.

PRISONS: PERSONS IN CUSTODY IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Received into custody under sentence during year (a)			In custody at end of year					
				Under sentence			Not under sentence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1973	10,561	716	11,277	23,355	64	23,419	456	15	471
1974	8,452	410	8,862	2,653	43	2,696	410	12	422
1975	7,889	430	8,319	2,944	65	3,009	357	19	376
1976	7,969	439	8,408	3,142	82	3,224	381	14	395
1977	7,604	397	8,001	3,194	82	3,276	396	19	415
1978	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,337	100	3,437	475	29	504

(a) Counted each time received.

In comparing the statistics for different years it must be borne in mind that certain factors other than the number of offences committed (for example, more extensive use by the courts of alternative forms of correction such as probation, nominal fines, etc.) affect the number of persons taken into custody in any year. In recent years, the courts have

made more extensive use of probation and, for drunkenness and similar offences, nominal fines (in default, a sentence of detention until the rising of the court on the day of sentencing). This has contributed to the fall in the number of persons received into custody since 1972-73.

Most of the persons received into custody under sentence are committed from lower courts. The total number received in 1976-77 included 5,922 (74 per cent) committed from lower courts, 1,470 (18 per cent) from higher courts, and 118 (1 per cent) from Federal courts. In addition 191 persons whose paroles or licences were revoked were received into custody.

The age distribution of persons received into custody under sentence in recent years is shown in the next table.

AGES OF PERSONS (a) RECEIVED INTO CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Under 21 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50 years or more	Age not stated	Total
1972	2,092	2,026	1,470	973	1,015	2,495	2,419	45	12,535
1973	2,023	1,996	1,421	959	828	2,129	1,867	54	11,277
1974	1,792	1,703	1,276	756	625	1,422	1,247	49	8,870
1975	2,162	1,749	1,317	771	548	950	772	50	8,319
1976	2,143	1,882	1,407	821	554	866	726	9	8,408
1977	2,071	1,840	1,341	746	472	807	723	11	8,001
<i>Per cent of total 1977</i>	25.9	23.0	16.8	9.3	5.9	10.1	9.0	—	100.0

(a) Counted each time received.

The next table shows for recent years the sentences imposed on persons received into custody during the year, and the sentences being served by those in custody at the end of the year.

PERSONS IN CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE, N.S.W.: SENTENCE IMPOSED

Sentence Imposed (a)	Received (b) into custody during year		In custody at 30 June		
	1975-76	1976-77	1976	1977	1978
14 days or less	2,770	{ 1,451 }	63	{ 22 }	41
15 days and under 1 month		{ 1,072 }		{ 32 }	4
1 month and under 3 months	1,542	1,426	99	81	57
3 months and under 6 months	955	878	159	137	133
6 months and under 1 year	915	830	333	292	315
1 year and under 2 years	542	607	292	357	378
2 years and under 5 years	631	861	1,659	875	952
5 years and under 7 years		{ 262 }		{ 424 }	422
7 years and under 10 years	304	{ 130 }	1,539	{ 304 }	326
10 years and under 15 years		{ 105 }		{ 277 }	282
15 years or more	89	{ 19 }	304	{ 105 }	103
Life	42	47	191	212	228
Governor's Pleasure	13	10	22	16	16
Balance of sentence (c)	353	6	1,447	23	18
Periodic detention	252	297	116	119	162
Total	8,408	8,001	13,224	3,276	3,437

(a) Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length. (b) Counted each time received. (c) Comprises persons received into custody to serve the balance of their sentence after breaching conditions of previous release on licence, parole, or special authority.

Capital punishment was abolished for all offences except treason and piracy with violence by an amendment to the Crimes Act in 1955. Before this, death sentences imposed in New South Wales were usually commuted to penal servitude for life.

The next table shows persons released during 1976-77 from custody under sentence, classified by offence committed and sentence served. Sentence served is the period elapsed

between the effective date of commencement of sentence imposed (or combined sentences if there are two or more) and date of release from custody under sentence. In analysing particulars of 'sentence served', it must be borne in mind that a person is counted each time he is received or released in respect of a prison episode, and that an episode may be terminated by a change of status from 'under sentence' to 'not under sentence'.

**PERSONS RELEASED (a) TO FREEDOM (b) FROM CUSTODY UNDER SENTENCE,
N.S.W. 1976-77**

Type of offence	Sentence served							Total
	Under 1 month	1 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years or more	
Homicides, assaults, n.e.c., etc.	121	179	73	31	27	11	9	451
Sexual and related offences	151	13	32	26	32	5	2	261
Robbery and extortion	—	6	29	61	77	14	1	188
Fraud	86	152	78	31	6	—	—	353
Offences against property, n.e.c.	542	766	437	219	82	3	—	2,049
Driving, traffic, and related offences	1,580	703	74	12	—	—	—	2,369
Other offences—								
Offensive behaviour, etc.	444	37	—	—	—	—	—	481
Vagrancy	193	83	—	—	—	—	—	276
Other	396	318	189	130	36	1	1	1,071
Total, all offences	3,513	2,257	912	510	260	34	13	7,499

(a) Counted each time released.

(b) Excludes persons released to hospital, psychiatric centres, etc.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure from the State Consolidated Revenue Fund on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, returns from prisoners' labour, and other receipts paid into Consolidated Revenue.

**GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON LAW AND ORDER, N.S.W.
(\$'000)**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc. of judiciary	3,106	3,639	4,067	4,477	4,864	5,304
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice	40,929	45,354	50,411	58,353	64,404	73,052
Police (including traffic services)	119,936	147,966	171,339	190,061	206,981	252,922
Prisons	23,989	31,020	40,513	46,556	50,760	68,647
Custody and care of delinquent children	7,882	8,911	10,264	10,284	10,717	10,863
Total expenditure	195,841	236,890	276,594	309,731	337,726	410,788
RECEIPTS						
Fines and forfeitures	24,917	30,892	34,817	37,867	40,835	49,594
Fees	19,205	23,219	26,421	34,235	40,283	44,185
Proceeds of prison industries	2,320	2,592	3,487	3,894	4,003	4,890
Other	446	546	482	464	440	420
Total receipts	46,888	57,249	65,207	76,460	85,561	99,089
NET EXPENDITURE	148,953	179,641	211,387	233,271	252,165	311,699

FIRE BRIGADES AND STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the Sydney metropolitan area and cities and towns in the rest of the State. The Board consists of a president and a deputy-president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and five members who are elected for a term of five years—one by the municipal and shire councils, two by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer town fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne in the proportions of three-quarters by the insurance companies and one-eighth each by the State Government and the municipality or shire concerned. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies. The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer town fire brigades that are subsidised out of the Board's funds. These brigades are known collectively as the New South Wales Fire Brigades. At 31 December 1980, there were 73 fire stations in the Sydney Fire District and 232 fire stations in other districts. The authorised strength of brigade staff in the Sydney Fire District totalled 1,799 officers and permanent firemen, whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 196 volunteers. The authorised strength of the country brigade totalled 320 officers and permanent firemen and 2,936 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years.

N.S.W. FIRE BRIGADES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
('\$000)

Year ended 31 December	Revenue				Total	Expenditure
	Contributions by—					
	State Government	Local Government	Insurance companies	Other		
1975	3,720	3,721	22,277	473	30,191	30,798
1976	4,447	4,447	26,724	643	36,262	33,399
1977	4,903	4,903	29,414	1,000	40,219	37,554
1978	5,211	5,211	31,253	1,156	42,830	44,406
1979	6,192	6,192	37,153	1,296	50,834	53,845
1980	7,881	7,881	47,128	1,643	64,534	63,351

Of the Board's expenditure in 1980 the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented \$41m or 64 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised \$1.5m, superannuation \$5.0m, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure \$16.3m. The assets of the Board at 31 December 1980 included land and buildings valued at \$13.5m and fire appliances valued at \$8.4m.

The next table shows for the latest three years the number of service calls attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades, and the type of situation found.

N.S.W. FIRE BRIGADES: SERVICE CALLS (a) ATTENDED AND TYPE OF SITUATION FOUND

Situation found	1977	1978	1979
Fire—			
Fire in building (b)	5,929	6,135	6,172
Fire in transport or outdoor structure	3,635	3,844	4,630
Rubbish fire	5,001	4,065	5,882
Grass or bush fire	18,243	7,919	16,213
Total fires	32,808	21,963	32,897
Non-fire—			
False alarm	18,366	17,653	20,339
Other hazard (c)	3,230	3,802	4,361
Total non-fires	21,596	21,455	24,700
Total calls	54,404	43,418	57,597

(a) Excludes delayed notifications (47 in 1979).
oil and petrol spillage, etc.

(b) Includes fires that spread to buildings (165 in 1979).

(c) Gas leak,

The following table shows the causes of fires attended by the N.S.W. Fire Brigades in recent years.

N.S.W. FIRE BRIGADES: CAUSES OF FIRES ATTENDED

Cause of fire	1977	1978	1979
Incendiarism or suspicious circumstances	1,209	1,113	1,541
Match, cigarette or firework	15,520	8,117	13,796
Controlled fire in the open	3,767	2,563	4,414
Room or space heating appliance	487	451	444
Cooking or food warming appliance	1,209	1,338	1,394
Other appliance for heat production	174	189	185
Tool, equipment or appliance, n.e.c.	490	448	518
Domestic appliance, n.e.c.	500	547	571
Electricity supply equipment	784	897	869
Malfunction or accident involving transport	1,705	1,727	1,933
Flammable or other hot substance	186	166	188
Other	1,017	566	992
Unknown	5,760	3,841	6,052
Total, all causes	32,808	21,963	32,897

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Periodically, extensive property damage is caused by bush fires in the less densely settled areas in the State. The Bush Fires Act, 1949, makes provision for the prevention, control, and suppression of bush fires, and for the financing of bush fire brigades.

The Bush Fires Branch of the Department of Services is responsible for the administration of the Bush Fires Act.

Volunteer brigades, which are organised by the local government authorities, have defined territories of operation and wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. At 31 March 1980, there were 2,433 brigades with a total membership of 65,592. A statutory fund was established under the Bush Fires Act to meet the expenditure on equipment supplied to the volunteer brigades and the operating costs of these brigades throughout the State. One-half of the expenditure from the fund is met by insurance companies, one-quarter by the State Government, and one-quarter by local government authorities. Expenditure on bush fire publicity and bush fire prevention schemes, including the construction of fire trails into remote parts of the coastal and tableland areas of the

State, is paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The following table shows particulars of income and expenditure relating to bush fire prevention and control in New South Wales for the past six years.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN N.S.W.: FINANCES

(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Income of bush fire brigades				Expenditure of bush fire brigades			Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Fund (b)
	Contributions from		Other income	Total income	Equipment and maintenance (a)	Other expenditure	Total expenditure	
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Insurance companies, Councils						
1975	475	1,396	11	1,882	1,935	405	2,341	322
1976	800	2,384	30	3,214	3,243	404	3,647	362
1977	920	2,756	16	3,692	2,916	511	3,426	376
1978	1,100	3,331	29	4,460	3,578	657	4,235	415
1979	1,245	3,722	34	5,001	3,529	720	4,248	412
1980	1,400	4,191	10	5,601	4,177	759	4,936	504

(a) Comprises purchase of equipment, plant running, maintenance and repairs.

(b) See text preceding table.

This table does not include details of expenditure by other bodies concerned with bush fire fighting such as the Forestry Commission or the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Minister for Services is assisted by the Bush Fire Council in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control throughout New South Wales. The Co-ordinating Committee of the Bush Fire Council ensures that the facilities provided by the fire fighting bodies and other sources in the eastern part of the State are co-ordinated to the most effective extent prior to and during the bush fire season, and particularly during bush fire emergencies.

Local government authorities must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and, during the statutory bush fire danger period (generally between 1 October and 31 March), private persons must obtain a permit from the local authority. Local authorities may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and, in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense. During times of extreme danger, the Minister may impose a total ban on the lighting of all classes of fire in the open.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or regulations.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES AND CIVIL DEFENCE

The State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation of New South Wales operates under the provisions of the State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Act, 1972.

Since 1980, the Director of the Organisation is responsible to the Minister for Police for the preparation of plans to be followed in a range of emergency occurrences, including natural and man-made events, and for the civil defence of the State. Provision under the Act is made for the Director to authorise assistance by the Organisation in emergencies, and for the co-ordination and, in some circumstances, the control of resources in the event of a declaration of a Special Emergency by the Minister, or a State of Emergency by the Governor.

There are 25 Division and Sub-division Headquarters which are provided by the State Government and which are supervised by a volunteer controller appointed by the Director. In 22 Divisions the controller is assisted by permanent staff. Almost two hundred Local Headquarters have been established by local government councils and these are supervised by volunteer controllers appointed by the Director on the recommendation of the councils. The State Headquarters of the Organisation is located in Sydney.

At 30 June 1980, the Organisation comprised a permanent staff of 95 officers and a volunteer strength of 23,983.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *General Social Survey, Australia: Crime Victims* (Catalogue No. 4105.0)

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Divorce Statistics* (3304.1); *Statistics of the Higher Criminal Courts* (4502.1); *Prison Statistics* (4503.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Workers' Compensation Commission, (N.S.W.) Law Reform Commission, Australian Law Reform Commission, Commissioner for Police, Public Trustee, Legal Services Commission of New South Wales, Department of Corrective Services, Parole Board, Bush Fire Council Of New South Wales, Board of Fire Commissioners, State Emergency Services and Civil Defence Organisation, Bush Fire Fighting Fund, Ombudsman of New South Wales and Administrative Review Council, Statistical Reports of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, and the New South Wales Law Almanac.

CHAPTER 10

LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales, there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees: the State system, which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits; and the Commonwealth system, which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State. The main principle in both systems is compulsory conciliation or arbitration, as a means of preventing or settling industrial disputes, by authorities which have the status of legal tribunals and which make 'awards' having the force of law.

The relationship between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900 all residual powers remain with the States. This Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. Awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunals have been held to be Commonwealth laws, and therefore override those made by State authorities.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a 'common rule' or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and (except within a Commonwealth Territory) cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Government has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the maritime industries, waterside workers and various Commonwealth projects. By agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments, a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal has been established to deal both with interstate industrial disputes in the coal mining industry and with disputes confined to the industry in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc. than those awarded under the State jurisdiction. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding

as a common rule in the industry. Again for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the State basic wage for males and females has been varied in accordance with increases granted for 'total wages' by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Since May 1974 a minimum wage has also been specified in State awards which has been the same as that granted under Commonwealth awards.

A survey conducted in 1976, covering most private and government employees (other than those in the defence forces, agriculture or in private domestic service), showed that 40.0 per cent of male employees in New South Wales were covered by Commonwealth awards, determinations, and registered collective agreements, 46.5 per cent were covered by State awards, etc., 0.4 per cent were covered by unregistered collective agreements, and 13.1 per cent were not covered by any award, etc. The proportions for female employees were 26.0, 68.9, 0.1 and 5.0 per cent, respectively.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

The Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes since its inception in 1904. The last of these changes, in 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by establishing (a) an Australian Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters associated with industrial arbitration, and (b) an Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In 1977, the powers and functions of the Australian Industrial Court were transferred to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia. The present legislative basis of the Commonwealth system is the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*.

The Federal Court of Australia which is constituted under the *Federal Court of Australia Act 1976*, is a superior court of record. The Industrial Division of the Court is empowered to enforce penal provisions of the arbitration laws, to determine questions of law referred to it by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission or the Industrial Registrar, to interpret and enforce awards, to hear cases in relation to 'secondary boycotts' (in terms of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*), to hear appeals from State courts (other than Supreme Courts) in industrial matters, to hear applications for decisions that State awards or orders are inconsistent with valid Commonwealth awards (and are therefore invalid), to determine eligibility for membership of a registered industrial organisation, and to settle disputes between an organisation and its members. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Industrial Division may direct the Industrial Registrar to make investigations and, if necessary, order a new election. There is a right of appeal from a decision of a single judge to a Full Court except in certain circumstances. There is also a limited right of appeal to the High Court where the High Court grants leave to appeal, although some decisions of the Full Court are final.

The *Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission* at present comprises a President, twelve Deputy Presidents, and twenty-one Commissioners. The President must have been, on appointment, a barrister or solicitor of the High Court or a State Supreme Court of at least five years' standing. Deputy Presidents also must have this qualification or have held for at least five years a university degree or similar educational qualification in law, economics, industrial relations, or some other field relevant to the duties of a Deputy President, or have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government, or industrial relations. The President and all Deputy Presidents comprise the presidential members.

The Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State by conciliation or arbitration. It seeks to encourage and provide means for amicable agreement between the parties to a dispute, or to prevent or settle a dispute by conciliation, before proceeding to exercise its powers of arbitration. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party. In

making an award, the Commission is not restricted to the specific claims of the parties to a dispute, but must consider the public interest, in particular the state of the national economy and the likely effects on the economy of any award.

Matters concerning standard hours of work, national wage cases, the minimum wage, equal pay principles, annual leave, and long service leave may be dealt with only by a Full Bench of the Commission. A Full Bench is constituted by at least three members of the Commission nominated by the President, including at least two presidential members.

Other industrial matters are in general dealt with by a single member of the Commission. Each industry, or group of industries, is assigned to a panel of members of the Commission consisting of a presidential member and at least one Commissioner, and the function of the Commission in relation to that industry, or group of industries, is exercise by members of that panel. Members of the Commission are required to keep themselves acquainted with industrial affairs and conditions.

When a member of the Commission, a registered organisation, an employer, or a Minister becomes aware of an impending or existing industrial dispute, the presidential member of the relevant industrial panel is notified. In the first instance the dispute is generally referred for conciliation to a member of the Commission within the panel. His role is to bring the parties together and attempt to reach agreement between the parties by conciliation. An agreement so arrived at may be made into a memorandum of agreement and certified by the member as an award, provided he is satisfied that the principal terms of the agreement have been approved by the committee of management of each of the organisations and that those terms are acceptable to a majority of the members affected by the agreement, and provided that he is satisfied that such an agreement is in the public interest. If the parties fail to reach agreement by conciliation, the member, unless a party objects to the member so doing, may proceed to deal with the dispute by arbitration; otherwise that member reports to the presidential member of his panel and the dispute is then re-assigned by the presidential member and dealt with at arbitration. Should, however, at this late stage, the parties resolve their differences, the presidential member or Commissioner may act as conciliator and certify a memorandum of agreement as an award.

When a party to an industrial dispute requests that the matter in dispute be referred to a Full Bench of the Commission, the panel member dealing with the matter must consult with the President as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by a Full Bench of the Commission.

The Commission, as constituted for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration, may refer matters in dispute to a Local Industrial Board for investigation and report, and make an award on the basis of the Board's report. Local Industrial Boards comprise either a State Industrial Authority willing to act, or a board consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman appointed by the Commission.

Provision may be made in an award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms.

Appeal may be made against an award made by a member of the Commission, against a member's decision not to make an award, and against a member's finding in relation to the existence of, or parties to, an industrial dispute. An appeal also lies against a member's decision certifying or refusing to certify a memorandum of agreement, and against a member's decision to dismiss a matter on the grounds that it either appeared trivial or should be dealt with by a State Industrial Authority, or that it was in the public interest to dismiss it. The appeal is heard by a Full Bench of the Commission. The Minister for Industrial Relations may apply for a review of an award, or a decision by a member to certify an agreement, where it appears to be contrary to public interest.

Special provisions in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act authorise the Commission to deal with industrial matters relating to the maritime industries, waterside workers, the

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric project, and those projects declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for purposes of the Act. In the case of the maritime industries and waterside workers, the Commission may deal not only with industrial disputes, but also (whether or not a dispute exists) with any industrial matter which is submitted to it and which relates to overseas or interstate trade and commerce. In the case of the Snowy Mountains and declared Commonwealth projects, the Commission may deal with any industrial matter submitted to it, whether or not a dispute exists and whether or not a dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State.

Industrial Organisations. Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. (Under the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920* an association of less than 100 employees may be registered if its members represent at least three-fifths of the total persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service.) Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At the end of 1980, there were 81 registered employer organisations and 150 employee organisations; the employee organisations had 2,428,300 members, representing 82 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in Australia.

Industrial registries, established in all State capitals, are controlled by Industrial Registrars, who have powers in relation to the registration, rules, and membership of industrial organisations, and in relation to awards, disputed elections, and other disputes. A Registrar may refer matters of law to the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia, and other matters to the Commission. Appeal may be made to the Commission against decisions by a Registrar.

The Industrial Relations Bureau was established in 1977 under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In 1978, it assumed the functions of the Inspectorate of the Department of Industrial Relations to secure the observance of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Commonwealth industrial awards. In carrying out its functions, the Bureau: inspects and secures the observance of awards as to conditions of employment, etc. by employers and persons to whom the awards apply; deals with complaints and allegations of breaches of the awards, Act and regulations and the rules of registered organisations; receives enquiries and advises on the observance of awards, rules and legislation; and seeks to secure conformity with legislative requirements as to the rules of registered organisations and conduct of their elections and other aspects of conduct of organisations and persons. If the Bureau cannot bring about voluntary compliance with the law, it has the power to initiate appropriate proceedings against employers or employees for contravention of the Act and regulations. The Bureau, upon the request of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, may also investigate and report on any matter concerning the safety of employees or other persons.

Particulars of the special tribunal appointed to deal with industrial matters arising in the Commonwealth Public Service are given later in this section and of the joint Commonwealth and State Tribunal for the coal mining industry in the section 'Mining' in the chapter 'Mining and Secondary Production'.

NEW SOUTH WALES SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes. The present legislative basis of the State system is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940.

The chief industrial tribunal is the *Industrial Commission of New South Wales*. The Commission comprises a President and not more than eleven other members, each of whom must have been, on appointment, a Supreme Court or District Court judge, a barrister of at least five years' standing or a solicitor of at least seven years' standing, a barrister or solicitor of less than 5 years' or 7 years' standing respectively, where for a period of not less than 7 years that person was on either the roll of barristers or roll of

solicitors. A person may also be appointed if, in the opinion of the Governor, by reason of qualifications or experience at a high level in industry, commerce, government or industrial relations, that person was a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of a member of the Commission. A maximum of three other members may be appointed temporarily.

The Industrial Commission may exercise specified powers conferred on the subsidiary tribunals described below and certain other powers which belong to it alone. It may determine any widely defined 'industrial matter', make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions (including hours of work), adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes and lockouts or unlawful dismissals, investigate union ballots when irregularities are alleged, determine specified apprenticeship matters, and hear appeals from determinations of the subsidiary tribunals. The Commission is charged with endeavouring to settle industrial matters by conciliation, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference.

Certain specified matters—including questions of jurisdiction referred by a single member or a subsidiary tribunal, appeals regarding a single member's jurisdiction or against industrial magistrates' decisions, proceedings for penalties in respect of illegal strikes or lockouts, proceedings involving cancellation of union registration, and matters referred by the Minister for Industrial Relations must be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session, which comprises at least three members appointed by the President. The Commission in Court Session may, however, delegate its power in these matters to a single member of the Commission. In other matters, the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Commission are exercisable by a single member, and there is no appeal from his findings unless a question of jurisdiction is involved.

Conciliation Commissioners and Committees. A Senior Conciliation Commissioner and as many Conciliation Commissioners as the Governor thinks fit may be appointed to assist the Industrial Commission. Additional Conciliation Commissioners may be appointed, from time to time, for specific periods not exceeding one year. The Industrial Commission is required to call a conference of the Conciliation Commissioners at least once every four months to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

The principal function of a Conciliation Commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a Conciliation Committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lockout, or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a Conciliation Commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. Where a conference is called, the Commissioner (or the Conciliation Committee if he has summoned it to sit with him) must investigate the merits of the dispute whether or not the employees concerned are on strike. If no agreement is reached at the conference, the Commissioner (or Committee) may make an order or award in settlement, may make an interim order or award binding for no longer than one month restoring or maintaining the pre-existing conditions, or may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation Commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

Conciliation Committees are established by the Industrial Commission for particular industries or callings; and comprise a Conciliation Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. At 1 January 1980, there were 410 Conciliation Committees in existence. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industries or callings and, on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and hours of employment for the industries or callings.

Special Commissioners may be appointed to settle a dispute by conciliation. If a Special Commissioner is unable to induce the parties to reach agreement, he may decide the issue, and his decision is binding for one month subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

Any party affected by an order, award, or decision of a Conciliation Commissioner or Committee may appeal to the Industrial Commission. The Crown may, in the public interest, appeal against an award. The appeal is determined on the evidence presented at the initial hearing, except that, by the special leave of the Commission, new evidence may be presented if it was not available at the time of the initial hearing. No party other than the Crown may appeal against an award made by consent of all parties appearing in the proceedings.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate Conciliation Committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but, if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission.

Industrial Unions. Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, 1881, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees) may be registered as an industrial union. At 31 December 1980 there were 112 employee unions and 297 employer unions on the register. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the Conciliation Committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Employers and industrial unions of employees may make written agreements for a specified period not exceeding five years which, when registered with the Industrial Registrar and endorsed by the Commission, become binding industrial agreements between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned. An Industrial Agreement may be rescinded or varied in writing by the parties at any time either before or after the period specified.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and registered industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Industrial Relations, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings regarding industrial agreements and ancillary legislation in relation to the Annual Holidays Act, 1944, and the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, may also be taken by employees and by the secretaries of industrial unions. Employees may also proceed before industrial magistrates to recover wages or holiday pay. *Industrial magistrates*, whose powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates, exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards, agreements, and statutes governing working conditions.

The Registry of the Industrial Commission is maintained by the Industrial Registrar, who has power to register (or cancel the registration of) industrial unions, to impose penalties, and to enquire into any matter as directed by the Industrial Commission. Decisions of the Industrial Registrar and of industrial magistrates are, in general, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

The rates of pay, hours of work, and other working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by a Public Service Arbitrator under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920. An organisation of employees in the Public Service must usually submit a claim to the Arbitrator; but, with the consent of the Arbitrator, or where he has (other than on the grounds of triviality) refrained from hearing or determining it, the claim may be submitted to the Conciliation and Arbitration

Commission. If any other matter is of sufficient importance, the Commission may permit the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a Minister, or an organisation of employees to refer a claim to the Commission, or to appeal to the Commission against a determination of the Arbitrator.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the New South Wales Government and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals. There is a Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal to hear and determine appeals in relation to disciplinary matters, appointments and promotions.

The (State) Public Service Act, 1902, provides that the Public Service Board of New South Wales may enter into an agreement as to any industrial matter with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the Commonwealth arbitration system, there has been no general prohibition of strikes and lockouts since 1930, but they may be prohibited by the terms of particular awards. If a strike or lockout which breaches an award occurs, or is likely to occur, the Industrial Division of the Federal Court of Australia may order compliance with the terms of the award, and may impose a maximum penalty of \$1,000 (or \$500 per day where the award provides for the breach being considered a separate breach for each day it continues). If a breach of an award is threatened or has occurred, the Industrial Division may commence hearing an application for an order of compliance only if a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has issued a certificate permitting the dispute to proceed to the Industrial Division. Before issuing a certificate the presidential member is required to make every effort, by conciliation or arbitration, to settle the dispute between the parties.

In the case of industrial action by Commonwealth employees, resort to the arbitration mechanism is dispensed with under the terms of the *Commonwealth Employees (Employment Provisions) Act 1977*. This Act provides for the suspension from duty or, in appropriate circumstances, dismissal of Commonwealth employees engaged in industrial action. The Act also contains provisions to stand down Commonwealth employees (i) who cannot be usefully employed as a result of industrial action by other persons (including industrial action in which Commonwealth employees are not engaged), or (ii) where there is a serious disruption to the performance of a function by an employing authority due to the existence of any industrial action.

Under the State arbitration system, the following strikes are illegal:

- (a) strikes by employees of the Crown or of semi-government and local government bodies;
- (b) strikes commenced before the expiry of fourteen days' notice to the Minister by the executive of an industrial union of employees, setting out the matters in dispute, the proposed date of commencement of the strike, and a statement of the action already taken to negotiate a settlement of the dispute, and strikes commenced after such matters in dispute have been settled; and
- (c) other strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement. (However, an individual union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve.)

All lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in an illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of \$4,000 is prescribed.

Where the members of an industrial union of employees take part in, or assist, an illegal strike, the Industrial Commission may order the union to pay a maximum penalty of \$4,000. Penalty proceedings may not, however, be commenced later than the expiration of fourteen days from the cessation of the strike to which the proceedings refer. In defence to any proceedings, the union may claim that it has tried, by means reasonable under the circumstances, to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike, or that the strike was provoked by unjust and unreasonable action by the employer. The Industrial Commission is also permitted to cancel a union's registration if it is satisfied that any of the union's members were taking part in, or aiding and abetting, an illegal strike in an essential service industry. An essential service industry includes the supply of fuel or other commodity or service necessary for the conduct of such services as public transport, the supply of electricity, water, or gas to the public, the provision of fire-fighting, the removal of garbage, sewerage, and drainage, and the conduct of prisons. In lieu of cancelling a union's registration, the Commission may require the exclusion of a group or section of the union from eligibility for membership of that union.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to insert in awards provisions granting preference in employment to members of registered industrial organisations.

The State industrial tribunals must, on application, insert in awards and agreements provisions granting absolute preference in employment (both at the point of employment and at the point of retrenchment) to members of registered industrial unions.

Under both the Commonwealth and State arbitration systems, certificates granting equal preference with unionists may be issued to employees who object, on the grounds of conscientious belief, to being a member of an industrial union of employees.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications: *Trade Union Statistics Australia* (Catalogue No. 6323.0).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Department of Industrial Relations, Industrial Relations Bureau, the President of the Industrial Commission, and the Industrial Registrar.

EMPLOYMENT

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements. It is concerned with apprenticeship training and is responsible for safety and health in industry and for other matters of industrial welfare. It also deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops. The Department conducts a vocational guidance service and a unit for research and the provision of information on industrial matters.

The (Commonwealth) Department of Industrial Relations deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction (see the section 'Industrial Arbitration' above). The Department provides information on the labour market and on industrial matters, provides advice on physical working conditions and safety in industry and on personnel practice, and is also responsible for international labour relations.

The Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs is responsible for manpower and industry training policy and programmes, economic and international aspects of manpower, employment services, and vocational guidance. It administers the Commonwealth Employment Service.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Commonwealth Employment Service is a nation-wide organisation which provides a job placement and vocational guidance service to persons seeking employment or a change of employment and assists employers to obtain suitable personnel to meet their labour requirements. It provides specialised facilities for young people (including school-leavers), physically or mentally handicapped persons, migrants, Aborigines, and persons with professional or technical qualifications. It acts as agent for the Department of Social Security for the receipt of claims for unemployment benefits, and is responsible for the promotion and implementation of manpower programmes.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SYSTEM

The Commonwealth Government introduced the National Employment and Training System (NEAT) in 1974. The system, which is administered by the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, through the Commonwealth Employment Service, is designed to provide a broad and flexible system of training and re-training in skills in demand in the labour market, either in education or training institutions or by on-the-job training. Full-time or part-time training allowances are paid to eligible persons in formal course training and additional assistance includes living-away-from-home allowances, moving allowances, payment of fees, allowances for books and equipment, and fares. Subsidies are available to employers providing on-the-job training or who release trainees for training during working hours.

Extensions of the provisions of NEAT are the Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), which commenced in 1976, the Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), which commenced in 1977, the School-to-Work Transition Program (SWTP), which commenced in 1980, and Extended SYETP, which commenced in February 1981. SYETP assists young people aged from 15 to 24 years, who have been unemployed for four of the previous twelve months, to improve their job prospects, by providing on-the-job work experience and training in a job, on a full-time basis, for a

period of seventeen weeks. Employers who participate in the scheme receive a weekly subsidy in respect of each person they employ. EPUY assists young people who, because of inadequate employment qualifications, are disadvantaged in obtaining employment. Participants in the Program undertake a course of ten weeks at a technical and further education college. The courses concentrate on developing job-seeking skills, improving the level of basic skills in literacy and numeracy, and clarifying vocational interests. The Commonwealth Government provides funds to the State Government to conduct the courses and pays allowances to the participants. SWTP (or Basic Occupational Skills Program), aims to assist young unemployed people aged 15–19 years to gain work skills along with other appropriate skills to enable them to compete more effectively for the jobs available. The program aims to train them for employment at a semi-skilled level. The Commonwealth Government pays allowances to the participants and in conjunction with the State Government meets the cost of funding courses of twelve to eighteen weeks duration at a technical and further education college. Extended SYETP assists young people, aged from 18–24 years who have been unemployed and away from full-time education for eight of the previous twelve months to improve their job prospects by providing on-the-job work experience and training in a job on a full-time basis for a period of thirty four weeks. Employers who participate in the scheme receive a weekly subsidy in respect of each person they employ. At 30 June 1980 the total number of persons in training in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory under the NEAT System and the associated SYETP, EPUY and SWTP Schemes was 7,829 (of which 4,484 were under SYETP). Payments under the schemes in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in 1979–80 totalled \$13m.

THE LABOUR FORCE

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force, classified by State, are available only from periodic censuses of population. Between censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia, and for States, are obtained through population surveys (described later in this section). For census purposes, the labour force is defined as comprising all persons aged 15 years and over who, in the week prior to the census—(a) did any work at all for payment or profit, were temporarily absent from a job or business of any kind because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc., or were unpaid helpers in a family business, usually working at least 15 hours a week ('employed'), or (b) were actively seeking work or were temporarily laid off from work without pay ('unemployed').

The occupational status of the population of the State, as recorded at the censuses of 1971 and 1976, is shown in the following table.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, N.S.W.

Occupational status	30 June 1971			30 June 1976		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer	72,921	19,333	92,254	180,204	73,656	253,860
Self-employed	97,423	24,732	122,155			
Employee	1,140,731	563,896	1,704,627	1,116,927	634,497	1,751,424
Unpaid helper	2,880	6,942	9,822	5,457	20,224	25,680
Total	1,313,955	614,903	1,928,858	1,302,587	728,377	2,030,964
Unemployed	18,465	12,806	31,271	70,351	41,322	111,673
Total in labour force	1,332,420	627,709	1,960,129	1,372,938	769,699	2,142,637
Not in labour force	974,790	1,666,261	2,641,051	1,007,211	1,627,253	2,634,464
Total population	2,307,210	2,293,970	4,601,180	2,380,149	2,396,952	4,777,101

The labour force at 30 June 1976 absorbed 2,142,637 persons, or 44.9 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total number in the labour force in 1976, 81.7 per cent were engaged as employees, 11.8 per cent were employers or self-employed, 1.2 per cent were unpaid helpers, and 5.2 per cent were unemployed.

The following table shows, for the 1976 Census, the distribution of the employed population among the main groups of industries.

EMPLOYED POPULATION (a) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY, N.S.W., 30 JUNE 1976

Industry division (b)	Employed population			Proportion of employed population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
				per cent	per cent	per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	80,726	36,082	116,807	6.2	5.0	5.8
Mining	24,233	996	25,229	1.9	0.1	1.2
Manufacturing	315,559	109,943	425,502	24.2	15.1	21.0
Electricity, gas, and water	37,440	3,177	40,617	2.9	0.4	2.0
Construction	113,498	11,604	125,102	8.7	1.6	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	218,794	153,103	371,897	16.8	21.0	18.3
Transport and storage	92,234	16,712	108,945	7.1	2.3	5.4
Communication	31,510	10,242	41,752	2.4	1.4	2.1
Finance, insurance, etc.	87,306	74,250	161,556	6.7	10.2	8.0
Public administration, defence	83,831	32,337	116,168	6.4	4.4	5.7
Community services (c)	95,782	160,511	256,293	7.4	22.0	12.6
Entertainment, recreation, etc.	49,631	56,777	106,408	3.8	7.8	5.2
Not stated or inadequately described	72,045	62,644	134,690	5.5	8.6	6.6
Total employed population	1,302,589	728,377	2,030,966	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) See definition in text above previous table. (b) Industry division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. For further details, reference should be made to the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Volume 1 (Catalogue No. 1201.0).

(c) Includes health, education, libraries, welfare and charitable services, etc.

THE POPULATION SURVEY

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in all States of Australia. Up to November 1977, the survey was conducted in February, May, August, and November of each year, but since February 1978 it has been conducted each month. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections on various topics which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc. including about 9,500 in New South Wales) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia (about one-half of one per cent of the population in New South Wales). Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a two week period in each month.

A description of the labour force survey is given below. Details of the supplementary surveys which have been conducted (e.g. 'Leavers from Schools, Universities, or Other Educational Institutions', 'Multiple Job Holding', 'Job Tenure', 'Labour Mobility', 'Child Care', 'Frequency of Pay', 'Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)', 'Internal Migration') are given in special publications.

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964.

Scope and Definitions

The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over, except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated populations, overseas visitors holidaying in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of two weeks, so that there are two survey weeks in each month. The interviews are usually conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Before February 1978 the interviews were spread over four weeks, chosen so that the survey weeks generally fell within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories and their definitions, which relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey, are as follows:

- (a) The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.
- (b) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during the survey week:
 - (i) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission, or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
 - (ii) worked for fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
 - (iii) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salaries while undertaking full-time study; or
 - (iv) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who were not employed during the survey week, and:
 - (i) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and were available for work in the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week), or were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
 - (ii) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. A technical note regarding standard errors in the labour force survey (including a table showing approximate standard errors of the New South Wales estimates) is included in the publication *The Labour Force, New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 6201.1).

Survey Results

The following two tables show details of the New South Wales civilian labour force and persons not in the labour force, as derived from the labour force survey. Survey estimates for February 1978 and subsequent months have been obtained by using a new sample and revised questionnaire. The new sample was selected in order to reflect the changes in the distribution of the population, as shown by the 1976 Population Census results. The survey estimates for the periods from August 1966 to November 1977 have been revised in order to provide a series for earlier periods as comparable as possible with the estimates for February 1978 and later months.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER:
EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

											Month of August						
Particulars											Unit	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Labour force—																	
Employed—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	1,345.6	1,340.2	1,345.3	1,333.0	1,380.1	1,399.3
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	712.7	717.3	737.4	749.8	737.0	786.4
Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	2,058.4	2,057.5	2,082.7	2,082.8	2,117.1	2,185.7
Unemployed—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	56.2	64.1	75.6	72.8	61.2	68.2
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	47.0	46.3	55.9	60.2	55.6	58.8
Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	103.2	110.5	131.5	133.0	116.8	127.0
Unemployment Rate (a)—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.6
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent	6.2	6.1	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.0
Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent	4.8	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.5
<hr/>																	
Total labour force—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	1,401.9	1,404.3	1,420.9	1,405.9	1,441.3	1,467.5
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	759.7	763.6	793.4	810.0	792.6	845.3
Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	2,161.6	2,168.0	2,214.2	2,215.8	2,233.9	2,312.8
<hr/>																	
Participation Rate (b)—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent	79.8	79.1	78.9	76.9	77.3	77.7
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	41.1	43.2
Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Per cent	60.6	60.1	60.5	59.6	58.9	60.2
<hr/>																	
Not in labour force—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	355.1	370.3	379.5	421.9	423.6	421.5
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	1,051.6	1,070.4	1,068.3	1,082.3	1,134.8	1,109.4
Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	1,406.8	1,440.8	1,447.8	1,504.2	1,558.3	1,530.9
<hr/>																	
Total civilian population aged 15 years and over—																	
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	1,757.0	1,774.7	1,800.4	1,827.8	1,864.9	1,889.0
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	1,811.4	1,834.0	1,861.6	1,892.3	1,927.4	1,954.7
Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	'000	3,568.3	3,608.7	3,662.0	3,720.0	3,792.2	3,843.6

(a) The number of unemployed in each group expressed as a percentage of the total labour force in the same group. (b) The labour force in each group expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.

The following table shows employed persons, aged 15 years and over, classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), which is described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification Volume 1 - The Classification* (Catalogue No. 1201.0).

EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY (b), NEW SOUTH WALES
(*000)

Industry	1975 Aug.	1976 Aug.	1977 Aug.	1978 Aug.	1979 Aug.	1980 Aug.
MALES						
Agriculture and services to agriculture	86.3	81.2	79.7	74.8	82.9	82.1
Manufacturing	341.6	343.6	345.9	319.0	354.1	350.1
Construction	163.6	158.1	147.4	137.5	132.9	146.5
Wholesale and retail trade	239.8	237.1	251.6	257.4	242.5	252.5
Transport and storage	105.7	107.0	99.3	106.5	104.9	112.4
Finance, etc.	96.2	92.8	95.6	94.8	106.4	103.8
Community services (c)	98.6	106.0	113.1	115.9	120.8	118.3
Other industries (d)	213.8	214.4	212.7	227.1	235.6	233.5
Total	1,345.6	1,340.2	1,345.3	1,333.0	1,380.1	1,399.3
FEMALES						
Agriculture and services to agriculture	21.4	25.2	25.0	20.1	17.3	22.4
Manufacturing	125.8	122.5	120.7	114.9	123.0	106.8
Construction	9.6	12.3	9.0	11.3	8.8	15.9
Wholesale and retail trade	175.3	163.8	167.2	176.2	174.6	189.4
Transport and storage	16.5	14.2	16.0	20.8	19.5	20.0
Finance, etc.	83.5	85.7	86.1	97.9	86.3	96.9
Community services (c)	155.6	180.1	199.5	182.8	194.0	215.0
Other industries (d)	125.0	113.5	113.9	125.8	113.5	120.0
Total	712.7	717.3	737.4	749.8	737.0	786.4
PERSONS						
Agriculture and services to agriculture	107.7	106.4	104.7	94.9	100.2	104.5
Manufacturing	467.4	466.1	466.6	433.9	477.1	456.9
Construction	173.2	170.4	156.3	148.8	141.7	162.4
Wholesale and retail trade	415.1	400.9	418.8	433.6	417.1	441.9
Transport and storage	122.1	121.2	115.3	127.4	124.4	132.5
Finance, etc.	179.7	178.5	181.7	192.7	192.7	200.7
Community services (c)	254.2	286.1	312.6	298.7	314.8	333.3
Other industries (d)	338.9	327.9	326.7	352.9	349.1	353.5
Total	2,058.4	2,057.5	2,082.7	2,082.8	2,117.1	2,185.7

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) See text preceding table. (c) Includes Education, Health Services, Law and Order, and Religious and Social Welfare Services. (d) Comprises Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, Mining, Electricity, Gas and Water, Communication, Public Administration and Defence, and Recreation, Personal, and Other Services.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

The series of monthly statistics of civilian wage and salary earners was discontinued after a review of ABS employment statistics which followed the April 1980 (final) issue of *Civilian Employees Australia* (Catalogue No. 6213.0). An information paper, *Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6239.0) outlines the problems experienced with the series, the outcome of the review and the decisions made as to future action. For further information on the series, see page 278 of Year Book No. 66.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

APPRENTICES ACT, 1969

The New South Wales Apprenticeship Council exercises a general oversight of the State apprenticeship system. The Council was established in terms of the Apprentices Act, 1969. The Council consists of nine members (the Director of Apprenticeship, who is chairman, the Director of Technical and Further Education, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, and three representatives each of employers and employees) and its duties include review of such matters as requirements for, and availability of, skilled tradesmen, availability of persons for apprenticeship and vacancies available for apprentices, the adequacy of training facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeship. It makes recommendations to the Industrial Commission and to Apprenticeship Committees (see below) on any matter concerning apprenticeship or relating to the training of skilled workers.

The Apprentices Act prohibits a term of apprenticeship from being in excess of four years (unless waived by the Industrial Commission, on the recommendation of the Apprenticeship Council, where an extended period is necessary for adequate training) and provides for a reduction in this period of training based on outstanding achievement in studies prior to commencing apprenticeship, in the employer's workshop, or at technical college. It also provides for recognition for trade training received in the armed forces and removes restrictions on the entry of females into skilled apprenticeship trades except those which may be formally declared unsuitable for females after investigations by appropriate apprenticeship committees.

The Act also provides for the oversighting of apprentices in training. Apprenticeship supervisors are appointed to supervise the adequacy of training of apprentices in an employer's establishment and to advise and assist employers in relation to the employment and training of apprentices and in the formation and conduct of group apprenticeship schemes. Supervisors also investigate complaints regarding conditions of employment of apprentices and alleged breaches of the Act and regulations and, where necessary, may initiate prosecution in appropriate cases with the authority of the Minister.

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system are regulated by Apprenticeship Committees (formed under the Apprentices Act), each comprising the Apprenticeship Commissioner (as chairman) and an equal number of employer and employee representatives appointed by the Industrial Commission. Committees make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial arbitration authorities do for other employees (see the section 'Industrial Arbitration' earlier in this Chapter). Control and administration of these awards is carried out by the Director of Apprenticeship. The Committees may also determine the trades or callings for which apprenticeship is to be prescribed, limitations on apprentices employed, terms of apprenticeship, and the extent of compulsory technical education (in co-operation with the Department of Technical and Further Education)—and may require the attendance of apprentices at technical schools during working hours. Appeals against decisions of Apprenticeship Committees may be made to the Industrial Commission, which also has original jurisdiction with respect to apprenticeship matters in certain circumstances.

Two systems of apprenticeship are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Committees—the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract. Generally an indentured apprenticeship can be terminated only with the approval of the relevant Apprenticeship Committee or by mutual consent of all parties to the indenture, but a trainee apprenticeship may be terminated by either party at any time by giving notice as prescribed in the relevant award (usually one or two weeks). Because of the lack of security inherent in the trainee system, trainee apprentices are paid higher wages than indentured apprentices. Many apprenticeship awards provide only for indentured apprenticeship.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO APPRENTICESHIP LEGISLATION IN 1981

In early 1981, new legislation affecting apprenticeship, the Apprenticeship Bill and the Industrial Arbitration (Apprenticeship) Amendment Bill, were introduced to State Parliament. In procedural matters, this new legislation will follow to a great extent the Apprentices Act, 1969 which it proposes to repeal. Additional features of the proposed legislation aim to:

- (a) separate the training functions from the industrial relations functions relating to apprentices;
- (b) remove the Conciliation Commissioner for Apprenticeships from the Apprenticeship Council and transfer that position and all industrial relations functions relating to apprentices to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales;
- (c) appoint an additional employer representative and an additional employee representative to the Apprenticeship Council;
- (d) increase the number of apprenticeship supervisors to promote the intake of apprentices;
- (e) establish two distinct groups of apprenticeship committees:
 - (i) the first group, under the proposed Apprenticeship Act, are training committees, chaired by the Director of Apprenticeship, to consider matters relating to training of apprentices; and
 - (ii) the second group, under the Industrial Arbitration Act, are apprenticeship conciliation committees, chaired by the Conciliation Commissioner for Apprenticeships, to deal with industrial relations matters; and
- (f) provide that a contract of apprenticeship may be made between an apprentice and an industrial union of employers or more than one employer.

APPRENTICESHIP IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

Under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 Commonwealth awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters. In most Commonwealth awards, however, the State is authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions, apart from some important exceptions involving awards in the printing, clothing, timber, and textile industries.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE

This Committee aims to exchange information about the administration of systems of training for apprenticeship trades and to enquire into and report to the Conference of Commonwealth and State Labour Ministers on training matters referred to the Committee by the Conference. The Committee consists of a chairman, representing the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, senior representatives of State and Territory apprenticeship and technical education authorities, a representative of Australian employers, and a representative of the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES

The N.S.W. Department of Technical and Further Education provides pre-apprenticeship courses in a variety of trades including carpentry, joinery, and bricklaying. Students attend full-time college training for a specified period of varying duration, depending on the trade and, on successful completion of such courses, are entitled to a reduction in the normal apprenticeship period of employment term. The reduced apprenticeship term varies from two to four years depending on the particular trade and course.

Short-term apprenticeships are available for those who commence their apprenticeship when they are under 21 years of age, have been awarded the Higher School Certificate, and are employed under a Commonwealth award. Under this scheme, apprentices must undertake 18 weeks of full-time training at a technical and further education college before they commence on-the-job training. During the 18 weeks at college, they complete two-thirds of their trade course, the balance being completed by attendance of one day a week at the college during the second year of their apprenticeship. Under this scheme, the time taken to complete an apprenticeship is reduced by between six months and one year depending on the trade. The scheme is particularly aimed at trades such as motor mechanics, fitting and machining, and the electrical trades.

A Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme assists apprentices who are unable to attend day classes at a technical college because of the location of their homes. Under this scheme apprentices receive an accommodation allowance from the N.S.W. Government while attending full-time training courses conducted, or approved, by the Department of Technical and Further Education.

The Commonwealth Government, through the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, is assisting State apprenticeship authorities in promoting apprenticeships through various schemes. The largest of these is the Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme. Under the CRAFT Scheme, employers are eligible for tax-exempt rebates for the costs of releasing apprentices to attend, or to study for, basic trade courses in technical education institutions (the technical education rebate) or to attend full-time off-the-job training (i.e. training away from the production area by qualified instructors) in the first three years of apprenticeship (the off-the-job training rebate). Weekly living-away-from-home allowances may also be paid to first and second year apprentices.

Other Commonwealth schemes include the Group One-Year Scheme and the Special Assistance Program. Under the first scheme, surplus training facilities in Commonwealth Government departments and authorities are utilised to train apprentices for the whole of their first year, after which they commence work with the private employer who sponsored them for the Commonwealth training. The total costs (including wages) of the first year's training are met by the Commonwealth. Under the Special Assistance Program, financial assistance is provided to employers who otherwise may have to retrench apprentices, who could not employ an apprentice without financial support, or who employ retrenched apprentices.

APPRENTICESHIP STATISTICS

Particulars of the apprenticeships approved by State Apprenticeship Committees in each of the last six years are shown in the next table. These figures relate to original approvals only (i.e. initial entries to trade training) and thus exclude second or subsequent approvals (i.e. those relating to apprentices or probationers whose apprenticeship is cancelled with one employer and a second or subsequent apprenticeship is approved with a different employer). There were 1,886 second or subsequent approvals in 1979-80.

APPRENTICESHIPS APPROVED (a), BY TRADES, N.S.W.

Trade	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (d)	1977-78 (d)	1978-79 (d)	1979-80 (d)
Building trades—						
Bricklaying, stone masonry, tile setting	339	168	182	284	244	354
Carpentry and joinery	1,378	835	799	1,260	1,348	1,589
Painting and decorating	279	161	147	259	238	264
Plastering	98	64	41	49	68	95
Plumbing and gasfitting	534	310	318	570	561	551
Other	109	31	60	91	41	53
Metal trades—						
Blacksmithing	29	17	21	20	18	26
Boilermaking and structural steel working	620	582	494	567	723	897
Electrical: Fitting and mechanics	1,811	1,659	1,559	2,088	1,867	2,314
Radio and automotive mechanics	263	261	203	258	234	269
Other	67	35	24	58	32	312
Fitting and machining	1,856	1,980	1,900	2,186	2,326	2,788
Mechanics: Motor	1,793	1,507	1,526	1,901	2,028	1,773
Aircraft	7	7	12	20	3	15
Other	409	341	410	421	431	435
Moulding and coremaking	95	52	42	51	72	71
Precision instrument making	33	22	20	26	49	32
Sheet metal (b)	246	220	213	297	297	304
Welding	145	83	129	186	163	192
Other	72	72	68	75	66	120
Vehicle industry trades:						
Painting	267	176	229	285	234	184
Panel beating	524	443	462	594	518	377
Other (c)	87	93	63	125	136	85
Ship and boat building	47	53	71	64	57	87
Furniture and associated trades—						
Cabinet and chair making	182	144	164	198	221	251
Upholstery, french polishing	70	74	76	89	213	97
Other	164	99	121	156		124
Printing trades:						
Letterpress	68	17	33	29	44	19
Other	58	48	60	67	69	71
Food trades—						
Bread baking	105	89	82	98	92	102
Butchering and smallgoods making	509	394	469	553	344	409
Other	337	260	320	430	462	490
Bootmaking	20	35	37	55	46	22
Draughtsmen	119	70	76	131	115	147
Hairdressing	789	755	867	1,113	997	1,053
Other trades	306	272	291	385	347	386
All trades—						
Indentured apprenticeships	11,711	10,177	10,276	12,741	12,588	14,413
Trainee apprenticeships	2,124	1,252	1,313	2,298	2,116	1,945
Total apprenticeships	13,835	11,429	11,589	15,039	14,704	16,358

(a) Original apprenticeships approved by State Apprenticeship Committees excludes second or subsequent apprenticeships approved and apprenticeships with some governmental authorities and with employers who operate under Commonwealth awards and are not subject to awards made by the apprenticeship committees.

(b) Includes metal polishing and spinning trades.

(c) Excludes electrical, plant, and motor mechanics.

(d) Includes apprenticeships with the Royal Australian Navy which were excluded prior to 1976-77. There were 216 apprenticeships commenced with the R.A.N. in 1975-76.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Various government organisations administer programmes connected with occupational health. The Commonwealth Department of Health, in conjunction with the University of Sydney, provides a teaching, research and service facility in occupational disease through the Commonwealth Institute of Health. The Department's Occupational and Social Health Branch acts in an advisory capacity, receives enquiries and complaints, and makes recommendations on various aspects of occupational health. The Division of Occupational and Environmental Health in the Health Commission of New South Wales undertakes the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice about measures which safeguard the health of workers. An Advisory Committee on Personal Protective Equipment consisting of representatives from the N.S.W. Department of Industrial Relations and the Health Commission of New South Wales is responsible for approving new types of personal

protective equipment and of methods of testing this equipment. The Joint Coal Board is responsible for health conditions in the coal mining industry.

State legislation imposes on employers in the manufacturing, building and construction, shipping, mining, and rural industries the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. New factories and structural alterations and additions to existing factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board has been established to advise the Minister for Industrial Relations in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises the Chief Inspector of Factories, Shops and Industries (as chairman) and one representative each of employers and employees. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops in New South Wales must be registered annually with the Department of Industrial Relations, and various provisions are imposed on the employment of women and juveniles in factories. The Department provides an advisory service on such matters as dangerous machinery, lighting, ventilation, fire-fighting equipment, first aid, etc., and deals with safety measures for cranes and hoists, lifts, building work, diving, and compressed air works. Inspectors of the Department police the observance of laws relating to these matters, and are responsible for examining and issuing certificates of competency to crane-drivers, dogmen, scaffolders, and lift attendants. Employers are required to notify the Department of certain types of accidents which cause injury to workers.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Employers in New South Wales must compensate employees for injuries sustained and diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. This obligation is imposed by the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and by other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942, and the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, 1906, provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of their duty. Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as seamen) subject to special risks.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Workers' Compensation Commission, which is described in Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'. The administrative expenses of the Commission are met from annual levies on the workers' compensation insurance premiums paid to insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers. Two separate authorities (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to dust diseases contracted other than in the coal mines (which are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act); these are the Joint Committee established under the scheme covering workers in the Broken Hill mines and the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board which administers the scheme covering all other workers except those in the coal mines. Appeals on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these authorities may be made to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers are entitled to compensation for injuries which arise out of or in the course of their employment and for diseases which are contracted or aggravated in the course of employment where the employment was a contributing factor. Compensation is also payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between their home and place of employment and, in general, during any ordinary recess or authorised absence if temporarily absent from their place of

employment. Diseases caused or aggravated by dust are compensable under the Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines.

Compensation is payable irrespective of the period of a worker's incapacity and irrespective of the level of his remuneration. Workers engaged by employers in New South Wales, but working outside New South Wales, are entitled to compensation.

Injured workers and their dependants (dependent wife, dependent children who are under age 16 years or are full-time students aged 16 and under 21 years, etc.) receive compensation in the form of weekly payments during the period of incapacity, as well as reimbursement of the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. An injured worker is entitled to a proclaimed lump sum payment, in addition to the weekly payments, for certain specified injuries including the loss (or partial or total loss of *the use*) of limbs or digits, sight, hearing or the power of speech.

Under the Act, the weekly amount of compensation payable for the first 26 weeks of incapacity is equal to the worker's current weekly award wage rate. For any period in excess of 26 weeks, the entitlement is a weekly payment calculated at 90 per cent of the worker's pre-injury average weekly earnings up to a maximum of \$107.50 and, for adults, a minimum of \$85.50; in addition, there is a weekly payment of \$24.60 for an adult dependant and \$12.30 for each dependent child under 16 years of age or full-time student under 21 years of age. The rates shown are operative from 1 April 1981 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April in accordance with movements in the preliminary figures for the statistical series 'Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates, Adult Males, All Industry Groups, New South Wales' as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for June and December each year.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is \$42,050 plus a weekly amount (\$21.00 from 1 April 1981, adjusted in October and April each year, as described above) for each dependent child until the child reaches 16 years of age or, if a full-time student, until 21 years of age.

Injured workers are entitled to be reimbursed for medical costs up to a maximum of \$2,000 and for hospital costs to a maximum of \$2,000, but the Commission may order these limits to be exceeded in certain cases. A further amount of up to \$800 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident and aids such as teeth, spectacles, etc., artificial limbs, etc., or clothing are damaged, he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of \$100, or to such further amount as is ordered by the Commission.

Workers' Compensation Insurance

Employers must insure with a licensed insurer against their liability to pay compensation, unless authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on their own account. An employer must also be insured for an unlimited amount against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may make payments in respect of workers whose employers have failed to insure; in such cases, the employer must reimburse the Commission.

The maximum rates of insurance premium are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee. This maximum is set on the basis of a loss ratio (proportion of claim payments to premium receipts) which is currently determined at 85%.

The Insurance Premiums Committee has five members comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission (who is chairman), one member to represent the interests of licensed insurers, one member who must be an officer within the meaning of the Public Service Act, and nominated by the Minister, one member to represent the interests of employers, and one member to represent the interests of workers. The Committee is required to levy contributions from employers to meet the cost of compensation under the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act (see below). It has

the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into workers' compensation insurance matters referred to it by the Minister.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's delegate in the administration of the scheme.

The estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act, i.e. the sum of the premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by authorised self-insurers, was \$401m in 1976-77, \$404m in 1977-78, and \$420m in 1978-79. The average cost of insurance per \$100 of wages paid to insured workers has been estimated at \$2.79 in 1976-77, \$2.56 in 1977-78, and \$2.34 in 1978-79.

Workers' Compensation Act: Statistics

The statistics given below have been derived from the returns which insurers and self-insurers are required to supply to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. These statistics do not provide a complete record of all industrial accidents to workers in New South Wales, because some injuries are not compensable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and some groups of employees are outside the scope of the Act.

The following table shows, for each of the last six years, (a) the number of new cases of compensable injury reported during the year and (b) the amount of compensation paid in the year irrespective of when the injury was reported. Because of this difference in bases, the number of cases shown in the table cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT: CASES AND COMPENSATION PAID

Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
NUMBER OF NEW COMPENSATION CASES						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more—						
Death	394	395	353	368	333	341
Incapacity	145,636	139,958	130,710	121,762	124,791	125,540
Total	146,030	140,353	131,063	122,130	125,124	125,881
Incapacity for less than 3 days	53,245	52,319	48,050	45,886	47,225	50,215
Minor injury (medical treatment only)	99,399	92,698	73,243	70,864	71,980	74,114
COMPENSATION PAID (a) (\$'000)						
Death or incapacity for 3 days or more	72,559	87,407	120,440	148,220	182,333	234,249
Other	3,409	3,802	3,777	4,552	6,050	7,519
Total	75,969	91,209	124,216	152,772	188,383	241,768

(a) Amount paid for all cases irrespective of when the injury was reported. Includes medical, hospital, and ambulance expenses, but excludes legal costs, etc.

Of the new fatal compensation cases reported in 1978-79, 96 were in respect of injury by disease and 245 in respect of injury by accident. Of the other new cases reported in 1978-79 involving incapacity for three days or more, 10,064 were in respect of injury by disease and 115,476 in respect of injury by accident.

More detailed statistics relating to workers' compensation in New South Wales are contained in the annual bulletin *Workers' Compensation Statistics* (Catalogue No. 6301.1).

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

Compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement is provided in terms of the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, 1920, and the Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, 1922. In cases of pneumoconiosis and/or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines by workers who entered employment in the mines after 1920, compensation is paid by the mine owners. In other cases, compensation is paid from the Broken Hill (Pneumoconiosis—Tuberculosis) Compensation Fund, which is maintained by equal contributions from the mine owners and the State Government. In respect of compensation paid by mine owners, there were 58 cases at 30 June 1980 involving 16 workers and 62 dependants and the payments made during 1979–80 amounted to \$105,250. In respect of compensation paid from the Fund, there were 39 cases at 30 June 1980 involving 39 dependants and payments in 1979–80 totalled \$116,600.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES) ACT

A comprehensive scheme of compensation for death or disablement through exposure to silica dust and other specified dusts is provided, in terms of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Act, 1942, for workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners (who are covered by Acts described earlier in this section).

The rates of compensation under the scheme are similar to those payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, except that a widow receives a lump sum of \$10,300 and weekly payments of \$60.20 plus \$18.10 per week for each dependent child who is under 16 years of age or a full-time student under 21 years of age. The weekly rates shown are operative from 1 April 1981 and are subject to automatic adjustment each October and April on the same basis as payments under the Workers' Compensation Act.

The cost of the scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by employers (other than employers of Broken Hill miners and of coal miners) covered by the Workers' Compensation Act. The rates of contribution are determined and the contributions are collected by the Insurance Premiums Committee (see above). In 1976–77 and 1977–78, the rates of contribution per \$100 of wages paid by employers were \$4.50 in the metal trades industry and in other dust hazard industries, and 1.7 cents in all other classes of employment covered by the scheme (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita). From 1 July 1978, these rates were decreased to \$3.00 for the metal trades industry and \$4.00 for other dust hazard industries (as determined by the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board, which administers the scheme) and 1.3 cents for all other classes. From 1 July 1979, the rate for all the other classes was further reduced to 1.0 cents.

Particulars of the operations of the Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Fund in the last six years are given in the following table.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (DUST DISEASES) FUND (£)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Income: employers' contributions	2,625,000	3,070,000	3,046,000	3,327,000	3,789,000	4,181,000
Compensation payments—						
To disabled workers and dependants	1,360,576	1,628,445	1,614,495	1,777,383	1,947,411	2,152,284
To dependants of deceased workers	746,729	1,062,461	1,050,537	1,160,279	1,312,649	1,562,213
Medical, hospital, etc.	20,884	34,045	31,863	45,005	54,010	52,382
Total payments	2,128,189	2,724,951	2,696,895	2,982,667	3,314,070	3,766,879

At 30 June 1980, weekly payments were being made under dust disease awards to 753 disabled workers and 760 dependants of deceased workers. In the last six years the number of awards made to workers were:

Year	Number of awards made	Year	Number of awards made
1974-75	57	1977-78	59
1975-76	71	1978-79	52
1976-77	55	1979-80	81

TRADE UNIONS

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules, etc. may be registered as a union of employees or of employers (as the case may be) under the (State) Trade Union Act, 1881. Registration of unions under the Act is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar.

The (State) Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, provides that the rules of a trade union must not conflict with an industrial award, and that a trade union's funds must not be applied to the furtherance of the political objects of any organisation unless the union is entitled to be affiliated with the organisation. Under the Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to deal with matters concerning breaches of union rules and breaches of certain agreements between union members, between unions, and between a trade union and an employer. The Act also contains provisions which enable the correction of irregularities in the election of union officials. A registered trade union must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the union was constituted and who are not persons of general bad character.

Under the Industrial Arbitration Act, an association of employees registered under the Trade Union Act, or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 50 employees (or a single employer with at least 50 employees), may be registered as an industrial union. Prior registration as a trade union is not a prerequisite for an association of employers seeking registration as an industrial union. Applications by employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only through a registered industrial union; prior registration as an industrial union is not necessary in the case of an employer association.

Under the (Commonwealth) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees (or a single employer with at least 100 employees), or an association of (in general) at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

Further particulars of industrial unions registered under the Industrial Arbitration Act and of industrial organisations registered under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act are given in the section 'Industrial Arbitration' earlier in this chapter.

Association of trade unions of employees have been established in the main industrial centres of the State. These associations are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are based on the membership of the affiliated unions.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions comprises officers elected by and from the annual Australian Congress of Trade Unions and a representative appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses, on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

The *Trade Union Training Authority Act* 1975 provides for the establishment and operation of trade union training courses, conducted at the national and state level by the Australian Trade Union Training Authority. Details are given in Chapter 7 'Education'.

STATISTICS OF EMPLOYEE UNIONS

Statistics of those trade unions of employees which are registered under the (State) Trade Union Act are compiled by the State Industrial Registrar. These statistics do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in New South Wales because some employee unions in the State are registered only under Commonwealth legislation.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, are compiled by the Australian Statistician from returns supplied direct by the unions. These statistics cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation and show that in December 1980 there were 188 trade unions with 1,099,300 members in New South Wales. At the end of 1980 approximately 58 per cent of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales (63 per cent for males and 50 per cent for females) were members of trade unions.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Statistician. These statistics relate to industrial disputes which involve a stoppage of work in which the total time lost is ten man-days or more. They include the time lost by employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

In the figures for a particular year, the *number of disputes* relates to all disputes in existence in the year, including those carried forward from the previous year. However, *working days lost* represents the number of man-days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which the disputes commenced or finished. The *workers involved* in more than one dispute during a year are counted once for each dispute.

Working days lost refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the estimated number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

In analysing these statistics, and particularly in comparing them with similar statistics for other countries, careful consideration should be given to the basis of the statistics and the definitions of the terms used. Practices vary greatly in different countries.

The number of working days lost per thousand employees for 1980 for NSW and Australia totalled 660 and 650 respectively. For 1979 the corresponding totals were 743 and 788.

Trends during the last six years in the incidence of industrial disputes in New South Wales are illustrated in the following tables. In these tables the industrial disputes are classified by industry according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which is described in Appendix B.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (b), N.S.W.

Year	Mining	Manufacturing		Con- struction	Transport, storage, and communication		Other industries	Total, all industries
		Metal products, machinery, etc.	Other		Steve- doring services	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1975	126	427	125	87	128	74	86	1,053
1976	146	356	151	84	73	58	87	955
1977	191	386	195	112	49	101	128	1,162
1978	240	430	156	89	66	86	173	1,240
1979	225	449	83	43	49	84	139	1,072
1980	232	532	99	60	47	107	168	1,245
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)								
1975	34.9	247.0	60.3	38.5	22.2	21.8	71.7	496.4
1976	59.4	239.2	168.0	83.7	13.7	105.9	272.0	941.9
1977	35.8	69.6	48.9	22.4	6.2	39.6	35.8	258.3
1978	39.4	265.5	53.9	21.2	26.1	30.0	67.9	503.8
1979	81.9	167.9	71.1	37.0	26.6	53.2	202.6	640.4
1980	60.6	96.5	34.7	20.8	17.9	25.9	126.9	383.1
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
1975	231.3	654.8	130.8	122.7	20.1	22.4	295.7	1,477.8
1976	138.2	327.8	379.7	135.5	14.4	116.3	344.7	1,456.5
1977	74.3	125.1	152.9	53.5	14.9	46.8	70.7	538.2
1978	64.2	487.6	156.2	50.1	54.3	54.2	104.3	970.8
1979	184.2	414.2	197.7	106.7	57.6	120.3	289.2	1,369.9
1980	358.7	209.2	252.2	79.9	42.4	32.1	234.1	1,208.6

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more.
industry according to A.S.I.C., see text preceding table.

(b) Industrial disputes are classified by

WORKING DAYS LOST IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (b), N.S.W.
(^{'000})

Industrial group (b)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	3.8	0.8	—	—	48.5	4.4
Mining—						
Coal mining	225.9	120.9	69.3	58.6	153.3	351.5
Other mining	5.4	17.2	5.0	5.6	30.9	7.2
Total mining	231.3	138.2	74.3	64.2	184.2	358.7
Manufacturing—						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	39.4	172.0	58.2	59.3	61.0	146.4
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	4.0	5.5	19.9	1.1	20.4	2.3
Wood, wood products, and furniture	—	10.1	0.5	0.5	10.7	1.0
Paper, printing, and publishing	39.9	109.0	14.9	58.0	41.6	62.3
Chemical, petroleum, coal products	25.9	35.2	11.9	21.8	42.5	28.9
Metal products, machinery, etc.	654.8	327.8	125.1	487.6	414.2	209.2
Other manufacturing	21.6	47.9	47.7	15.6	21.6	11.3
Total manufacturing	785.6	707.5	278.0	643.8	612.0	461.4
Electricity, gas, and water	227.7	45.5	12.1	15.4	26.1	41.5
Construction	122.7	135.5	53.5	50.1	106.7	79.9
Wholesale and retail trade	27.6	152.3	15.6	28.7	64.3	33.0
Transport and storage, communication—						
Railway and air transport	8.2	40.2	10.4	22.7	47.8	21.9
Water transport—						
Stevedoring services	20.1	14.4	14.9	54.3	57.6	42.4
Other water transport	4.9	18.2	6.5	2.1	1.5	4.6
Road transport, other transport and storage, communication	9.3	58.0	29.9	29.3	71.0	5.6
Total transport and storage, communication	42.5	130.7	61.7	108.5	177.9	74.5
Entertainment, recreation, personal services	1.8	49.9	27.9	20.4	51.0	76.1
Other industries (c)	34.8	96.1	15.1	39.8	99.4	79.2
Total, all industries	1,477.8	1,456.5	538.2	970.8	1,369.9	1,208.6

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more. (b) See footnote (b) to previous table. (c) Includes 'Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services', 'Public administration and defence', and 'Community services'.

The industrial disputes recorded in the last six years are classified in the following table according to the duration of the disputes.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a), N.S.W.

Year	1 day or less	Over 1 day but not more than 2 days	Over 2 days but not more than 3 days	Over 3 days but less than 5 days	5 days but less than 10 days	10 days but less than 20 days	20 days or more	Total, all disputes
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
1975	509	181	82	90	139	39	13	1,053
1976	444	171	81	82	111	49	17	955
1977 (b)	r 547	225	117	106	r 105	r 43	r 19	1,162
1978	613	230	112	109	r 109	54	12	r 1,239
1979	544	221	89	70	87	49	11	1,071
1980	639	243	103	78	96	56	20	1,235
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
1975	139.9	82.9	478.3	48.1	210.8	286.9	230.9	1,477.8
1976	281.3	611.4	84.5	60.5	156.7	105.9	156.2	1,456.5
1977 (b)	96.5	56.7	77.1	75.0	r 85.3	r 67.7	r 89.7	r 547.8
1978	98.4	306.4	99.9	117.7	r 104.8	153.3	89.9	r 970.4
1979	298.3	168.1	123.7	295.3	196.9	233.9	55.1	1,371.3
1980	125.8	114.9	112.1	82.0	179.3	135.8	156.4	906.3

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more. during the year are included.

(b) From 1977, only disputes which ended

Most of the recorded industrial disputes are of short duration. In 1980, the disputes which lasted for two days or less represented 71 per cent of the total number of disputes and accounted for 27 per cent of the total man-days lost in disputes. On the other hand, stoppages lasting five days or more represented 14 per cent of the total disputes but accounted for 52 per cent of the total man-days lost.

Particulars of the causes of the industrial disputes during the last six years are given in the next table.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a), N.S.W.

Cause of dispute (b)	1975	1976	1977 (c)	1978	1979	1980
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
Wages	273	157	231	269	255	231
Hours of work	10	12	22	36	42	67
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. ..	10	8	21	15	15	19
Managerial policy	430	438	472	r 467	380	478
Physical working conditions	175	217	264	293	250	299
Trade unionism	105	88	103	119	101	104
Other	50	35	49	40	28	37
Total disputes	1,053	955	1,162	r 1,239	1,071	1,235
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
Wages	1,092.1	208.4	234.6	531.7	758.6	413.9
Hours of work	3.2	6.0	12.8	28.7	36.0	32.6
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. ..	5.4	59.9	31.4	6.4	5.4	18.1
Managerial policy	184.5	304.0	r 140.5	r 281.0	172.9	273.0
Physical working conditions	43.8	56.3	76.5	57.5	80.1	106.0
Trade unionism	119.0	40.4	27.8	24.0	60.1	47.0
Other	29.7	781.5	24.2	41.2	258.2	15.6
Total man-days lost	1,477.8	1,456.5	r 547.8	r 970.4	1,371.3	906.3

(a) Disputes involving a stoppage of work for a total of 10 man-days or more. only disputes which ended during the year are included.

(b) See text below table.

(c) From 1977,

The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The causes are grouped under seven main headings as described below.

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g., increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours, or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g., decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc., in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions—for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationships (e.g., political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport); non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Monthly) (Catalogue No 6321.0), *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Quarterly) (6322.0), *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0)

A.B.S. Publications (NSW Office): *Workers' Compensation Statistics, New South Wales* (6301.1)

Other Publications: Annual reports of the (Commonwealth) Department of Industrial Relations, Department of Employment and Youth Affairs, Commonwealth Employment Service, Commissioner for Employees' Compensation, Joint Committee administering the Broken Hill Mines (Pneumoconiosis—Tuberculosis) Compensation Scheme, President of the Industrial Commission, Industrial Registrar, Workers' Compensation (Dust Diseases) Board, Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales, and the (New South Wales) Department of Industrial Relations. "Essential Features of Australian Apprenticeship Systems" AGPS. 1977.

WAGES AND HOURS

Wage rates determined by all industrial arbitration authorities in Australia before July 1967 comprised two elements; a basic or foundational wage common to most rates of wage, and a separate secondary wage for each occupation, or group of occupations, specified in each award. However, since July 1967, by decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards has been discontinued in favour of the specification of a 'total wage' for each occupation, etc. The New South Wales Industrial Commission and arbitration authorities in other States, except Victoria and South Australia continue to specify basic wages and secondary wages separately.

Except where a higher 'minimum wage' has been declared (see below), the award wage for each occupation (i.e. sum of basic wage and appropriate secondary wage, or, if these elements are not specified separately, the total wage) is the lowest amount payable to employees in each award category, but employers may pay amounts above those specified in awards.

Since July 1966, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has prescribed a 'minimum wage' representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. In May 1974, the Commission extended the minimum wage to adult females and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females, with the wage for females to be phased in over a period of about a year. This 'minimum wage' is in practice the lowest wage payable to adult males and females under any Commonwealth award, but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates for each occupation as a foundational element in the total wage. The practice of setting a 'minimum' award wage irrespective of occupation has also been adopted by arbitration authorities in all States.

The 'basic wage', which was originally understood to mean the minimum or basic wage necessary to provide a reasonable standard of comfort for the average worker and his family, has for many years been fixed at the highest level (for a foundational wage) which arbitration authorities consider the economy can sustain. The secondary wage component of a wage comprises amounts payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry (these special features include the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work, and the conditions under which the work is performed). In more recent years, and in particular since the introduction into Commonwealth awards of a 'total wage' for each occupation, it has been the practice for arbitration authorities to set the *combined* total of basic wage and secondary wages (whether these elements are separately specified or not) at the highest level which in their opinion the economy can sustain; 'total wage' decisions are regarded as a guideline in the setting of secondary wages (insofar as they are determined on economic grounds) by State arbitration authorities. Relativities between wages for occupations and industries are adjusted from time to time under both Commonwealth and State awards.

TOTAL WAGES UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

ANNUAL NATIONAL WAGE CASES

The total wage concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was first adopted by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission as a result of the 1967 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case. In its judgment delivered in May 1967, the Commission announced the elimination of the separate specification of basic wage and margins in its awards and the introduction of total wages into all Commonwealth awards. The Commission stated in its decision that the adoption of the new procedures would eliminate the awkward necessity for different benches to deal concurrently with different parts of the wage, and that it would facilitate the rapid and proper spread of economic

decisions throughout awards and determinations. The new procedures would enable the Commission to act flexibly (in that the increase could be awarded as a flat amount, as a flat percentage, in varying percentages, or in other ways), and would enable it to ensure that economic gains were reflected in the whole wage, to give more reality to its award-making (both in economic and work value cases), and to give proper attention to the position of low-wage earners.

The Commission subsequently increased total award wages and salaries at annual National Wage Cases as shown below.

<i>From pay-period commencing on or after</i>	<i>Increase in total award wages for adult males and females</i>
1 July 1967	\$1.00 per week
25 October 1968	\$1.35 per week
19 December 1969	3 per cent of existing award rates
1 January 1971	6 per cent of existing award rates
19 May 1972	\$2.00 per week
29 May 1973	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week
23 May 1974	2 per cent of existing award rates plus \$2.50 per week

QUARTERLY NATIONAL WAGE CASES

In 1975 the Commission expressed the view that 'some form of wage indexation would contribute to a more rational system of wage fixation, to more orderly, more equitable, and less inflationary wage increases, and to better industrial relations, provided that indexation was part of a package which included appropriate wage fixing principles and the necessary 'supporting mechanisms' to ensure their viability'. To this end it formulated wage fixation principles which included quarterly adjustments to award wages and salaries based on movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) unless the Commission was persuaded to the contrary, and issued guidelines (for the granting of other pay increases) which were to be substantially complied with if these principles were to succeed.

These wage fixation principles were used at subsequent National Wage Case hearings until September 1978, and during this period the Commission awarded increases in the Total Wage in the form of percentage increases or flat-rate increases, and their decisions sometimes applied to all wage earners equally and at other times were plateau-type decisions (based on average male award wage rates in 1976 and 1977, and on the median weekly earnings for all full-time adult employees in 1978). The Commission also took into account the effects which certain Commonwealth Government policies had on the CPI and granted a correspondingly lower increase to Total Wages. Those government policies taken into account for this reason were: changes to the health insurance system (Medibank) in October 1976; the devaluation of Australian currency in November 1976; and the introduction of the National Oil Policy in 1977 which increased the price of locally-produced crude oil toward world parity. The government lowering of personal income taxation was also taken into account in the February 1978 adjustment. A summary of increases awarded by the Commission from May 1975 to September 1978 is shown below:

<i>Increase in Consumer Price Index</i>	<i>Increase in 'Total wage' from pay-period commencing on or after:</i>
1975 : Mar. Qr. 3.6 per cent	1975 : May 15 3.6 per cent
1975 : June Qr. 3.5 per cent	1975 : Sept. 18 3.5 per cent
1975 : Sept. Qr. 0.8 per cent	
Dec. Qr. 5.6 per cent	1976 : Feb. 15 6.4 per cent
1976 : Mar. Qr. 3.0 per cent	1976 : May 15 3.0 per cent for wages up to \$125 per week \$3.80 per week for wages above \$125 per week \$2.50 per week for wages up to \$166 per week 1.5 per cent for wages above \$166 per week
1976 : June Qr. 2.5 per cent	1976 : Aug. 15 2.2 per cent
1976 : Sept. Qr. 2.2 per cent	1976 : Nov. 22 \$5.70 per week
1976 : Dec. Qr. 6.0 per cent	1977 : Mar. 31 1.9 per cent for wages up to \$200 per week \$3.80 per week for wages above \$200 per week
1977 : Mar. Qr. 2.3 per cent	1977 : May 24 2.0 per cent
1977 : June Qr. 2.4 per cent	1977 : Aug. 22 1.5 per cent
1977 : Sept. Qr. 2.0 per cent	1977 : Dec. 12 1.5 per cent for wages up to \$170 per week \$2.60 per week for wages above \$170 per week
1977 : Dec. Qr. 2.3 per cent	1978 : Feb. 28 1.3 per cent
1978 : Mar. Qr. 1.3 per cent	1978 : June 7

SIX MONTHLY NATIONAL WAGE CASES

During 1977 the Commission began an enquiry into the whole system of wage fixation. Specific matters considered were whether the total wage system should continue or whether a two-tier system of wages was preferable; whether the use of an index (and in particular the CPI) was a satisfactory method of adjusting wages; and whether the present system of adjustment on a quarterly basis was an adequate period of review. Other specific matters considered related to the type of wage statistics to be used by the Commission; comparative wage justice resulting from flat increases or plateau-type decisions; productivity; and the definition of 'substantial compliance with the Commission's guidelines'.

The decision on Wage Fixation Principles was given in September 1978, when the Commission decided that a centralised orderly wage fixation system should continue, that wages should continue to be expressed as (and dealt with as) total wages, that the concept of the minimum wage should be retained, and that inflation and unemployment were relevant considerations in National Wage Cases. On the matter of 'substantial compliance', the Commission stated that material about either disputes or wage movements outside National Wage Decisions may be sufficient to persuade the Commission to grant something less than the full increase. The wage fixation principles adopted from September 1978 were:

- (a) The Commission will sit in October and April and will adjust its award wages and salaries every six months in relation to the last two quarterly movements of the CPI, unless it is persuaded to the contrary.
- (b) Any such adjustments will, if practicable, operate from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the 15th of the month following the issue of the September and March Quarters CPI.
- (c) The form of indexation will be uniform percentage adjustment, unless the Commission decides otherwise in the light of exceptional circumstances.
- (d) No wage adjustment on account of the CPI will be made in any six month period unless the movement in that period was at least 1 per cent. Movement in any six month period of less than 1 per cent will be carried forward and an adjustment will occur when the accumulated movement equals 1 per cent or more.
- (e) Each year the Commission will consider what increase in total wage or changes in conditions of employment should be awarded nationally on account of productivity, but that no hearing on this principle is to commence before October 1979.
- (f) Apart from the above increases, the only other grounds which would justify pay increases are:
 - (i) changes in work value—this would normally apply to only some classifications in an award although in rare cases it might apply to all classifications and, at most, these 'changes' can go back only to 1 January 1970;
 - (ii) catch-up of community movements—any application under this Principle had to be lodged before 31 December 1978;
 - (iii) anomalies—by reference to the procedures already laid down (including the Anomalies Conference formed in 1976); and
 - (iv) inequities i.e. employees performing truly similar work are being paid dissimilar rates of pay without good reason—such inequities are to be processed through the Anomalies Conference, and before any 'once only' increase is granted the Conference must be convinced that there is no likelihood of a flow-on, and that the economic cost of the increase is negligible.

The result of the first six monthly wage hearing was announced in the December 1978 National Wage Case. Although the Commission noted that the past six months had seen mounting pressure for wage increases outside the wage indexation guidelines, it decided not to make any discount to the CPI increases on this occasion for the economic impact of the various strikes and stoppages on the economy.

In the June 1979 and January 1980 National Wage Cases, the Commission awarded increases to Total Wages which were lower than the CPI increases because it had taken into account the direct effects of the Commonwealth National Oil Policy on the CPI. The Commission again made reference to the high level of disputation and stated that, although it had made no discount to the CPI increases on this account, this and work-value pay rises were jeopardising the future of indexation. In the January 1980 decision, the Commission also decided that in future cases the extent of the CPI movement would be determined by assessing the movement over the six month period rather than taking the sum of the two quarterly movements, and announced that a further decision in relation to wage fixing principles would be forthcoming.

In March 1980, the Commission confirmed most of the wage fixing principles established in September 1978, with some modifications to the scope of those dealing with changes in work value, and deleted the principle providing for catch-up of community movements.

In the July 1980 and January 1981 National Wage Cases, the Commission again awarded increases to Total Wages which were lower than the CPI increases because it had taken into account the direct effects of the Commonwealth National Oil Policy on the CPI. In addition, in the July 1980 decision, the CPI increases were further discounted for the economic cost of industrial disputes, and in the January 1981 decision, for the indirect effects of the Commonwealth National Oil Policy.

In handing down the January 1981 decision, the Commission commented on the significant increase in industrial disputes, including those involving the 35-hour-week campaign, and the failure by unions and employers to accept and abide by the wage indexation guidelines. Subsequently a public inquiry was held in which the parties to wage case hearings presented submissions on the future of wage indexation and national wage cases.

In April 1981, the Commission announced new wage fixation principles and stated that the system was dependent on the parties abiding by the guidelines to ensure that there would be no significant increases in labour costs outside the National Wage Case decisions. In the event of industrial action taking place on a scale such as to signify a general rejection of the principles, the Commission stated that it would formally abandon them.

The principles for National Wage Cases were to be based on two reviews of wages and salaries each year; a *'first review'* and a *'final review'*.

The *'first review'* would be made following publication of the March quarter CPI and, unless the Commission was convinced of exceptional or compelling circumstances, there would be an automatic adjustment of wages and salaries for 80 per cent of the December and March quarter CPI movements.

The *'final review'* would be made following the publication of the September quarter CPI, when the Commission would consider:

- (a) the remaining 20 per cent of the CPI movement left over from the *'first review'*;
- (b) the June and September quarter CPI movements; and
- (c) national productivity movements,

before giving a decision to adjust award wages and salaries.

The principles relating to other grounds for justifying pay increases, apart from the national wage adjustment, were re-instated without change. These provided for work value changes, anomalies, and inequities.

In May 1981, the decision from the 'first review' under the new principles was handed down. There were no claims for the existence of exceptional and compelling circumstances and an increase in total wages of 3.6 per cent, representing 80 per cent of the relevant CPI movement (4.5 per cent), was awarded.

In July 1981, the President of the Commission called a conference of all parties to National Wage Cases to discuss the wage fixing principles. In a decision handed down on 31 July 1981, the Commission stated that the indexation system was to be abandoned since the commitment of participants to the system was not strong enough to sustain the requirements for its continued operation.

In future, the Commission will deal with applications as filed, members of the Commission will sit alone or on Full Benches, and the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act will apply. For example, the concept of the interests of society as a whole will still permeate activities of the Commission and it will still be required to have regard to the state of the economy with special reference to likely effects on the level of employment and inflation.

Any application for adjustment of wages or conditions on economic grounds will not be heard before February 1982.

A summary of increases awarded by the Commission from December 1978 to May 1981 is shown below.

Increase in Consumer Price Index

1978 : June Qr.	2.1 per cent
1978 : Sept. Qr.	1.9 per cent
1978 : Dec. Qr.	2.3 per cent
1979 : Mar. Qr.	1.7 per cent
1979 : June Qr.	2.7 per cent
1979 : Sept. Qr.	2.3 per cent
1979 : Dec. Qr. }	5.3 per cent
1980 : Mar. Qr. }	
1980 : June Qr. }	4.7 per cent
1980 : Sept. Qr. }	
1980 : Dec. Qr. }	4.5 per cent
1981 : Mar. Qr. }	

Increase in 'Total wage' from pay-period commencing on or after:

1978 : Dec. 12	4.0 per cent
1979 : June 27	3.2 per cent
1980 : Jan. 4	4.5 per cent
1980 : July 14	4.2 per cent
1981 : Jan. 9	3.7 per cent
1981 : May 7	3.6 per cent

MINIMUM WAGES

MINIMUM WAGE UNDER COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

In its decision in the 1966 Basic Wage, Margins, and Total Wage Case, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission prescribed a minimum wage representing the lowest wage payable to adult males under certain of its awards, irrespective of occupation. This minimum wage is, in practice, the lowest wage payable to adult males under any Commonwealth award, but is not regarded for purposes of fixing rates as a foundational element in the total wage.

In the 1974 National Wage Case, the Commission extended the minimum wage to females, and awarded the same minimum wage to adult males and females. However, in order to give industry time for adjustment, the extension was phased-in in three steps—85 per cent of the new male minimum wage from the date of its operation (23 May 1974), 90 per cent by 30 September 1974, and 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

The minimum wage rates for adult males in Sydney as determined by the Commission at National Wage Case hearings have been:

<i>Date of operation</i>	<i>Weekly rate \$</i>	<i>Date of operation</i>	<i>Weekly rate \$</i>
July 1966	37.25	November 1976	101.50
July 1967	38.25	March 1977	107.20
October 1968	39.60	May 1977	109.20
December 1969	43.10	August 1977	111.40
January 1971	47.10	December 1977	113.10
May 1972	51.80	February 1978	114.80
May 1973	60.80	June 1978	116.30
May 1974	68.80	December 1978	121.00
January 1975	76.80	June 1979	124.90
May 1975	80.80	January 1980	130.50
September 1975	83.60	July 1980	136.00
February 1976	89.00	January 1981	141.00
April 1976	94.00	May 1981	146.10
May 1976	96.80		
August 1976	99.30		

MINIMUM WAGE UNDER STATE AWARDS

The Industrial Commission or a conciliation committee has been empowered, since 1967, to insert provisions in State awards fixing a 'minimum wage' in excess of the basic wage but, until May 1974, these provisions had been inserted in only four awards. Following the State Wage Case, 1974, the Commission announced that the inclusion of a minimum wage (equal to that applicable under Commonwealth awards in New South Wales) in individual awards would automatically be granted on application for a new award or the variation of an award. In addition, if the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission altered the minimum wage, the Industrial Commission would sit in Court Session to consider the making of a consequential general ruling; the Industrial Commission has adopted subsequent changes to the Commonwealth minimum wage. There have been very few applications for the inclusion of this provision in State awards as most award rates are higher than the prescribed minimum wage.

BASIC WAGES

BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

As mentioned in the introduction to this section the practice of specifying the basic wage and secondary wages separately in Commonwealth awards was discontinued in July 1967, and the 'total wage' concept (i.e. basic wage plus margin elements combined) was substituted. A summary of the history of basic wages in Commonwealth awards is given on pages 498 to 503 of Year Book No. 63.

BASIC WAGES IN STATE AWARDS

Basic Wage for Males

A summary of the methods of fixing basic wages for males under State awards up to October 1964 is given on pages 503 and 504 of Year Book No. 63.

An amendment to the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act in October 1964 provided for the discontinuance of the system of automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, and for the adoption in State awards of a basic wage determined for Sydney by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Following the decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards and to increase 'total wages' under its awards by \$1 a week, the (State) Industrial Commission ruled in June 1967 that an increase of \$1 should be awarded to all adult employees under State awards, but that this amount should be expressed as an 'economic loading' rather than be added directly to the basic wage. The Commission indicated that the question as to whether the separate specification of basic wage and margins should be discontinued in State awards was a matter for legislative direction.

Following on this decision by the Industrial Commission, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967, so as to fix a new basic wage (\$34.50 for adult males, representing the combined total of the previous basic wage and 'economic loading') to operate currently under State awards. The amendment also provides for the Industrial Commission to consider variations to State award wages and the State basic wage, in the light of future decisions of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary Commonwealth award wage rates generally, when such decisions are based wholly or partly on economic grounds. In deciding the amount of any variation to State award wages, the Industrial Commission is to have regard to the extent to which, in its opinion, the Commonwealth award wages were varied on economic grounds. The amendment provides that when the Industrial Commission decides to vary award wages, it will determine the amount (if any) by which the basic wage is to be varied, and that such variation is not to exceed that made to State award wages, or that made to the Commonwealth minimum wage.

Since December 1967, the Industrial Commission has varied the State basic wage for males (and State award wages) in line with variations to Commonwealth 'total wages'. These changes are shown in the next table.

Basic Wage for Females

Details of the methods of fixing the basic wage for females under State awards up to 1967 are given on pages 505 and 506 of Year Book No. 63.

Following on the decision of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to discontinue the separate specification of basic wage and margins in Commonwealth awards, the (State) Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in December 1967 so as to fix a new female basic wage of \$26.10 per week to operate currently under State awards. This rate, which represented the combined total of the previous basic wage and an economic loading of \$1, amounted to approximately 76 per cent of the male basic wage fixed at that same time. The amendment to the Act also provided that future variations in the State basic wage were to be determined by the Industrial Commission and stipulated that any increase in the female basic wage was not to be less than 75 per cent of the corresponding increase in the male basic wage.

In the 1973 State Equal Pay Case, the Industrial Commission announced that from 30 June 1975 the separate designation of a basic wage for females would no longer exist and that from that date any award for the basic wage of an adult female should not be less than the basic wage for adult males. The Commission decided that, in the meantime, there should be three 'equal pay loadings' added to the wages of adult females, the last one before 30 June 1975. However, these decisions have not yet been implemented, although since May 1974 the female basic wage has been increased by the same amounts as the male basic wage.

Changes since 1966 in the basic wages for adult males and females under State awards are illustrated in the following table.

BASIC WAGES (PER WEEK) (a) UNDER STATE AWARDS, N.S.W.
(£)

Month of change	Adult male	Adult female	Month of change	Adult male	Adult female
1966: July (b)	33.50	25.10	1976: November	59.90	50.60
1967: July (b)	(c) 33.50	(c) 25.10	1977: March	65.60	56.30
1968: January	34.50	26.10	1977: May	66.80	57.50
1968: October	35.85	27.45	1977: August	68.10	58.80
1969: December	36.90	28.30	1977: December	69.10	59.80
1971: January	39.10	30.00	1978: February	70.10	60.80
1972: May	41.10	32.00	1978: June	71.00	61.70
1973: May	44.40	35.10	1978: December	73.80	64.50
1974: May	47.80	38.50	1979: June	76.20	66.90
1975: May	49.50	40.20	1980: January	79.60	70.30
1975: September	51.20	41.90	1980: July	82.90	73.60
1976: February	54.50	45.20	1981: January	86.00	76.70
1976: May	56.10	46.80	1981: May	89.10	79.80
1976: August	58.60	49.30			

(a) Rate operative from first pay-period commencing on or after date specified in relevant judgement. (b) Basic wages declared for Sydney. (c) In addition, an 'economic loading' of \$1 per week was payable to adults under State awards. From 1 January 1968, this loading was absorbed into the basic wage.

SECONDARY WAGES

The secondary wage, whether separately specified as in most State awards, or representing an unspecified component of a total wage as in Commonwealth awards since July 1967, comprises the amounts, additional to the basic wage, payable in respect of special features associated with a particular occupation or industry. These amounts are principally margins for skill, which vary with the degree of training and experience necessary for the satisfactory performance of a particular operation. Special allowances are often payable to leading hands, to employees working in a confined space or at heights or in excessively wet conditions, to persons engaged in noxious trades, and to workers in uncongenial climates or in areas where amenities are lacking. Clothing allowances may be awarded to employees who handle destructive or corrosive materials or who are required to work in excessively dirty situations, and a tool allowance is often provided (e.g. to carpenters and painters).

Since 1967, the State Industrial Commission has awarded similar increases to State Basic Wages as those awarded in the National Wage Cases by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Where increases have been in the form of percentage increases to Commonwealth award rates, the Industrial Commission has specified that these also be applied to the State secondary wage component.

In some State awards the secondary wage is not specified separately and, since 1967, the Industrial Commission, in these cases, has varied the total award wage in a similar way to the variation awarded to total wages in National Wage Cases by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

EQUAL PAY FOR FEMALES

Under all Commonwealth awards, there is now 'equal pay for work of equal value' for males and females; the operative date for the implementation of this principle was generally 30 June 1975. Similarly, for all State awards, males and females employed under any given award have received equal pay from August 1977, although this equality was progressively inserted in awards from May 1974 following a decision in that month by the New South Wales Industrial Commission. However, in the case of the adult female basic wage (under State awards), equality with the male basic wage has not yet been implemented, although both adult males and females have been receiving the same increases since May 1974. For further details see the sub-section 'Basic Wages', earlier in this section.

For a history of the decisions leading to equal pay for females, see pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 64.

AVERAGE AWARD WAGE RATES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and index numbers for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. These averages are computed for each of a number of industrial groups and for all groups combined. The weighted averages embrace a representative range of occupations, and are based on the occupation and industry structures existing in 1954. Because of coverage difficulties, the rural industries are excluded.

The wage rates used in the computation are the lowest rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) prescribed for particular occupations. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer. The weighted averages for males cover wage rates for 3,415 award designations but as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313; for females, the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515.

Weights for each occupation and industry were derived from two sample surveys conducted in 1954. The first survey showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations, and agreements, and provided employee weights for each industry. The second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc., and thus provided occupation weights.

The following table shows average weekly award, etc. wage rates (expressed as money amounts and as index numbers) for New South Wales (all industry groups) for the latest 6 years. As the weighted averages are designed to measure movements in prescribed rates of 'wages' as distinct from 'salaries', awards, etc. relating solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT EMPLOYEES, N.S.W. (a)
(WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM (b) WEEKLY WAGE RATES)

Employees	At 31 December					
	1975	1976	1977	1978 (c)	1979	1980
WEEKLY WAGE RATES (\$)						
Adult males	118.70	136.14	149.93	161.99	170.12	187.49
Adult females	109.27	125.72	138.71	148.85	154.56	173.47
INDEX NUMBERS (d)						
Adult males	420.3	482.0	530.9	573.6	602.4	663.9
Adult females	548.9	631.5	696.8	747.7	776.4	871.4

(a) Excludes rural industries. (b) Minimum rates payable—i.e. the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation as prescribed in a representative award, determination, or agreement—for a full week's work, excluding overtime. (The term 'minimum wage' is used by the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in a different sense—see the sub-section 'Minimum Wages'.)

(c) Includes supplementary payments in the metal industry award, part 1.

(d) Base: Weighted average minimum weekly wage rate for Australia, year 1954 = 100.

The average weekly award, etc. wage rates for each industrial group (and for all industrial groups dissected, in the case of adult male wages, into Commonwealth and State awards, etc.) for the latest 6 years are shown in the following table.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS (a), N.S.W.
(WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM (b) WEEKLY WAGE RATES)
(\$)**

Industrial group	At 31 December					
	1975	1976	1977	1978 (c)	1979	1980
ADULT MALES						
Mining (d) and quarrying	162.65	185.49	205.21	206.20	224.45	241.00
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	107.65	123.66	136.51	150.68	159.68	174.53
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	107.86	123.68	136.52	146.21	151.07	172.37
Food, drink, and tobacco	114.30	131.63	145.04	156.48	163.06	180.18
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	114.29	129.89	143.19	154.02	159.14	180.25
Paper, printing, etc.	115.34	131.63	144.89	155.82	164.66	181.69
Other manufacturing	113.15	130.10	143.61	155.48	162.72	182.03
All manufacturing groups	110.37	126.69	139.78	152.52	160.38	177.29
Building and construction	130.21	151.45	165.53	180.91	188.48	206.25
Transport—						
Railway services	107.16	122.59	135.30	144.54	150.84	164.27
Road and air transport	120.88	137.74	151.33	164.22	174.13	190.62
Shipping and stevedoring	146.87	166.11	182.56	195.89	204.68	226.46
Communication	141.79	160.88	175.97	187.01	198.37	215.98
Wholesale and retail trade	117.99	134.65	148.57	160.33	166.36	186.04
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	122.61	139.93	153.61	164.30	171.83	189.00
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	110.88	128.11	141.15	151.71	156.55	174.79
All industry groups—						
Under Commonwealth Awards, etc.	120.55	137.40	150.86	163.04	171.67	189.07
Under State Awards, etc.	116.31	134.51	148.73	160.63	168.12	185.23
Under all awards, etc.	118.70	136.14	149.93	161.99	170.12	187.49
ADULT FEMALES						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	105.52	120.81	133.52	145.44	153.77	171.01
Textiles, clothing, and footwear	101.84	119.00	131.54	140.69	145.19	165.56
Food, drink, and tobacco	109.03	125.09	137.99	148.92	155.24	173.00
Other manufacturing	108.83	125.18	138.17	148.23	153.41	171.42
All manufacturing groups	104.64	120.95	133.63	143.70	149.39	168.47
Transport and communication	111.13	127.10	140.01	148.27	154.10	168.39
Wholesale and retail trade	115.98	132.92	146.45	157.31	162.17	183.67
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services	115.96	132.40	145.71	155.79	164.97	179.69
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	107.20	123.39	136.25	146.04	150.62	169.00
All industry groups	109.27	125.72	138.71	148.85	154.56	173.47

(a) Excludes rural industries. (b) See footnote (b) in preceding table. (c) From September 1978 the indexes include supplementary payments under the Metal Industry Award, Part 1. (d) Wage rates include lead bonus etc.

The money amounts shown in the previous two tables should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

EARNINGS

Particulars of the average weekly earnings per employed male unit in New South Wales are given for the last eleven years in the following table. These averages represent the total actual earnings of all civilian wage and salary earners (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) divided by total civilian employees expressed in male units. *Earnings* include salaries, wages at award rates, overtime payments, over-award and bonus payments, and commissions, etc., but exclude payments to members of the Defence Forces. *Male units* represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male average earnings.

Comparisons as to trend should be made for complete years or corresponding quarters. The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT (a), N.S.W.
(\$)**

Quarter	Year ended 30 June											
	1970	1971	1972 (b)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
Sept.	..	75.90	83.10	92.80	99.00	112.30	141.50	160.60	187.30	207.30	223.10	244.80
Dec.	..	81.30	89.30	99.70	107.70	123.40	158.70	178.20	197.90	217.10	232.80	254.70
March	..	74.70	84.30	92.60	100.40	117.10	147.30	168.50	187.30	209.80	228.50	251.80
June	..	82.10	92.40	100.20	111.40	132.10	160.70	183.60	201.80	219.40	236.30	266.20
Year	..	78.50	87.30	96.30	104.60	121.20	152.10	172.70	193.60	213.40	230.20	254.40

(a) See text preceding table. (b) From September Quarter 1971, all estimates have been revised, as a result of the incorporation of a revised series of employment estimates, changes to the ratio of female to male average earnings, and some amendments to the allowance made for earnings from second jobs.

HOURS OF WORK

In the fixation of weekly wage rates, the Commonwealth and New South Wales industrial arbitration authorities prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of industrial tribunals in prescribing hours of work. The history of the reduction of the standard working week to 40 hours is shown on page 515 of Year Book No. 63.

In 1945, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing applications for the introduction of a 40-hour week in Commonwealth awards. Before the Court announced its decision, the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation prescribing a 40-hour week as the standard, for industries within the State jurisdiction, from 1 July 1947. In its judgment, announced in September 1947, the Commonwealth Court granted the reduction to the 40-hour week, for employees under Commonwealth awards etc., from the first pay-period commencing in January 1948.

The 40-hour week is now the standard working week for employees under Commonwealth and State awards. However, some awards (e.g. for Crown employees, bank officials, teachers, coal miners) prescribe less than 40 hours per week. Normally the working day is restricted to 8 hours, but some variation is permitted in special circumstances. Overtime is permitted under prescribed conditions, and awards impose limitations on the spread of hours where time is broken. Except in the retail trade, transport, and other service industries and in industries with continuous processes, a 5-day week is usually worked.

Overtime worked by employees, and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award, must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first three hours under Commonwealth awards (although generally for the first two hours under State awards) and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only 'reasonable' overtime.

In awards covering industries where work outside the usual day-time hours is essential, provision is made for shift work at rates lower than those applying to overtime. Where three shifts are prescribed, employers are usually required to arrange for them to rotate or alternate regularly. Limitations are imposed on the times and methods of working shifts.

Almost all awards provide for a meal-break without payment during each day or shift. Penalty rates are payable to employees required to work during their meal-break.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Certain days are observed as statutory public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other service industries where work must continue on public holidays, employees are given alternative paid holidays and, in most cases, extra wages for the holiday worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout New South Wales as public holidays are—New Year's Day (1 January), Australia Day (the anniversary of the first settlement in Australia; usually observed on the last Monday in January), Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day (25 April), Queen's Birthday (usually observed on a Monday early in June), Labour Day (first Monday in October), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day (26 December). If the date of a public holiday falls on a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls on a Monday, the following day is usually observed as the holiday.

In addition to these days, the first Monday in August is a bank holiday, observed by banks and other financial institutions and by State Government authorities; this day is also observed as a holiday under some other awards. Also, various days are prescribed as holidays for persons employed under specific awards.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or in any part of the State.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The history of the granting of paid annual leave to workers in New South Wales is set out on pages 517 and 518 of Year Book No. 63.

Four weeks' paid annual leave was granted to employees of State governmental authorities in 1964, to employees of local government authorities in 1965, to employees of the Australian Public Service in 1973, and to workers under State awards and agreements and workers not covered by an award or agreement in 1974. Most employees under Commonwealth awards have also become entitled to four weeks' paid annual leave. However, some employees under both Commonwealth and State awards receive more than four weeks' paid annual leave. Loadings on payment for annual leave (generally at a rate of 17½ per cent of annual leave entitlement, with a fixed maximum amount) have been extended to most awards.

SICK LEAVE

Employees under Commonwealth and State awards are usually entitled to between one and two weeks' sick leave on full ordinary pay in each year of service with an employer (some awards allow for more than two weeks). In many of the awards, the sick leave entitlement is cumulative during an employee's service with the employer; since 1968, automatic accumulation of sick leave entitlements for a period of at least three years, has been inserted in State awards on the application of industrial unions of employees.

MATERNITY LEAVE

For many years some awards governing employees in New South Wales have contained provisions to provide compulsory unpaid maternity leave for women workers before and after childbirth and to disallow discrimination in employment, or dismissal because of pregnancy. Under the maternity leave provisions of the N.S.W. Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1980, female employees under State awards are entitled to unpaid maternity leave for a period not exceeding 52 weeks (including a period of 6 weeks after a confinement) provided the employee has had at least 12 months continuous employment with the same employer immediately preceding her absence. The Act also provides for certain safeguards in respect to re-employment following the return of the employee from maternity leave. In 1968 the New South Wales Public Service introduced paid maternity

leave. Currently, this consists of a minimum of four weeks (with an entitlement of six weeks) on full-pay prior to the birth and six weeks (on half-pay) after the birth. Unpaid leave is also available to bring the leave period up to a maximum of twelve months. In 1979, the Full Bench of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted women employed in private industry under Federal awards the right to six weeks compulsory unpaid maternity leave with the option of extending the period of leave taken up to twelve months. Employers must re-engage these employees after completion of the leave. The Commonwealth Government introduced legislation for Commonwealth Public Servants in 1973 under the *Maternity Leave (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1973*. Under this legislation female officers are entitled to twelve weeks full-pay (six weeks prior to the expected date of birth, and six weeks after) and are entitled to the balance of leave up to twelve months on unpaid leave.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Long service leave on full ordinary pay was first introduced for all employees under State awards in New South Wales by the (State) Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act, 1951. The long service leave provisions specified in this Act were superseded by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to employees in the State not covered by an award, etc. and to employees under Commonwealth awards which included no provision for long service leave. The amount of long service leave was three months after 20 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 20. When the period of service was less than 20 but more than 10 years, and an employee's services were terminated by an employer for any reason other than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee was entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for each full year of service. The Act defined 'service with the one employer' as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer.

The (State) Long Service Leave Act was amended in April 1963 to provide for (a) three months' long service leave after 15 years' continuous service with the one employer, with additional leave on a pro rata basis for each 10 years of service in excess of 15, (b) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason (including serious misconduct) or by the employee for any reason, and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee who has completed at least 5 years' service as an adult and whose services are terminated by an employer for any reason or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Under the amended Act, the long service leave entitlement of an employee whose service with the one employer began before April 1963 would be the sum of the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 20 years' service) for his service before April 1963 plus the leave (calculated on the basis of three months for 15 years' service) for his service from April 1963.

The Long Service Leave Act was further amended in December 1967 to provide that an employee dismissed for serious misconduct whose period of service was less than 10 years would not be entitled to long service leave (or payment in lieu). The amendment also provided that periods of long service leave of not less than one month could be taken by an employee in advance by agreement between employer and employee and that continuity of an employee's service was deemed to be not broken by transfer from one company to another within the same company group.

The State legislative provisions apply, generally speaking, to (a) employees who are not entitled to long service leave benefits under a Commonwealth award, or (b) to employees who do not have more favourable leave benefits under another State Act or under a scheme conducted by an employer. Long service leave provisions on a more generous scale than under the Act may be incorporated in awards made by State industrial authorities.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began generally to insert long service leave provisions in Commonwealth awards after its decision in 1964 in the Metal Trades and Graphic Arts cases. In its decisions in these cases, the Commission awarded to employees in the metal trades and printing industries the following long service leave entitlements in respect of continuous service with the one employer—(a) 13 weeks' long service leave to accrue at the rate of 13 weeks for 20 years' service in respect of service before May 1964 (April 1963 in New South Wales) and at the rate of 13 weeks' leave for 15 years' service in respect of service after that date; (b) leave on a pro rata basis for each subsequent 10 years of service; and (c) leave (or payment in lieu) on a pro rata basis for an employee whose period of service is less than 15 but more than 10 years and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct or by the employee because of illness, incapacity, or pressing necessity. Employees on long service leave were to be paid at current award rates (which would be subject to national wage decision adjustments during the leave period), and were not to accept employment with any other employer bound by the award granting the leave. The Commission defined 'service with the one employer' as the period during which an employee served the employer under an unbroken contract of employment, and provided that the transfer of ownership of a business would not constitute a break in continuity with the one employer. In a later decision (effective from December 1964), the Commission ruled that an employer was not required to grant long service leave to an employee until his entitlement equalled 13 weeks for the first period of entitlement and $8\frac{2}{3}$ weeks for any subsequent period of entitlement. At the same time, the long service leave provisions were extended to all workers employed under Commonwealth awards.

State public servants are entitled to two months' long service leave after 10 years' service, with leave accruing thereafter at the rate of five months' leave for each 10 years' service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to 3 months' long service leave after 10 years' service and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of a month for each subsequent full year of service. Long service leave benefits were granted to employees in the coal mining industry in 1949 and to waterside workers in 1961.

In February 1975, in terms of the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Act, 1974, long service leave benefits were introduced for specified workers in the building and construction industry in New South Wales who, because of lack of continuity of employment with the one employer, do not qualify for long service leave under the provisions of the Long Service Leave Act. (Workers employed by government, semi-government, and local government authorities are excluded from these benefits.) Benefits are in the form of payments made from the Building and Construction Industry Long Service Payments Fund, established under the Act, to which employers make contributions in respect of their workers whether or not those workers are registered with the fund. Benefits are only payable in respect of workers registered with the Fund. The number of workers registered at 30 June 1980 was 80,796. It is the worker's responsibility to register with the Fund if he wishes to become eligible for payments. Benefits begin to accrue from the date of registration. The Fund is administered by the Builders Licensing Board. Registered workers become entitled to 13 weeks' long service pay after 15 years' service in the industry, and pro rata entitlements apply for those leaving the industry after 5 years' service (other than as an apprentice), and in respect of invalidity.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (Catalogue No. 6302.0), Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (Preliminary) (6303.0), Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia (6304.0), Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (Preliminary) (6309.0), Wage Rates, Australia (6312.0).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Relations Bureau.

PRICES AND RENTS

CONTROL OF PRICES

Since 20 September 1948, prices in New South Wales have been subject to control by the State Government under the provisions of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948. In terms of the Act, the Minister for Consumer Affairs may declare any commodities and services to be subject to control, and may remove or re-impose the control of any item. The Prices Commission, which is constituted under the Prices Regulation Act, commenced operations in 1977 and is empowered to fix maximum prices, subject to Ministerial approval, at which declared commodities and services may be sold or supplied, and to investigate the price of any commodity or service (whether declared or not). The Commission comprises a full-time Commissioner who is Chairman, and two part-time Commissioners, one appointed to represent consumers and the other a person experienced in business or commerce.

The general control of prices in New South Wales was progressively modified after 1952, and suspended on 15 April 1955. Controls were temporarily re-introduced on a limited range of commodities and services between July 1955 and September 1956. Price control on bread was re-introduced in December 1957, and on motor spirit in May 1959, and maximum prices for these commodities have since been fixed by the Prices Commissioners (until 1977) and the Prices Commission (since 1977). In October 1980 the position regarding bread was altered by the Bread (Prices Determination) Act, 1980, which removed the Prices Commission's power to fix maximum prices and established that maximum prices could be set by the State Government by regulations under the Act. This Act will remain in force until current legal challenges to the powers of the Prices Commission are settled.

Many other commodities and services remain declared under the Prices Regulation Act, but maximum prices are not fixed for them. The holding of public inquiries has, in recent years, assumed a far greater significance in the Commission's function. Apart from the Prices Regulation Orders affecting both bread and petrol, public inquiries have been held into the pricing of bread and petrol, the funeral industry, pest control in domestic premises, and the motor vehicle replacement parts industry. Other inquiries (at present incomplete) have been made into the book industry and medical fees.

Since July 1980 the retail price of milk is fixed by the Prices Commission after recommendation by the Dairy Industry Price Committee. Gas, electricity, and rents for leased premises in New South Wales are subject to control in terms of other statutes.

PRICES JUSTIFICATION TRIBUNAL

The Prices Justification Tribunal (P.J.T.) was established by the (Commonwealth) *Prices Justification Act* 1973. The functions of the Tribunal are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services, and to report to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs the results of every such inquiry.

Following the Review of Commonwealth Functions by a Ministerial Committee (chaired by Sir Phillip Lynch), the Prime Minister made a statement to the House of Representatives on 30 April 1981 in which he indicated that the Prices Justification Tribunal will be abolished. Legislation will be prepared to establish a Petroleum Product Pricing Authority which will take over from the P.J.T. the specific responsibility for price surveillance of the petroleum products industry.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

A retail price index is designed to measure the change over time in the level of retail prices in a selected field. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices

of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of the items in that field. In practice, the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade, and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail prices indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items for any period represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index equating the aggregate for a selected or 'base' period to 1,000 (or some other convenient number), and calculating index numbers to this base by the ratio which the aggregate for each period bears to the aggregate for the base period.

Five series of retail price indexes had been published for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician at various times before the current Consumer Price Index was introduced in 1960. Each of the indexes was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of an index more directly relevant to current conditions.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index, which was introduced in 1960 and compiled retrospectively to September Quarter 1948, is designed to measure quarterly variations in the level of retail prices for goods and services which represent a high proportion of the expenditure of metropolitan wage and salary earner households. The index does not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, or changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode of living or level of consumption.

The index covers a large and representative 'basket' of commodities and services currently arranged in eight groups: food; clothing; housing; household equipment and operation; transportation; tobacco and alcohol; health and personal care; and recreation. Each group is in turn divided into sub-groups. Index numbers at the 'group' and 'all groups' levels are published each quarter for each State capital city and Canberra, for the weighted average of the six State capital cities, and for the weighted average of the seven capital cities. Items in the food group of the Consumer Price Index are priced each month and the Food Group Index is compiled and published monthly.

The Consumer Price Index has been constructed as a chain of nine linked indexes with changes in the weighting pattern having been made at approximately five-yearly intervals to take account of changes in household spending patterns. Following each revision the new list of items and weights is linked to the previous series to form one continuous series.

The process of linking ensures that the continuous series reflects only price variations and not differences in costs of the old and new 'baskets' of goods and services. The current (ninth) series was introduced from September Quarter 1976 and its weighting pattern is based on estimated household expenditure in 1974-75, obtained from the first Household Expenditure Survey conducted by the Bureau. A detailed weighting pattern is available from the Bureau on request.

The Consumer Price Index 'basket' of goods and services covers items which are considered representative of metropolitan household spending habits, and whose prices can be associated with an identifiable and specific quantity and quality of a commodity or service. Income taxes and personal savings do not form part of the Consumer Price Index because they cannot be clearly associated with the purchase of a specific quality of a good or service. Price movements are monitored in those retail outlets and other establishments where metropolitan wage and salary earner households normally purchase goods and services. This involves collecting prices from many sources including supermarkets, department stores, footwear stores, restaurants, garages, dental surgeries, and hairdressers. Items like bus, rail and air fares, electricity and gas charges, telephone charges, and local authority rates are collected from appropriate authorities. Information on rent is obtained

from property management companies. In total, some 80,000 separate price quotations are collected each quarter.

Food items are priced at the middle of each month except in the case of some fresh items (fruit, vegetables, and fish) where prices are collected more frequently and averaged to obtain monthly prices. Most of the other Consumer Price Index items are priced quarterly, usually at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter (February, May, August, and November). However, to smooth out collection workloads, some items are collected during the first month of each quarter. Some items, such as local authority rates, need to be priced only once a year.

The prices used in the Consumer Price Index are those that any member of the public would have to pay on the pricing day to purchase the specified good or service. Any sales or excise taxes which the consumer must pay when purchasing specific items are included. Sale prices, discount prices, and 'specials' are reflected in the Consumer Price Index so long as the items concerned are of normal quality (that is, not damaged or shop soiled), and are offered for sale in reasonable quantities. To ensure that the price movements reflect the experience of the bulk of the metropolitan population, the brands and the varieties of the items which are priced are generally those which sell in the greatest volume.

The following table shows the index numbers for each group and for 'all groups' of the Consumer Price Index for Sydney over the last six years. The annual index numbers are a simple average of the index numbers for the four quarters of each financial year.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, SYDNEY

(Base of each group index: 1966-67 = 100.0 (a))

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Food	166.3	181.8	200.2	220.1	247.7	284.3
Clothing	174.0	201.0	231.9	256.4	275.1	293.8
Housing	199.2	233.7	264.5	288.7	313.0	344.1
Household equipment and operations	160.8	186.4	205.5	220.7	232.2	248.9
Transportation	184.6	220.0	231.7	248.6	273.0	307.2
Tobacco and alcohol	170.1	214.3	236.6	245.2	282.8	308.1
Health and personal care (a)	186.8	152.3	246.8	294.6	286.0	316.5
Recreation (a)	n.a.	n.a.	104.4	113.5	119.7	130.1
All groups	176.1	199.0	223.4	243.2	264.4	292.4

(a) Base for 'Health and personal care' group is December quarter 1968 = 100.0, and for 'Recreation' group is September quarter 1976 = 100.0.

The next table shows the 'all groups' index numbers for the last six years, for each of the six State capital cities and for the six capitals combined. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city separately; they do not compare price levels as between cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ('ALL GROUPS'), SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Capital	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Sydney	176.1	199.0	223.4	243.2	264.4	292.4
Melbourne	167.9	189.5	216.6	238.2	256.8	282.5
Brisbane	168.7	190.9	218.0	238.4	258.0	283.0
Adelaide	169.7	190.5	220.1	241.8	259.7	285.8
Perth	166.1	189.6	219.4	243.1	262.8	287.4
Hobart	166.7	190.0	217.7	239.1	257.7	284.0
Six capitals (a)	171.1	193.3	220.0	241.0	260.7	287.2

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices of selected food items in Sydney in June Quarter 1975 and later years are shown in the next table. These averages are based on the prices quoted by selected retail shops throughout the metropolis and are simple averages of the average prices for April, May and June.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, JUNE QUARTER, SYDNEY
(cents)

Item	Unit (a)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Dairy produce—							
Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml bottles	43	47	47	51	55	58
Milk, powdered, full cream	*12 oz can/300 g can	*56	61	64	67	79	88
Cheese, processed	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*38	44	48	52	55	60
Butter	*1 lb/500g	*68	85	91	93	96	105
Cereal products—							
Bread, milk loaf, sliced, delivered	680g	44	49	50	54	57	62
Flour, self raising	1 kg pkt	34	38	43	40	41	44
Rice, short grain	500g pkt	23	27	31	34	35	33
Meat—							
Beef							
Rump steak	*2 lb/1 kg	*251	*258	*291	352	560	631
Silverside, corned	*2 lb/1 kg	*153	*156	*165	211	374	441
Lamb							
Leg	*2 lb/1 kg	*154	*163	*197	245	333	375
Loin chops	*2 lb/1 kg	*154	*163	*209	271	394	420
Chicken, frozen	1 kg	n.a.	154	169	169	172	194
Bacon, middle rashers	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*81	97	101	113	146	160
Fruit and vegetables—							
Potatoes	*2 lb/1 kg	*21	*28	*21	26	41	39
Onions	*2 lb/1 kg	*38	*42	*37	46	53	47
Peaches	825g can	35	48	54	58	61	65
Pineapple pieces	450g can	n.a.	n.a.	36	41	41	46
Other food—							
Eggs	55g, dozen	85	91	95	99	105	126
Sugar, white	2 kg pkt	50	51	57	63	80	85
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	79	76	92
Tea	*8 oz pkt/250g pkt	*44	46	71	82	74	72
Coffee, instant	150g jar	n.a.	136	262	280	231	288
Margarine, polyunsaturated	*16 oz pkt/500g pkt	*70	73	78	66	74	81

(a) An asterisk (*) shown in the table indicates either an imperial unit of measurement or the price for the imperial unit of measurement.

Prices of milk and bread are dealt with in more detail below.

MILK PRICES

In terms of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority Act, 1979, the Dairy Industry Authority and Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal, which had operated since 1970 (see previous issues of the Year Book), were replaced by a new marketing authority and a new price recommending body.

The Dairy Industry Marketing Authority, which consists of three full-time members (including one representing dairymen and one representing milk consumers) and four part-time members, is now responsible for the distribution of milk in the State. All milk produced is vested in the Authority which accepts the amount required for the New South Wales market. The Authority pays producers for milk accepted from them and in turn is paid by the factories which treat and distribute liquid milk. The Authority registers dairy farmers, dairy produce factories, dairy produce stores, vehicle vendors, and shop vendors.

Since July 1980, the price paid to dairymen and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are examined by the Dairy Industry Pricing Committee, which comprises three members who are also the three full-time members of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Minister for Agriculture reviews the prices recommended by the Prices Committee and fixes the minimum price payable to dairymen and the wholesale price payable for milk by agents of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Prices Commission reviews the prices recommended by the Pricing Committee and fixes retail prices and the wholesale prices payable by dairy produce agents other than agents of the Authority. Previously these prices were fixed by the Minister after recommendation by the former Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal.

The fixed prices at each date of change since September 1977 are shown in the following table.

PRICES FOR MILK DISTRIBUTED IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(cents per litre)

Date of change	Milk delivered by dairymen at country factory	Milk supplied by—					
		Dairy Industry Marketing Authority to Authority's agent	Authority's agent to milk-round vendor at agent's depot		Milk-round vendor to shop		Milk-round vendor to customer
			Bottled	Bulk	Bottled	Bulk	
1977: Sept. 30	.. .. (b)20-41	(c)23-27	31-25	30-75	35-41	34-85	41-66
1978: Sept. 8	.. .. (b)22-19	(c)25-05	32-91	32-75	37-07	36-85	43-33
1979: Mar. 9	.. .. (b)22-43	(c)25-39	33-75	33-75	38-25	38-25	45-00
1980: Mar. 21	.. .. 22-81	25-97	35-56	35-73	40-16	40-40	46-67
1980: Jun. 27	.. .. 22-81	26-29	35-56	35-73	40-16	40-40	46-67
1980: Oct. 10	.. .. 26-11	29-66	39-56	38-73	44-56	43-80	51-67
1980: Oct. 17	.. .. 26-31	29-66	39-56	38-73	44-56	43-80	51-67
1981: Apr. 3	.. .. 28-35	31-83	42-28	43-12	47-53	48-43	55-00

(a) Other than the Murray Milk Distributing District.
metropolitan district.

(b) Relates to milk delivered at factories which mainly supply the
(c) Price at metropolitan distributing centre.

BREAD PRICES

The price of bread is currently subject to control by the State Government in terms of the Bread (Prices Determination) Act. Prior to 30 October 1980 maximum retail prices were fixed by the Prices Commission in terms of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948. The maximum retail prices of a 680 gram, wrapped and sliced, milk loaf of bread in the Sydney metropolitan area, at each date of changes since August 1974 were as follows.

Date of change of price	Price at shop (cents)	Price delivered (cents)	Date of change of price	Price at shop (cents)	Price delivered (cents)
1974: Aug 12	37	38	1978: June 12	54	55
1974: Oct 24	41	42	1979: Jan 19	56	57
1974: Dec 23	42	43	1979: July 30	57	58
1975: Apr 21	43	44	1979: Nov 19	59	60
1975: July 24	45	46	1980: Mar 3	61	62
1975: Dec 9	47	48	1980: July 14	64	65
1976: Mar 8	48	49	1980: Oct. 7	65	66
1977: Apr 4	50	50	1980: Dec. 4	67	68
1978: Jan 23	52	53	1981: Jan. 6	68	69

For purposes of fixing bread prices, the Sydney metropolitan area comprises (broadly) the area within a 36 kilometres radius of the G.P.O. plus most of the City of Blacktown and parts of the Cities of Penrith and Campbelltown. Bread prices are affected by such factors as the price of wheat, which is fixed by the Australian Wheat Board under the stabilisation scheme described in the section 'Crops and Pastures' in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY CHARGES

GAS CHARGES

Reticulated gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 10 privately-owned companies (including companies related to the Australian Gas Light Company) and 13 local government authorities.

Maximum prices and standards of heating value, purity, and pressure are prescribed by the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price per unit decreases as consumption increases. The unit of charge is the megajoule (a joule being the amount of work done or heat generated by a current of one ampere acting for one second against a resistance of one ohm).

The basic rates being charged in April 1981 for gas supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company (which supplies the greater part of the metropolitan area) were as follows.

<i>Domestic general rate</i>		<i>Industrial and commercial general rate</i>	
<i>Megajoules per quarter</i>	<i>Cents per megajoule</i>	<i>Megajoules per quarter</i>	<i>Cents per megajoule</i>
<i>First 1,440</i>	<i>0.915</i>	<i>First 5,400</i>	<i>0.896</i>
<i>Next 1,440</i>	<i>0.850</i>	<i>Next 48,600</i>	<i>0.730</i>
<i>Over 2,880</i>	<i>0.646</i>	<i>Next 108,000</i>	<i>0.627</i>
		<i>Next 162,000</i>	<i>0.569</i>
		<i>Over 324,000</i>	<i>0.511</i>

(1 cubic metre = 19.42 megajoules)

Special domestic rates were available for storage hot water and heating systems. Special industrial and commercial rates were available for large consumers, for steam boilers, and for appliances in continuous use.

ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Electricity generated by the Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (which is the major generating authority in the State) is supplied in bulk, through its interconnected system, to distributing authorities (mainly county councils), to the State Rail Authority of New South Wales for rail transport, and to certain large industrial consumers. For further details on the Commission and electricity generation and distribution in N.S.W., refer to the section 'Energy' in the chapter 'Mining and Energy'.

The principal rates being charged in April 1981 for electricity supplied by the Sydney County Council (the largest distributing authority) are as follows: Domestic Tariff: 3.64c per kWh; General Supply Tariff: first 25,000 kWh per quarter at 7.75c per kWh, remainder at 7.02c per kWh. A service charge of \$10.00 per quarter is applied to each account. Commonwealth age, invalid, widow or service pensioners who are eligible to hold a current Pensioner Health Benefits Card, and certain classes of war pensioners, are entitled (on application to the Council) to have their rates reduced by a minimum of \$10.00 per quarter (up to a maximum of \$15.00 per quarter).

An Institution Rate is available for premises used wholly or principally as hospitals or schools and for other specified users set out in the Council's rate schedule.

Special rates are available for electricity used, during restricted hours, for process heating, storage hot water, and heating systems.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles a range of wholesale price indexes relating to materials used and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. The following indexes relating to materials used are compiled: Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry; and Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products. The Bureau also compiles the Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index. The Export Price Index is described in detail in the section 'Overseas, Interstate and Coastal Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'.

Each index is calculated using fixed weights. Prices are generally collected as at the mid-point of each month except in the case of the Price Index of Materials Used in

Manufacturing Industry and the Export Price Index for which average monthly prices are mainly used.

All indexes are compiled and published monthly. Published index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers. Annual index numbers for most of these indexes are shown below. Monthly index numbers, together with more detailed information concerning methods used in compiling these indexes, are shown in the monthly bulletins published for each index. Information on the weighting patterns for each index is available from the Bureau on request.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses, in each of the six State capital cities, and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1966.

The selected materials have been arranged in eleven groups, and separate group (and 'all groups') index numbers are compiled for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined. Separate materials weighting patterns are used for each State; they were derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative houses constructed in or about 1968-69 in each capital city. The weighting pattern for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns.

Details of the price index of building materials in Sydney and in the six State capital cities combined are shown in the following table.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
SYDNEY						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	185.4	216.5	239.7	261.9	284.9	317.1
Cement products	192.1	226.4	251.1	272.3	287.3	322.8
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	177.8	200.8	224.2	241.2	256.3	285.9
Timber, board, and joinery	213.3	228.5	255.0	276.0	296.9	344.0
Steel products	189.6	225.8	258.4	285.2	309.1	345.8
Other metal products	173.2	189.2	209.6	222.9	244.0	286.1
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	179.6	208.8	228.5	248.1	247.6	278.3
Electrical installation materials	167.7	185.2	204.5	220.0	245.4	289.0
Installed appliances	158.3	177.1	195.6	211.5	224.7	232.9
Plaster and plaster products	150.8	171.6	183.9	197.9	211.4	230.9
Miscellaneous materials	162.1	190.5	209.1	230.8	255.6	283.8
All groups	189.4	211.1	234.5	254.0	272.7	309.5
SIX CAPITALS (a)						
Concrete mix, cement, and sand	165.7	195.1	217.8	239.0	255.5	292.8
Cement products	193.1	227.0	258.9	284.6	303.8	336.3
Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	180.3	205.1	227.8	245.8	262.2	294.8
Timber, board, and joinery	203.5	226.2	254.1	275.0	290.8	331.5
Steel products	192.1	229.3	263.2	287.7	307.6	341.0
Other metal products	170.3	187.1	207.9	220.1	239.7	281.7
Plumbing fixtures, etc.	174.5	201.5	224.3	239.1	244.1	278.1
Electrical installation materials	168.3	183.5	201.8	215.5	240.0	282.1
Installed appliances	146.4	165.9	181.9	193.3	202.9	217.6
Plaster and plaster products	147.8	167.7	178.8	191.8	204.3	222.8
Miscellaneous materials	161.5	187.9	210.7	230.4	248.2	278.2
All groups	183.4	208.1	232.9	252.0	268.1	302.9

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

The Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys). The selected materials (72 items) are arranged in eleven groups. Group index numbers, and index numbers for all the groups combined, are compiled monthly for each of the six State capital cities and for the six State capital cities combined, and are available from July 1966. In addition, thirty-four index number series are now published for selected items or combinations of items, for the weighted average of six State capital cities. The materials weighting pattern for the index relates to the whole of Australia, and was derived from reported values of materials used in selected representative buildings constructed in, or about, 1966-67. Index numbers for a State capital city are calculated by applying this single weighting pattern to price measures for that city. Index numbers for the six State capital cities combined are weighted averages of the index numbers for the individual capital cities—the relative weight given to each capital city being determined by the proportion of (a) the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in that State to (b) the estimated value of such building in all States in the three years ended June 1967.

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index was revised from February 1981 with a new reference base of 1979-80 and weights reflecting the composition of materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses in 1976-77. A number of changes were made to the categories of materials for which index numbers are published. The revised index introduced revised index numbers for 'Electrical materials' which replaced the former Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials from February 1981.

Details of the price index of building materials in Sydney and in the six State capital cities combined are shown in the following table.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING

(Base of each index: 1966-67 = 100.0)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
SYDNEY						
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	173.4	202.0	224.4	243.9	270.1	300.9
Cement products	184.1	217.9	240.7	263.6	277.0	311.6
Bricks, stone, etc.	177.5	200.1	222.3	238.7	252.4	284.8
Timber, board, and joinery	190.7	209.5	230.0	249.2	266.7	302.1
Steel and iron products	175.4	198.7	223.5	241.5	260.5	292.2
Aluminium products	171.4	197.5	215.4	232.2	246.0	283.7
Other metal products	175.7	186.2	209.0	211.5	246.8	308.7
Plumbing fixtures	195.5	230.7	249.3	266.0	253.8	291.1
Miscellaneous materials	166.9	191.3	209.7	230.5	242.9	275.6
Electrical installation materials	157.4	177.4	199.6	215.3	242.6	285.4
Mechanical services components	181.1	200.7	224.6	246.4	267.6	297.6
All groups	176.0	199.0	221.5	239.9	259.2	293.4
SIX CAPITALS (a)						
Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	164.6	193.0	215.6	235.3	254.8	294.1
Cement products	183.9	220.0	244.7	268.4	285.2	319.0
Bricks, stone, etc.	179.4	202.7	224.0	241.0	256.6	289.0
Timber, board, and joinery	194.7	219.3	243.6	263.2	278.8	313.2
Steel and iron products	189.2	223.4	251.7	273.4	291.9	325.1
Aluminium products	169.2	193.6	213.7	230.8	244.6	280.5
Other metal products	162.7	173.3	195.0	198.1	228.4	285.3
Plumbing fixtures	197.7	232.1	251.2	263.7	260.2	299.6
Miscellaneous materials	163.4	186.8	204.2	221.9	234.2	262.4
Electrical installation materials	157.4	177.4	199.6	215.3	242.6	285.4
Mechanical services components	181.3	201.3	225.4	247.2	268.2	298.2
All groups	179.2	206.2	230.3	249.7	268.1	303.0

(a) Weighted average for the six State capital cities.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

This index measures changes in the cost of materials and fuels used in manufacturing industry in Australia and has been compiled retrospectively to July 1968.

The items included in the index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. Only materials originating from outside the Australian manufacturing industry (that is, materials which are net inputs to manufacturing) were selected. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 import statistics. The selected items have been combined into broad index groups using two different classifications, viz., the Australian Standard Industrial Classification and the Standard International Trade Classification. Details of the price index of materials used in the manufacturing industry in Australia are shown in the following table. The table shows index numbers for broad industry groups, based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The value weights shown are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Food, live animals, and tobacco (a)	132.4	132.5	154.9	166.6	232.5	285.1
Crude materials (excl. fuels) (a)	149.3	163.0	191.7	199.2	227.4	288.2
Electricity, gas, and fuels (a)	179.5	229.0	254.8	291.0	362.4	554.6
Chemicals (b)	141.9	149.4	160.3	170.7	180.9	225.1
Metal manufactures etc. (b)	148.7	179.6	211.6	246.6	271.6	294.2
Other manufactured materials (b)	137.4	148.4	164.5	185.1	201.3	230.3
All groups	145.1	158.6	182.2	198.5	248.8	321.7
Imported materials	181.5	202.9	233.2	257.0	275.7	366.4
Home produced materials	131.6	142.0	163.2	176.7	238.7	305.0

(a) Comprises both imported and home produced materials.

(b) Comprises only imported manufactured materials.

PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

These indexes, which were first published in 1976, measure changes in prices of articles produced by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). The indexes are on a net basis; that is, they relate in concept only to those articles which are produced in defined 'sectors' of Australian manufacturing industry for sale or transfer to other sectors or for export or for use as capital equipment. Articles which are sold or transferred to other establishments within the sector for further processing (as materials, components, fuels, etc.) are excluded.

The following sector price indexes are compiled:

- (a) a net index for the Manufacturing Division of the A.S.I.C.; and
- (b) a net index for each of the twelve subdivisions within the Manufacturing Division.

In addition, indexes are compiled for three special groupings which are components of particular net subdivision indexes. These are as follows: 'Food, beverages, and tobacco, excluding meat and abattoir by-products, and raw sugar'; 'Appliances and electrical equipment'; and 'Industrial machinery and equipment, etc.'. The latter two groupings are a dissection of the 'Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances' subdivision index.

The items included in these indexes were selected on the basis of values of articles produced in 1971-72 by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of the A.S.I.C. in the Census of Manufacturing Establishments. The indexes are fixed weights

indexes. The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated net sector production in the year 1971-72 valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69.

Most of the prices used in these indexes relate to the mid-point of the month. Prices are generally obtained from principal manufacturers of the goods concerned, and are the manufacturers' selling prices exclusive of excise and sales tax, and reflect the effects of subsidies and bounties paid to manufacturers. Price series relate to goods of fixed specifications with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for representative articles of constant quality.

The next table shows the twelve Net subdivision indexes and the All manufacturing industry index for Australia.

**PRICE INDEXES OF ARTICLES PRODUCED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY,
AUSTRALIA**

(Base of each index: 1968-69 = 100.0)

Net subdivision indexes	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Food, beverages, and tobacco	153.0	163.5	180.0	195.6	226.4	266.5
Textiles	142.4	159.7	178.6	193.3	205.1	228.8
Clothing and footwear	161.3	185.2	208.1	225.2	238.4	255.3
Wood, wood products, and furniture	190.0	219.9	246.8	264.0	280.4	315.5
Paper, paper products, and printing	168.5	196.3	212.8	231.7	245.0	269.6
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	142.4	168.2	182.4	200.7	233.1	307.4
Glass, clay, and other non-metallic mineral products	158.3	183.2	202.5	219.8	236.8	265.2
Basic metal products	151.9	174.0	200.6	214.0	237.2	282.7
Fabricated metal products	183.2	217.1	244.9	268.7	287.7	323.9
Transport equipment	151.2	175.8	195.0	211.6	230.2	252.2
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	158.9	179.2	199.4	215.3	232.2	261.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing products	143.7	159.0	176.0	192.4	209.8	252.5
All manufacturing industry index	158.1	177.8	196.9	213.8	237.4	274.9

CONTROL OF RENTS

Leased premises in New South Wales are now only subject to rent control in terms of the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948 if they relate to dwellings erected before 16 December 1954 and residential units (units created by the conversion of dwellings into self-contained flats) which were in existence before 1 January 1969 and if these dwellings or units have not been subject to a lease (known as a 'section 5A lease') registered with the Rent Controller.

ADMINISTRATION OF RENT CONTROL

The administration of rent control is undertaken by the State Rent Controller and Fair Rents Boards.

Within the County of Cumberland, rentals of shared accommodation are determined by the Rent Controller, subject to appeal to a Fair Rents Board. The rentals of all other premises subject to rent control are determined by Fair Rents Boards although the Rent Controller may (subject to objection by a lessee to a Fair Rents Board) allow a lessor a rent increase based on certain increased outgoings (rates, insurance, interest on overdrafts, repairs, etc.).

Outside the County of Cumberland, rentals of premises subject to rent control (including shared accommodation) are mainly determined by Fair Rents Boards. The Clerk of a Board may allow a rent increase based on increased outgoings for premises other than shared accommodation, but the increase is subject to objection by the lessee to the Board.

RENTAL BOND BOARD

The Landlord and Tenant (Rental Bonds) Act, 1977 provides for the establishment of the Rental Bond Board to act as custodian of tenants' rental bonds. The Act requires all rental bonds on residential tenancies to be deposited with the Board within seven days of receipt, and sets maximum amounts that landlords may demand as a bond. The Act also makes provision for refunds to tenants and landlords, and the determination of payment in the event of a dispute. Rental bonds held by the Board are invested in permanent building societies, government inscribed stock, bank bills, and other interest bearing deposits.

FIXATION OF RENTS

The rents of leased premises subject to rent control are fixed either by a determination by a Fair Rents Board or the Rent Controller, or by an agreement entered into by the lessor and lessee and registered with the Rent Controller. If a rent is not fixed by a determination or an agreement, there is no fixed rent prescribed for leased premises subject to rent control. A rent fixed by determination may be varied by a subsequent determination or by written agreement between the lessor and lessee.

Determinations of the fair rent of leased premises are made upon application by either the lessor or the lessee. Broadly speaking, the fair rent is determined on the basis of 'basic rent plus increased outgoings', which represents the rent at 31 August 1939, or at the date of erection (whichever is later), plus the amount by which outgoings (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, interest, and a charge for management expenses) increased between the above relevant date and the date of the determination.

A lessor may apply to a Fair Rents Board to have the rent of leased premises determined at their current value rental if the annual income attributable to a lessee amounts to \$10,000 or more. Broadly, 'current value rental' is the weekly equivalent of one and one-ninth times the last assessed annual value of the premises. The annual income attributable to the lessee is (a) the aggregate income, from all sources, of the lessee and residents of the premises (except boarders, lodgers, persons under sixteen years of age, and sub-lessees), less expenses incurred in earning that income and (b) \$208 for each boarder or lodger. A current value rental may not be varied because of a subsequent change in the financial circumstances of the lessee.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION

The Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act imposes restrictions on the eviction of tenants from premises subject to rent control, partly to prevent lessors from evicting or threatening to evict tenants so as to obtain a higher rent than that permitted under the rent control provisions, and in general to prevent tenants being evicted in circumstances in which it is deemed not proper they should be evicted.

A lessor cannot recover possession of the premises except by consent of the tenant or by authority of a court order. To establish his right to a court order, a lessor must serve on the lessee a Notice to Quit, and must prove to the court the existence of one of the limited number of grounds for eviction prescribed in the Act.

HOUSE AND FLAT RENTS

Information about the modes of occupancy of dwellings in New South Wales, and about the rentals being paid for dwellings occupied by tenants, is obtained on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population. The results of the censuses conducted between 1947 and 1966 revealed a marked trend from the renting to the owning of dwellings, despite the increase in the number of government-owned rented dwellings. However, from 1966 to 1976 the percentage of dwellings occupied by tenants has fallen only slightly from 28 per

cent in 1966 to 26 per cent in 1976. The trend since 1947 (the first post-war census) is illustrated below.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) RECORDED AT RECENT CENSUSES OF
POPULATION AND HOUSING, NEW SOUTH WALES**

At 30 June	Total dwellings		Dwellings occupied by tenants		
	Number	Increase since previous Census (per cent)	Number	Increase since previous Census (per cent)	Proportion of total dwellings (per cent.)
1947	732,510	25	352,916	30	48
1954	900,159	23	340,873	(-) 3	38
1961	1,048,222	16	304,305	(-) 11	29
1966	1,178,587	12	324,723	7	28
1971	1,356,533	15	379,651	17	28
1976	1,491,826	10	395,058	4	26

(a) Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines are excluded before 1966.

Particulars of tenanted private dwellings as at 30 June 1976 according to the amount of weekly rent being paid was given on page 318 or Year Book No. 66.

In August 1980 a survey based on the monthly population survey, was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature of housing occupancy. Information collected included data in respect of type of dwelling, rent paid, and mortgage payments. Wherever possible, the person who answered the survey questions was the household head. Selected data from the survey is given in the next table. Since the estimates given in the table are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from occupants of all dwellings. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. Further details on this survey and the standard errors of the estimates are given in the bulletin *Survey of Housing Occupancy and Costs Australia* August 1980 (Catalogue No. 8724.0).

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING RENT AND AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT PAID, N.S.W.,
AUGUST 1980**

Type of landlord	Sydney Statistical Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING RENT ('000)			
Rent paid to—			
Housing Commission	52.5	34.0	86.5
Employer (a)	(b) n.p.	7.7	10.7
Other (c)	233.1	103.0	336.1
Total	288.6	144.6	433.3
AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (\$)			
Rent paid to—			
Housing Commission	29.63	30.92	30.14
Employer (a)	(b) n.p.	18.82	20.57
Other (c)	64.59	41.13	57.50
Total	57.82	37.54	51.05

(a) Rent paid to employer of household head.

(b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

(c) Includes real estate agents and private landlords.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Consumer Price Index* (Catalogue No. 6401.0), *Consumer Price Index, Monthly Food Group Index, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6402.0), *Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra* (6403.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (6407.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities* (6408.0), *Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6411.0), *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6412.0).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, the Rental Bond Board, the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority, the Sydney County Council, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and the Australian Gas Light Company.

CHAPTER 11

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

LAND USE PLANNING AND PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Authorities and legislation have been established in New South Wales to facilitate a process by which land use planning and development decision making, at all levels of government, can be undertaken. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, through the operations of the Department of Environment and Planning, provides for planning objectives and priorities to be established at various levels of government and within these guidelines for local government authorities to be responsible for land use planning and the development that occurs in their area. Land use planning and proposed developments must take into account economic efficiency, community satisfaction, and environmental quality consequences and encourage an optimal mix of these factors.

Responsibility for most pollution control aspects of environmental protection in New South Wales rests with the State Government, which has enacted legislation to control the operations of government and private enterprises that may have a deleterious effect on the environment. Commonwealth legislation is responsible for pollution control in respect of the operations of its own departments and authorities within the State. The Commonwealth also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems and is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programmes relating to the protection of the environment. In addition, various voluntary organisations have been established to encourage public awareness of environmental protection and planning.

LAND USE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL IN NEW SOUTH WALES

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT, 1979

In New South Wales, the legislation which provides the framework for integrating land use planning with environmental protection is the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. This Act recognises environmental questions, nominates decision makers on land use, and provides processes whereby decisions can be made, implemented, and monitored. Under the Act, the environment is defined as including all aspects of the surroundings of man, whether affecting him as an individual or in his social grouping.

The objects of the Act are:

- (a) to encourage the proper management, development, and conservation of natural and man-made resources (including agricultural land, forests, minerals, water, and cities) for the purpose of promoting the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment,
- (b) to share the responsibility for environmental planning between the State Government and local government, and
- (c) to provide an opportunity for public participation in environmental planning and assessment.

Manuscript of this section prepared in March 1981.

The Act provides for the making of environmental plans and policies at State, regional, and local government levels, and for a system of evaluation and consent for development which complies with the land use specified in those plans or policies. Provision is made for public involvement in the formulation of these plans and policies and in the process of evaluating development proposals before consent is given.

The Act also provides that any activity initiated or approved by a public authority must be considered, by that authority, for its environmental effect. To this end a regulation under the Act specifies the considerations which the public authority must take into account in this environmental assessment.

Environmental Plans and Policies

At the State and regional levels, the Department of Environment and Planning draws up a series of key policies to ensure an equitable distribution of resources and services and to ensure that development proposals that are likely to have a major environmental impact, such as mining, chemical plants, airports, and ports, give adequate consideration to the nature of their possible environmental impact. In this task the Department consults with local government, community groups, and public authorities.

At the local government level each local government council has prime responsibility for making planning decisions about development in its area but the Act ensures that these local environmental plans are consistent with the wider regional and State environmental planning policies. Local environmental plans for each area will eventually take over from the previous town and country planning schemes and interim development orders, and these plans will be developed by each council in consultation with its electorate and public authorities. Draft local environmental plans are exhibited and community submissions may be made before the final plan is prepared. A plan may make provision for the protection or improvement of the environment including control over the demolition of buildings and the protection of trees or vegetation, as well as the reserving of land for open space or for public places. A plan, once approved by the Minister, is used to make decisions about any development proposal in the area.

Development Control

In terms of the Planning and Environment Act, development is regulated by the State and by local government councils under a system called 'development control'. As defined in the Act 'development of land' includes 'the erection of a building on that land; the carrying out of a work in, on, over, or under that land; the use of that land or of a building or work on that land; and the subdivision of that land'.

When permission is sought to carry out development, the controls and procedures that apply will depend on the way in which the development is categorised in the local environmental plan. Some development is permitted by a local plan without development consent being necessary (e.g. dwelling houses in residential zones). However, most other development requires local government consent and some also requires the development application to be advertised by the Council, and adjoining residents notified, so that citizens may exercise their right to make submissions to the Council before consent is given for the proposal. The Minister for Planning and Environment may have some development applications referred to him for decision, in which case a 'Commission of Inquiry' (which is open to the public) is called to report on the development to the Minister, who makes the final decision on the development's consent. There is no right of appeal against development decisions taken by the Minister.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act specifies those matters which local councils must consider when determining whether a development proposal should be approved. The considerations include:

- (a) whether the development meets the provisions of local or regional environmental plans and State policies;
- (b) the means that may be employed to protect the environment or to mitigate any harmful environmental effects;
- (c) the effect on the scenic quality of the landscape;
- (d) the social and economic effects on the locality;
- (e) the character, location, siting, shape, size, height, and appearance of the development;
- (f) the suitability of the development to the site in view of possible bushfires, floods, or other risks which could possibly occur there;
- (g) the provision of vehicle access, parking, and loading within the development;
- (h) the amount of traffic likely to be generated and its probable effect on the road network;
- (i) whether utility services are adequate for that development;
- (j) the provision of landscaping and preservation of trees and vegetation, and
- (k) the existing and likely future amenity of the neighbourhood.

Applicants must provide such information with their development applications for local government consent.

Application to the Land and Environment Court may be made by any person for an order to remedy or restrain a breach of the Planning and Environment Act (eg. if development is carried out without consent or is inconsistent with the terms of the consent given).

Environmental Assessment

Public authorities, including local councils, may not undertake or approve the carrying out of any activity which is likely to significantly affect the environment. The factors which public authorities must consider when assessing the environmental impact of an activity include:

- (a) any environmental impact on a community;
- (b) any environmental impact on the ecosystem of the locality;
- (c) the possible diminution of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific, or other environmental quality or value of the locality;
- (d) any endangering of any species of fauna or flora;
- (e) any long-term effects on the environment;
- (f) any pollution of the environment;
- (g) any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste;
- (h) any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise, which are, or are likely to become, in short supply, and
- (i) any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities.

Environmental impact statements may be required for any development proposal but must be prepared for 'designated development'. An impact statement is required to outline the objectives of the proposal, the justification for the proposal, alternative means to the objectives and their environmental impacts, the reason for the choice of the preferred alternative, and details of the environmental safeguards proposed. Designated development includes construction of new (or alterations to old) establishments involved with abattoirs, aerodromes or heliports, canning and bottling, cattle feed lots, cement, concrete and ceramics, chemicals, mining, marinas, piggeries, metallurgy, oil refining, paper, pulp, plastic or rubber manufacture, and woodmilling.

Public comments on environmental impact statements may be submitted and must be considered by the public authority in its decision making. Any person who has made a written objection to a designated development application can lodge an appeal to the Land and Environment Court within 28 days of the announcement of approval of the development.

Co-ordination and Advisory Committees

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act provides for the establishment of committees which assist in achieving the objectives of the Act. The Advisory Co-ordinating Committee includes the Director of the Department of Environment and Planning and representatives from other departments and public authorities including those involved with public works, maritime services, sewerage and drainage, transport, energy, minerals, decentralisation, pollution, education, local government, waste disposal, national parks, health, housing, sport, tourism, water resources, fisheries, soil conservation, electricity, and forestry. The Committee advises the Minister on the means to ensure the co-operation and co-ordination of programmes of public authorities. The Local Government Liaison Committee advises the Minister on means of ensuring co-ordination between State and Local Government. The Environmental and Planning Advisory Committee advises the Minister on policies and procedures under the Act.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

The role of the Department of Environment and Planning is to promote and co-ordinate land use and resource management, within the physical capacity of the environment, in order to promote the social and economic welfare of the people of New South Wales. The Department has assumed most of the responsibilities of the former New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission. In carrying out its role the Department is involved in:

- (a) administration of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, including the examination of planning policies under the Act;
- (b) monitoring the programme of the Sydney Region Outline Plan, and
- (c) acquisition of land required for public purposes e.g. open space, country roads, and special use corridors.

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT

The Land and Environment Court Act, 1979 established a Land and Environment Court and abolished the Land and Valuation Court and the Local Government Appeals Tribunal. The Court hears appeals under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, under the Local Government Act, under land tenure and valuation acts, under the Heritage Act, and under pollution control acts. For further details on the Land and Environment Court see the Section 'Law and Crime' in the Chapter 'Law, Order and Public Safety'.

OTHER STATE MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

STATE POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

The State Pollution Control Commission is constituted under the State Pollution Control Commission Act, 1970. The Commission consists of the Director of the Commission, the only full-time member, and eleven part-time members who represent local government associations, secondary industry, commerce, primary industry, recreational activities, and conservation interests.

The Commission is responsible for supervising, controlling, and advising on the prevention, control, abatement, and mitigation of pollution, the control and regulation of the disposal of waste, and the protection of the environment from defacement, defilement, or deterioration. The Commission may order any public authority to do anything within the power of that authority which will contribute to pollution control, waste disposal, or environmental protection.

The Commission supervises the implementation of pollution control standards; formulates and promotes plans for practical programmes of pollution control; advises the Minister on the effectiveness of existing measures and the need for new or modified legislation; carries out, commissions, and co-ordinates surveys, investigations, and research, conducts enquiries and investigations, and administers the pollution control legislation of the State.

Air Pollution

The Clean Air Act, 1961 is concerned with the prevention and abatement of air pollution from premises and motor vehicles in New South Wales. Air pollution, as defined in the Act, includes emission into the air of any air impurity including smoke, dust (including fly ash), cinders, solid particles of any kind, gases, fumes, mists, odours, and radioactive substances.

Certain categories of premises, 'scheduled premises', such as oil refineries, primary metallurgical works, coal industry and coke works, cement, ceramic and concrete works, and some bulk cargo handling facilities must be licensed. A fee of up to \$3,000 may be charged for a licence and conditions designed to prevent, or reduce, air pollution can be imposed. Scheduled premises are supervised by the State Pollution Control Commission while local councils have primary responsibility for all other premises.

The Act prescribes that certain works may not be carried out without approval, that occupiers must maintain air pollution control equipment in efficient working order, and that they must carry out any control work as ordered by the Commission or a local government body. Penalties, in February 1981, under the Act provide maximum fines of \$10,000 for a single offence and \$5,000 for each day the offence continues. Emission standards are prescribed for some types of air impurities and where no standards apply occupiers are required to use the best practical means to prevent or minimize air pollution. The Minister may order the closure of any operation which is likely to be injurious to public health or to cause discomfort or inconvenience to persons.

The Clean Air Act also provides for the control of emissions from motor vehicles. The Act prohibits the sale or use of any motor vehicle that emits air impurities in excess of prescribed standards. It also prevents the sale or use of specified classes of motor vehicles not fitted with prescribed anti-pollution devices and requires that such devices be properly maintained. Regulations under the Act, provide for the progressive application of increasingly stringent controls on the full range of emissions from new motor vehicles.

Water Pollution

The aim of the Clean Waters Act, 1970 is to prevent and abate pollution in the State's rivers, streams, lakes, natural or artificial watercourses, dams or tidal waters (including estuaries, ocean beaches, and the sea), and underground or artesian waters. Pollution in terms of the Act, includes placing in or on waters any refuse, or debris whether solid, liquid, or gaseous which changes the physical, chemical, or biological condition of waters. It includes any matter that may make the waters unclean, noxious, poisonous or detrimental to the health, safety, welfare, or property of persons or is harmful to animals or aquatic life.

The State Pollution Control Commission issues licences to persons who discharge pollutants into waters. The licences are issued annually and impose conditions on the licensee regarding the discharge, including the type and quantity. A person may appeal to the Land and Environment Court against any licensing decision. It is an offence for a person to pollute any waters and penalties under the Act provide for maximum fines (in February 1981) of \$10,000 for a single offence and fines for continuing offences. A person may discharge matter into waters where he holds a licence and the discharge is in accordance with the licence provisions.

An integral part of the Clean Waters Act is the system of classifying waters according to their use. Waters are classified after a study is undertaken to establish the existing and likely future uses of the waters. The proposed classification is advertised and objections may be lodged with the Land and Environment Court. Waters may be reclassified at a later date through the same procedures.

The Prevention of Oil Pollution of Navigable Waters Act, 1960 applies to the control of oil pollution from vessels and land installations into waters lying within the territorial limits, ports, tidal rivers, and inland navigable waters of New South Wales. It is complementary to Commonwealth legislation, and is administered by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. The Act provides for penalties up to \$50,000 for offences relating to the discharge of oil into waters.

Noise Pollution

The Noise Control Act, 1975 aims to prevent, minimise, and abate noise in the community. Provision is made in the Act for quantitative standards to be set for noise emitted from articles, vehicles, and premises, and for action to be taken to protect persons from 'offensive noise'. Offensive noise is defined as noise that by reason of its level, nature, character or quality, or the time at which it is made, is likely to be harmful to, to offend or to interfere unreasonably with the comfort or repose of persons. The Act applies to public and private places.

The State Pollution Control Commission has overall responsibility for the administration of the Act and has sole responsibility for noise control at scheduled premises (i.e. those premises where a large volume of noise is likely to be emitted), sporting activities, public places, and works being undertaken by other government departments. Local councils deal with industrial premises that are not scheduled premises and noise problems of a neighbourhood nature are generally handled by local councils, and the police. The control of noise from boats is the responsibility of the Maritime Services Board.

Provision is made for the licensing, by the Commission, of scheduled premises and the Commission's approval must be obtained before certain works are undertaken on scheduled premises. The occupiers of premises may be required to install, and maintain, noise control equipment, to adequately insulate the site, and to undertake certain activities only during specified times.

A right of appeal exists in relation to noise control measures of the Commission. Penalties may be imposed on corporations and individuals for offences against the Act, with maximum fines, in February 1981, of up to \$5,000 for an offence with additional fines for continuing offences.

METROPOLITAN WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORITY

The Authority was established under the Waste Disposal Act, 1970 with the objective of ensuring that waste generated in the Sydney region is collected, transported, treated, stored, and disposed of in an efficient and environmentally acceptable manner. The Authority provides waste disposal facilities for solid waste from domestic and commercial sources as well as for solid and liquid industrial wastes. The management of liquid wastes includes ensuring that all industrial liquid wastes which cannot be reclaimed and re-used are converted to a form which presents no hazard to the environment when deposited as landfill. The Authority also encourages the recycling of selected wastes and waste exchange between companies. Research undertaken by the Authority is currently directed towards improved methods of liquid waste disposal and recycling and resource recovery of all wastes.

COASTAL PROTECTION

The Coastal Protection Act, 1979 makes provisions relating to the use and occupation of the coastal region and facilitates the construction of certain coastal protection works.

The Coastal Council of New South Wales, which was established under the Act, advises the Minister on the policies which should be adopted by public authorities concerning the management of the coastal region and coordinates the activities of public authorities on these matters. It also advises the Minister about coastal lands which should be publicly acquired for protection, access, or recreation purposes. The Council consists of ten members including representatives from State government departments involved with the coastal region, a representative of local government, and two persons with a special knowledge of coastal protection.

The Act requires that the Minister for Public Works must approve any development which may adversely affect the waters or foreshores in the 'coastal zone'. In addition, the Act provides for the Public Works Department to undertake selected programmes to preserve, protect, maintain, restore, or improve the coastal area and to oversight and advise on developments in the area.

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Heritage Act, 1977, established the Heritage Council of New South Wales which makes recommendations related to the conservation and enhancement of the environmental heritage of New South Wales. The term 'environmental heritage' means those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, social, cultural, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance to the State. The Act provides for the making of interim and permanent conservation orders. These orders require that any demolition or damage of the buildings, works, relics or places to which they apply must have the prior consent of the Heritage Council. If an applicant is dissatisfied, an appeal may be made to the Minister for Planning and Environment. The Act also makes provision for orders to prevent the demolition of buildings which are not the subject of conservation orders, but which may prove on further investigation to warrant the making of an interim or permanent conservation order. In cases of urgency, when demolition appears imminent, an order can be made to halt demolition for a period of up to twenty-eight days pending further investigation. In addition, the Act provides for funds to be made available from the Heritage Conservation Fund for grants and loans for conservation projects.

The Heritage and Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning services the Heritage Council. The Branch undertakes liaison with local councils, other authorities, community groups and the general public on the broad range of heritage issues throughout the State. In particular it provides detailed advice to councils on the development of environmental planning instruments to conserve and enhance heritage items in local areas.

COMMONWEALTH MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Home Affairs and the Environment is responsible for the development and co-ordination of policies and the administration of national programmes relating to the protection of the environment and conservation management. It also undertakes research and investigations into environmental problems.

Commonwealth and State Ministerial Councils

The Australian Environment Council, which includes the Commonwealth and State ministers for the environment, provides consultation and co-ordination between both levels of government on environmental issues. The Council of Nature Conservation Ministers consists of the Commonwealth and State Ministers who are responsible for wildlife conservation and national parks. The council develops co-ordinated policies for nature conservation and for the reservation and management of adequate areas of land for this purpose and for the conservation of Australia's wildlife.

Environmental Protection Legislation

The major legislation administered by the Department in regard to environmental planning is the *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974*. The Act makes provisions for the protection of the environment in relation to projects and decisions of, or under the control of, the Commonwealth Government. It requires that developments which may, directly or indirectly, significantly affect the environment be identified and fully examined, environmental impact studies prepared if necessary, and public comment sought and considered.

The Act applies to all developments and changes proposed by Commonwealth Government departments and authorities, projects financed in part or in full by the Government, and private sector projects which require some Commonwealth Government approval. The granting of export licences or exchange control permission to import foreign capital may constitute Commonwealth Government approval. The Act also applies to projects jointly funded between the Commonwealth and other levels of government and to proposed State projects which receive direct Commonwealth financial assistance. The Minister for Home Affairs and the Environment may decide if an environmental impact study is required. The draft impact study is normally made available for public review and if necessary a public inquiry into the proposal can be held. After the expiry of the period in which public comment is sought, the proponent of the proposal redrafts the study taking into account the public's comments and then submits the final environmental impact study to the Minister for final approval.

In administering the Act, the Department works in co-operation with the States and in general only one impact study is required to meet all governments' requirements. During 1978-79 eight environmental impact studies were released for public review, including a proposal by the Department of Defence to modernise and develop its existing major Naval fleet base and dockyard at Garden Island in Sydney Harbour.

Financial Assistance to the States

The *Environment (Financial Assistance) Act 1977* provides for grants to the States in connection with projects related to the environment. A grant may be made to a State or local government or to a non profit making organisation.

Under the *Captains Flat (Abatement of Pollution) Agreement Act 1975*, the Commonwealth is providing financial assistance to New South Wales for approved programmes of works to abate the pollution of the Molonglo River from the mine waste dumps at Captains Flat. Financial assistance of up to \$2.5m is being provided for

expenditure on capital works and up to \$100,000 will be provided on a \$1 for \$1 matching basis with the State for the maintenance of works.

The Department administers a programme of grants to voluntary conservation bodies to assist them with their administrative expenses.

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization carries out scientific research on the Australian environment and the results of this research are used by industry and government. The Organization's work includes research on Australia's biological resources, resource management, and climate. Land use research includes investigations aimed at a better understanding of physical, biological, and socio-economic processes. It also conducts investigations into the movement of pollutants in the environment with special reference to plants, soils, and the lower layers of the atmosphere.

THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* established the Australian Heritage Commission which is responsible for the identification and conserving of the 'national estate'. The national estate includes those aspects of the natural and cultural environment which have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, or other special value, to current and future generations. The Commission maintains a register of such places, encourages research and public understanding of the national estate, and advises the government on action and funding to conserve, improve, and present the national estate. Under the Act, Commonwealth Ministers, departments, and public authorities must ensure, where feasible, that their actions do not adversely affect places on register and must notify the Commission of any action which might significantly affect a place on the register and allow reasonable time for comment on that action.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual reports of the Department of Environment and Planning, State Pollution Control Commission, Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, Coastal Council of New South Wales, Heritage Council of New South Wales, Department of Home Affairs and the Environment, and the Australian Heritage Commission.

URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The New South Wales authorities with major responsibility for State urban and regional development are the Department of Environment and Planning (which replaced the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission in 1980), the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, the Macarthur Development Board, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Land Commission of New South Wales. Local government councils are responsible for making planning decisions about development in their areas but these must be consistent with State and regional planning policies.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

N.S.W. PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION

The New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission was constituted by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission Act, 1974, and assumed responsibility for metropolitan and State planning in New South Wales until the establishment of the Department of Environment and Planning in 1980. Its predecessor, the State Planning Authority (whose operations are described on page 298 of Year Book No. 63) was dissolved by the Act.

As successor to the State Planning Authority, the Commission derived its power from the State Planning Authority Act, 1963, and was responsible for promoting and co-ordinating town and country planning and securing the orderly and economic development and use of land. In carrying out its role, the Commission was involved in:

- (a) regional planning studies and preparation of regional plans, particularly in the Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, and South-East Regions;
- (b) monitoring the implementation of the Sydney Region Outline Plan (see below);
- (c) through the Macarthur Development Board, co-ordinating and developing the Macarthur Growth Centre (see below);
- (d) administering the Coastal Lands Protection Scheme, including the acquisition of lands required for the scheme;
- (e) examining and preparing town and country planning schemes and interim development orders and processing various types of development proposals referred by local government authorities; and
- (f) acquiring land required for public purposes e.g. open space, County roads, and special uses corridors.

The Planning and Environment Commission Act required the Commission to review (a) 'the law and practice relating to town and country planning, and land use and environmental planning' and (b) the Commission's responsibilities, powers, duties, and functions, and to recommend changes considered to be necessary 'for the purpose of improving, restructuring, integrating or co-ordinating the planning of the use of land'. The Commission completed the review and presented its report 'Report to the Minister for Planning and Environment' in November 1975, with its recommendations for change. The report provided the basis for a new environmental planning system, and legislation to implement the new system was passed in November 1979. This legislation provided for the establishment of the Department of Environment and Planning to replace the Commission and is dealt with in detail at the beginning of the previous section.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

The new planning system, introduced in November 1979, has three main characteristics. Firstly, plans should take account of physical, social, economic, and ecological factors; they should not concentrate on land use alone but should be co-ordinated with consideration of issues such as transport, public works programmes, and pollution problems. Secondly, State and regional issues should be separated from local matters as far as possible; the framework and context for local planning is to be provided by State policies and regional plans (which will be the responsibility of the Department of Environment and Planning) but the responsibility of local councils for the preparation of local plans is to be increased. Thirdly, the opportunities for public involvement in the planning and development process are to be increased.

The Department of Environment and Planning was established on 1 September 1980 and assumed the functions of the Planning and Environment Commission. The Department is responsible for the promotion and coordination of land use and resource management in New South Wales. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 gives the Department, through its Director, the main responsibility for ensuring that planning decisions reflect the general aim that all land use should be based on the wise management of the natural environment and the social and economic needs of the community. To achieve this, the Department advises the Minister on key policies that need to be established at the State and regional level to guide local government and ensure an equitable distribution of resources and services. It also ensures that development proposals that are likely to have a major environmental impact, such as mining, chemical plants, airports, and ports give adequate consideration to the nature of their possible environmental impact.

In its task of drawing up each regional environmental plan, the Department is required to prepare an environmental study and submit this, together with draft aims, to public exhibition. Submissions from the public about this study and aims are then considered by the Department before deciding upon the aims and objectives and preparing a draft regional environmental plan in consultation with other bodies. The draft plan is exhibited and public submissions on the draft plan are considered by the Department before drawing up the final plan. The Department may also hold a Commission of Inquiry before drawing up the final plan. The final regional environmental plan requires ministerial approval before gaining statutory status by being published in the Gazette.

At the time of preparing this chapter in July 1981, the Department had not released for public exhibition any draft regional environmental plans or environmental studies under the new Act. Plans administered by the Department at this time were those prepared by the former Commission and by the State Planning Authority before its functions were taken over by the Commission in 1974.

For further information on the Department's activities and on the relationship between local environmental plans and State and regional environmental plans and policies, see the section 'Land Use Planning and Protection of the Environment' earlier in this chapter.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

The N.S.W. Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation is responsible for initiating, coordinating and implementing the State Government's economic development and decentralisation policies in Sydney and the ten non-metropolitan regions. The Department promotes and assists industrial and commercial development in the country regions (including the Hunter and Illawarra Regions) and provides appropriate assistance (including financial incentives) for selected development projects. In carrying out its role in the country regions the Department is assisted by Industry Development Boards appointed by the Minister and liaises with the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, Hunter Development Board and the Macarthur Development Board. The Department operates through

the State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act, 1966, the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977 and Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977.

Country Industries Assistance

The State Development and Country Industries Assistance Act vests in the Minister the powers to encourage and assist the establishment and expansion of country industries and provides for the establishment of a Country Industries Assistance Fund. For the purpose of qualifying for assistance from the Fund, decentralised (or 'country') industries are industries located outside the County of Cumberland and the Cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, or wholesale distributing of any goods, or for a purpose approved by the Minister.

Assistance available to selected decentralised industries includes long-term loans for the purchase of land, or for the purchase or erection of a factory; providing factory premises under lease arrangements in approved locations; guarantees in respect of loans raised for the erection of premises and purchase of plant; assistance in providing housing for key personnel; payroll tax rebates (provided for in the Country Industries (Payroll Tax Rebates) Act); rail freight subsidies; subsidies for the training of labour; subsidies for technical and industrial design services; preference over metropolitan tenderers for State Government contracts; loans, in special circumstances, for plant and machinery; and relocation and removal assistance, in special circumstances. Either independently, or jointly with local councils, the Department develops land for industry, with the aim of ensuring the continued availability of serviced sites at reasonable prices. Expenditure from the Country Industries Assistance Fund in the last three years is shown below.

Expenditure from Country Industries Assistance Fund

	(\$'000)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Factory loans, leases, and general loans	7,122	13,556	4,706
Pay-roll tax rebates	6,092	7,477	8,254
Housing loans	2,277	2,150	3,453
Industrial land purchase, etc.	1,782	169	90
Freight subsidies	446	410	610
Grants and other subsidies	232	644	1,940
Other	888	1,009	1,130
Total	<u>18,840</u>	<u>25,415</u>	<u>20,183</u>

LAND COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Land Commission of New South Wales is constituted under the Land Commission Act, 1976. Its main functions as set out in the Act, are (a) to acquire land for present or future urban development and for public purposes (b) as circumstances require, to develop and make available, or to make available for development by others, such of the land so acquired as the Commission considers necessary or expedient for urban development and for public purposes (c) to carry out or promote research or investigations into matters connected with urban development and (d) to make reports or recommendations to the Minister or any other person or body in relation to urban development. The Act also provides that the Commission shall 'make residential land available at the lowest price the Commission considers practicable having regard to the cost incurred by the Commission in relation to the land and the financial resources available for the Commission's continued operation; and promote orderly and economic urban development'.

At the end of June 1980, total funds employed by the Commission amounted to \$55m, including a State Government grant of \$15m, a Commonwealth Government loan of \$17m, private loans of \$11m, and Commonwealth Deferred Interest Liability of \$8m. Assets (after provisions for decrease in value, write-downs, and provisions for future costs) included undeveloped land \$31m, land under development \$18.5m and developed land \$0.5m. Income from the sale of 1,369 lots in 1979-80 amounted to \$17m.

The Commission is undertaking urban development in the local government areas of Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Gosford, Goulburn, Ku-ring-gai, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Newcastle, Penrith, Shellharbour, Sutherland, Sydney and Wollongong. In addition to carrying out its own programmes, the Land Commission oversees the development and disposal of homesites subdivided by the Department of Lands from Crown Land in the Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra regions.

REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Regional planning and development includes (a) reshaping and directing the growth of large cities, such as Sydney, to improve their economic, social, and environmental aspects; (b) the development of new urban growth centres in other parts of the State as a means of diverting some of the growth pressures from existing large urban areas; and (c) planning in relation to non-urban lands so as to protect mineral resources, environmentally sensitive areas, and prime agricultural areas. The Department of Environment and Planning is responsible for the development of regional environmental plans and has created two planning divisions—Planning Division-North and Planning Division-South, containing regional planning teams, some of which are located at eight regional offices and some at the Head Office in Sydney.

SYDNEY REGION

In 1968, the State Planning Authority published the Sydney Region Outline Plan, which set out the principles, policies, and broad strategies to guide the future urban expansion of the Region to the year 2000. (The Sydney Region covers the same area as the Sydney Statistical Division, which is described in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.) The Outline Plan envisaged a considerable growth of population in the Region. Although it is not a statutory plan, it has been widely accepted as a guide by statutory authorities and the community generally. The Planning and Environment Commission (as successor to the Authority) monitored the Plan's progress until the Commission was replaced in 1980 by the Department of Environment and Planning, which then assumed this responsibility. Before the Commission was replaced it undertook a review of progress made under the Plan, an evaluation of its assumptions, and a review of its proposals in the light of current growth expectations and published its report 'Sydney Region Outline Plan Review' in June 1980.

When the Sydney Region Outline Plan was released in 1968 it was assumed that there would be a long-term trend of strong population growth, supported through the Commonwealth Government's immigration programmes, giving Sydney a population of 5.5 million by the year 2000. It was also expected that only a small part of this population increase would be accommodated within the existing urban areas of Sydney (through redevelopment to higher densities) and that most development would occur in new urban areas (and would continue to reflect the Australian preference for single detached dwellings for family accommodation).

The Sydney Region Outline Plan therefore places primary emphasis on an orderly approach to the process of land release in order to accommodate the expected rapid growth in population. Provisions in the plan include the imposition of zoning control and the acquisition or reservation of land in areas of new urban expansion. The Plan seeks to provide phased land release of residential and industrial land, suitably located sites for major retailing and service establishments, and the preservation of transport routes and service corridors. This urban land release and phasing programme is co-ordinated with the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board so that water and sewerage services are also provided. There were four releases of land between 1968 and 1974 and these areas were gradually developed to come on to the market during the 1970's. Towards the end of the decade, demand for both existing dwellings and for homesites increased, thus pushing up prices. In an attempt to minimise these increases further lands were released for residential development. The rezoning of these lands was substantially in accordance with

the areas defined in the Plan and its phasing plan. These releases, together with the four earlier releases, will provide about 115,000 homesites.

The Plan also contains special planning and development initiatives in the South-West Sector, Gosford-Wyong, and Mount Druitt. A complex of new cities in the South-West Sector with a population of 500,000 centred on Campbelltown, Camden and Appin was contained in a Structure Plan adopted in 1973 and the Macarthur Development Board was established to manage the planning and implementation. In 1975 a Structure Plan and rural lands proposal for the Gosford-Wyong area were published which provided for expansion in that area to between 350,000 and 430,000. At Mount Druitt a comprehensively planned town to accommodate about 170,000 people with a full range of services and employment opportunities, was initiated by the State Planning Authority in 1968.

Since 1975 however, several developments have occurred which have undermined many of the assumptions and policy proposals of the Sydney Region Outline Plan. Economic conditions changed from boom to economic uncertainty and Commonwealth funds available for urban programmes were dramatically reduced over a short space of time. There was a greatly reduced level of urban development activity, both residential and industrial, and changes in State and regional growth rates resulted in lower population projections for the Sydney Region than were anticipated in 1968. (On present indicators it is now thought that the 5.5 million population expected for Sydney is more likely to range from 3.5 to 4 million.) Commuting to and within, the new urban areas (which lack extensive public transport links) became more expensive as a result of changing supply and price conditions for petroleum. At the same time the extended commuter trips by car contribute to pollution of the Sydney Region airshed, which is particularly prone to the production of photochemical smog.

In recent years therefore, there has been a slowing down in the implementation of further land releases under the Sydney Region Outline Plan. There has however been an increase in measures taken outside the Plan to increase existing urban densities through programmes of urban renewal, improvement of public transport facilities in urban areas, encouragement of inner city residential development, improvement of open spaces in inner areas (including rehabilitation of harbour foreshores), and the introduction of a policy of 'dual occupancy' (which allows the addition of an attached self-contained dwelling to an existing house, or the conversion of an existing house into two dwellings).

The 'Sydney Region Outline Plan Review', which was published by the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission in 1980, evaluates the Plan from an historical perspective and points the way towards the formulation of State and regional environmental plans which are to be adopted by the new Department of Environment and Planning under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979. The Review lists the assumptions which underlie the 1980 re-assessment of the Sydney Region Outline Plan and develops these in a statement of objectives and proposals based on an analysis of trends since the original publication of the Plan in 1968. Among the issues seen as being important in influencing the development of new policies and plans, the Review comments on the current population estimate for the Sydney Region by the year 2000 being about 3.7 million; the nexus between residential and employment opportunities; the effects of predicted increases in costs and uncertainty of supply of energy; access of all citizens to the whole range of opportunities and services in the Sydney region; access to a choice of housing at a reasonable cost for all sections of the community, particularly low income earners; and the need to strengthen the Newcastle-Sydney-Wollongong economic complex. Amongst the proposals in the Review is the need to discontinue the phasing plan in the release of new urban areas; the need to defer development in some areas (Appin and the North-west Sector); and the need to reconsider commitment to rapid residential growth in the West Sector because of the lack of employment opportunities.

It is expected that one of the main tasks confronting the Department of Environment and Planning is to draw up a new plan for the Sydney Region which takes into account the

assumptions, objectives and proposals contained in the 'Sydney Region Outline Plan Review'.

Macarthur Growth Centre

The Macarthur Growth Centre of Campbelltown-Camden-Appin is a major project of the New South Wales Government to plan and develop three relatively self-contained new cities for up to 500,000 people by 2015. The Growth Centre is located 50-70 km. south-west of Sydney.

In 1975 an agreement was signed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments for the development of the Sydney South-West Sector of Campbelltown, Camden, Appin and Holsworthy as the Growth Centre area. The South-West Sector Planning and Development Board was set up following the signing of the agreement. The Board's objectives were to plan, co-ordinate and implement the development of the New Cities project. The Growth Centre and the Board were subsequently renamed the Macarthur Growth Centre and the Macarthur Development Board. The Board was part of the former New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission, and, later the Department of Environment and Planning, after new environmental and planning legislation was effected on 1 September 1980, and in 1981 was transferred to the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation. Under powers delegated by the Department and its predecessors, the Board's current role is to acquire, plan, manage, develop and dispose of land in the area for industrial, commercial, residential and recreational purposes.

In little more than a decade approximately 6,300 ha. of land has been acquired for Growth Centre purposes. Of this, approximately 2,056 ha. were acquired under provisions of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act, 1974, with the remainder acquired on the open market. A further 1,410 ha. has been purchased for metropolitan purposes (regional open space, special uses corridor and restricted access roads). During the 1979-80 financial year the Macarthur Development Board reviewed its land acquisition programme and following advice from the Board, the Minister for Planning and Environment approved the removal from the 'documented for acquisition category' of all land not so far purchased (other than 24 small properties essential to consolidating public ownership). It was considered there was sufficient public owned land and private holdings committed to development purposes to ensure expansion of the Growth Centre to over 300,000 people and to cover development needs for the next 10 to 15 years.

As part of the 1975 agreement, lands in the Holsworthy area were to be transferred from the Commonwealth to the State so that the Board could undertake the development of a new town of 40,000 to 80,000 people. However, it remains uncertain as to whether the Commonwealth will proceed with this project.

Funding was initially provided by the Commonwealth Government under the *Urban and Regional Development (Financial Assistance) Act 1974*, which provided financial assistance for urban expansion and development. Between 1975 and 1978 the Commonwealth Government provided loan funds of \$28m with a ten year rest period before repayments, with a repayment period of 29 years. The Commonwealth withdrew its support in 1978 and the N.S.W. Government has since taken over full responsibility for providing loan borrowing allocations to the Board. As at June, 1981 the State will have provided loan allocations amounting to \$37 million. These funds have been augmented by about \$14 million received from the disposal of industrial and commercial sites. Nearly 60 per cent of funds have been applied to development works to open industrial estates and the Campbelltown Regional City Centre, in order to expand local employment opportunities. The remainder has been absorbed by servicing and repaying loans, land acquisition and administration costs. In 1980-81 the State Government approved a loan programme of \$4 million as part of the Board's overall \$10m project programme. The balance was raised from the sale of industrial, commercial and residential land.

A basic objective of the Macarthur project is to ensure a wide choice of living styles is offered—from home units, town houses and individual houses to low density housing and country living. The population of Macarthur in 1981 is estimated by the Board to be more than 120,000 persons, accounting for almost a quarter of the target of 500,000 and continuing the growth rate of between 12,000 to 15,000 persons per year in recent years. The Board expects a population of more than 250,000 by 1990, with the balance being attained by 2015. The 1976 Population Census results (adjusted for under-enumeration), and population estimates since then, are shown below for the City of Campbelltown and Camden Municipality, which are part of the growth centre.

		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Campbelltown	.. .. .	53,700	60,150	68,150	78,000	86,500
Camden	.. .. .	14,900	15,350	16,150	16,700	17,350

In 1980–81, the first stage of the Board's Ingleburn Industrial Estate was opened and it is expected about 180 new jobs will be created when factories commence production on the estate. To meet additional current and further demands, planning and contract preparation are underway to open up stages 2 and 3 of the estate to cater for the next six to 12 months. At Minto 37 factories are currently operating, employing some 1,400 people with a potential of an ultimate workforce of 3,000 when fully developed in line with expansion plans of the companies.

Commercial activity has continued to grow at a level commensurate with the rapid population intake. The first stage of major development in the Campbelltown Regional City Centre, Macarthur Square, traded successfully in 1980, its first full year of operation. This 36,000 sq.m. retail complex now employs some 1,000 people. The Minto District Centre retail area opened in April 1981 and comprises 14,000 sq.m. of retail space and provides about 300 jobs. The Minto centre is designed to ultimately provide shopping, community and educational facilities for a district population of 35,000 people.

In January 1981, the Campbelltown Regional College of Technical and Further Education opened with an enrolment of 1,500 students.

During 1980 a draft structure plan was completed for Menangle Park, the last remaining area of the seven urban districts of Campbelltown to complete district planning. The major emphasis of structure planning has now turned to the Elderslie-Narellan areas of the Camden New City to allow development to take place from 1982 onwards. Initial population expansion from this development will be about 40,000 persons spread over approximately 10 years.

OTHER REGIONS

A standard set of 10 regions outside the Sydney Region has been adopted by the State Government for developmental purposes in New South Wales. (This system is compatible with the system of statistical divisions used for general statistical purposes in the State and which is described in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.) In the Hunter region, the Hunter Development Board, consisting of 12 part-time members representing private enterprise, local, State and Commonwealth governments, and trade unions, has been established to identify opportunities and promote balanced development in the region and to provide recommendations to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation. In other regions, Decentralisation Advisory Councils, consisting of up to 9 part-time members associated with industry, commerce, finance and development, and local government, have been established by the Minister to operate in conjunction with the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation to (a) assist in identifying regional resources capable of development, (b) recommend and help in feasibility studies to extend resources, (c) examine investment patterns and opportunities relating to regional resources, and new or existing industries, (d) advise on regional deficiencies and priorities for the benefit of public and private sectors, (e) evaluate trends

in employment, population and production within the region, and (f) liaise with local government, regional heads of government agencies, industry and commerce associations, and promotional bodies to encourage development objectives. The Department has located 'regional development managers' in each of the regions of the State—at Grafton (*North Coast Region*), Armidale (*New England*), Dubbo (*Orana*), Broken Hill (*Far Western*), Albury (*Murray*), Narrandera (*Riverina*), Orange (*Central Western*), Goulburn (*South-Eastern*), Newcastle (*Hunter*) and Wollongong (*Illawarra*).

Regional planning teams have been established by the Department of Environment and Planning in the Hunter and Illawarra Regions and preparation of regional environmental plans for both areas is nearing completion.

The Department, within its two planning divisions, has teams preparing regional environmental plans for other regions of the State. In addition to regional planning, growth centres have been established in the Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga areas.

Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre

In 1972, the New South Wales Government announced its decision to create a growth centre in the Bathurst-Orange area, to be planned and developed in accordance with its policy of selective decentralisation. The growth centre area which extends over an area of 2,431 square kilometres comprises the Cities of Bathurst and Orange and parts of the Shires of Blayney, Cabonne, and Evans and is situated 180-260 kilometres west of Sydney by road.

In 1974, the Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation was established in accordance with the Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act, 1974. The Corporation is directly responsible to the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation and consists of a part-time chairman and ten other part-time members and a general manager.

Under the Act, development corporations are responsible for promoting, co-ordinating, managing, and securing the orderly and economic development of the growth centre for which they are constituted and their powers include the acquisition and development of land and the construction of residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

The Corporation reviewed its activities and targets early in 1979 in the light of changed economic conditions. As a result, the long-term population targets for the growth centre have been extended and it is now expected that the population of the growth centre will reach 65,400 by 1981 and 106,000 by the end of the century; in June 1980 it was estimated to be 61,300 (of which the City of Orange had an estimated 31,050 persons and the City of Bathurst 23,000 persons).

Lands for growth centre purposes have been acquired under the provisions of the Growth Centres (Land Acquisition) Act and the total area acquired by the Corporation, until this policy was discontinued in 1979, amounted to 7,719 hectares.

Proposals for involvement of the private sector in lands owned by the Corporation for urban development are being pursued, in conjunction with the Corporation's own programmes. However, the main emphasis of the Corporation currently is to promote the growth centre area in order to attract industry.

In Bathurst, the Corporation has participated with the City Council in establishing a new suburb, Stewart, on the western outskirts of the City. The Corporation has also bought land in the City Council's Kelso Industrial Park, where twelve factories have been built for lease. In Orange, the Corporation has undertaken the construction of Barrett's Residential Estate and has begun development of a large estate in North Orange. The Corporation and the Orange City Council have developed the Leewood Industrial Estate.

At June 1980, loans and advances from the Commonwealth Government totalled \$16.1m, from the State Government \$11.8m and from private sources, \$21m. There have been no borrowings made since 1978-79.

Albury-Wodonga Growth Complex

In 1973, it was agreed that the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian Governments would jointly develop a new growth complex in the general area of Albury-Wodonga, on the New South Wales-Victorian border. A Ministerial Council was established to provide the machinery for co-ordination between the three governments at the ministerial level.

The Albury-Wodonga area covers approximately 5,000 square kilometres and comprises the City of Albury and Shire of Hume, in New South Wales, and the Rural City of Wodonga, Shires of Beechworth and Chiltern, and part of the Shires of Tallangatta and Yackandandah, in Victoria. Albury is about 590 kilometres south-west of Sydney and Wodonga is about 305 kilometres north-east of Melbourne. The Hume Highway and the rail line, which both connect Sydney to Melbourne, pass through the area.

The population of the area by the year 2000 is estimated to be 150,000. The estimated population of the Albury-Wodonga area (which corresponds to the Albury-Wodonga Statistical District) at 30 June 1980 was 72,850. The estimated population of that part of the area in New South Wales, at that date, was 42,000 consisting of 37,350 in the City of Albury and 4,650 in the Shire of Hume.

The Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement was signed in 1973 and approving legislation was later passed in the Commonwealth and the two State Parliaments. The New South Wales legislation is the Albury-Wodonga Development Act, 1974.

The Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation is the statutory authority constituted, under this legislation passed by the three participating governments, for the purpose of planning and developing the growth complex. The Corporation comprises, in fact, three corporations viz., the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation, the Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation, and the Albury-Wodonga (Victoria) Corporation. The principal functions of the State Corporations are to acquire, hold, manage, and provide lands in the areas designated for development, together with the provision of municipal-type services and the levying of charges in new urban areas. The three Corporations have a common identity in that the Chairman and the two Deputy Chairmen of the Development Corporation also function as members of the two State Corporations. Staff is common to all three Corporations which, in practice, work as a single entity responsible to the Ministerial Council. The administrative expenses of the Corporation are shared equally by the three governments.

The Development Corporation consists of a chairman (nominated by the Commonwealth Minister), two deputy chairmen (nominated by the respective State Ministers), and five part-time members, two of whom represent the local communities, the mayors of the City of Albury and the Rural City of Wodonga, and a businessman of national standing.

General financial arrangements are for each government to continue to provide funds for facilities and services that it ordinarily provides. In addition, the Commonwealth Government makes special loan funds available to the States for on-lending to the appropriate Corporation for land acquisition, land development, infrastructure services, and selected building works and since 1977-78 this amount has been \$5m per year.

To 30 June 1980, loan funds made available by the Commonwealth Government have been utilised for land acquisition in N.S.W. (\$28m), land acquisition in Victoria (\$38m), other development works in N.S.W. (\$24m), and other development works in Victoria (\$18m).

New residential and industrial estates have been developed mainly on the fringes of existing urban areas and new cities are planned for Thurgoona (to the north-east of Albury) and Baranduda (to the south-east of Wodonga) with development work currently concentrated on Thurgoona. Significant development at Baranduda is not expected for several years.

In December 1980, a joint Commonwealth-State committee was established to review the future role of the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation and to submit its report at the end of six months. This review committee comprises officers of the (Commonwealth) Department of National Development and Energy and appropriate State government departments. The Committee will make recommendations on

- (a) the functions, policies, staff and organisational arrangements appropriate to the operation of the Corporations as a co-ordinating body with emphasis on broad planning and promotion of the growth centre, and
- (b) the appropriate redistribution of the other functions and responsibilities currently exercised by the Corporations to the local authorities in the Albury-Wodonga region, State authorities and the private sector.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual Reports of: New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission, New South Wales Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, Land Commission of New South Wales, Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation, and Albury-Wodonga (New South Wales) Corporation.

WATER RESOURCES AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high. Flooding is also a serious problem as often when rainfall does occur, it comes in too great a volume. The conservation and control of water is important for the achievement of maximum levels of agricultural production and to satisfy urban demands. Detailed information on urban water supplies provided by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board is shown in the section 'Local Government Finance' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION

In terms of the Water Resources Commission Act, 1976, the Water Resources Commission is responsible for the control, management, and development of water resources in New South Wales. The Commission comes within the responsibility of the Minister for Water Resources. Administrative authority of the Commission is vested in the Chief Commissioner, who is assisted by two other Commissioners. All three are appointed by the Governor.

Under the legislation it administers, the Commission is required to: plan the co-ordinated development of the State's water resources and the control and mitigation of flooding; review and co-ordinate the use and development of water resources by all public authorities; investigate and measure water resources; assess present and future demands for water for all purposes; construct and operate water conservation and supply works; construct works of river improvement and flood mitigation; provide technical and financial help to farmers for water supply works; control the taking of water from streams and underground and undertake appropriate research.

An important function of the Commission is planning for the co-ordinated development and allocation of the State's water resources. This entails the assessment and projection of demand for all purposes. It also involves the quantitative and qualitative assessment of the available resources. From such data the Commission formulates plans for the development and allocation of resources to meet the reasonable needs of water users. The Commission reviews proposals for resource developments by other authorities to ensure that these are within the framework of plans formulated by the Commission. The Commission also carries out comprehensive engineering, economic, and environmental studies for its own proposed water conservation schemes.

Another important planning function relates to flood plain management. Considerable progress has been made in the planning and construction of levees in agricultural areas on the wide flood plains of the State's western rivers. The Commission also publishes flood maps for urban centres.

Under the provisions of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, and the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Act, 1956, the Commission has been nominated as the constructing authority to undertake and administer the works provided for in the two Acts, generally in the non-tidal area of rivers. These works consist of measures to prevent bank erosion, the construction of levees to mitigate flooding, works required to change or prevent the change to a river course, and other works required to improve flow characteristics.

The Water Resources Commission also carries out a wide variety of chemical, physical, and bacteriological tests to assess the quality of the State's water resources. This activity is part of a national assessment programme.

INTERSTATE WATER AGREEMENTS

RIVER MURRAY WATERS AGREEMENT

The Murray River forms part of the border between New South Wales and Victoria. It is about 2,530 kilometres in length, of which 650 kilometres are in South Australia. It flows from its source at the head of the Indi River into the sea off the South Australian coast. The Murray, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Darling Rivers together form the main river system of New South Wales.

Control of the waters of the Murray River for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the River Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth Government. The Commission comprises one representative for each of the States and one for the Commonwealth Government.

Under the Agreement, South Australia is entitled (except in times of drought) to a flow of 1,850,000 megalitres of water per annum. The flow of the Murray River at Albury is shared equally by New South Wales and Victoria and each State has full control of its tributaries below Albury, subject to meeting the South Australian entitlement. In times of drought, the Commission may declare periods of restriction, when the available Murray River waters are allocated equally between the States.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the (State) River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works (the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, Lake Victoria storage (680,500 megalitres), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River) designed to regulate its flow.

Subsequent amendments to the Agreement provided for the construction of additional works, including an enlargement of the Hume Reservoir and construction of the Dartmouth Dam. These two works, both in the headwaters upstream from Albury, and Lake Victoria, near the South Australian border, comprise the principal storage works controlled by the River Murray Commission.

The Water Resources Commission is the New South Wales constructing authority for the River Murray Commission.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts and tunnels, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,740,000 kW. The waters finally discharge at a low elevation and flow through the Murrumbidgee and Murray River systems on the western side of the Range for use in irrigation.

The Scheme provides approximately 2,350,000 megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1,350,000 megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 1,000,000 megalitres to the Murray. Almost half of the additional water is gained from regulation (whereby storages are available for summer irrigation), the remainder being gained as a result of diversions. For further details on the construction and operation of the Scheme see pages 1,034 to 1,037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

NEW SOUTH WALES-QUEENSLAND BORDER RIVERS AGREEMENT

The waters of the Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established under the New South Wales-Queensland Border Rivers Act, 1947. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Resources Commission. The agreement provided for the construction of the Glenlyon Dam on Pike Creek in Queensland and associated works and regulators. The Dam, which was completed in 1976, has a storage capacity of 261,000 megalitres.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The following table shows the area of land irrigated during recent years in irrigation areas and irrigation districts and through licensed diversions.

AREA OF LAND (a) IRRIGATED, N.S.W.

(Source: Water Resources Commission)

(Hectares)

System	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Irrigation areas	132,320	189,169	176,359	184,583	144,370	176,473
Irrigation districts	229,047	222,477	262,733	258,715	239,719	290,984
Licensed diversions	212,095	212,652	280,108	293,706	251,017	278,495
Total area irrigated	573,462	624,298	719,200	737,004	635,106	745,952

(a) Excludes flood control and irrigation districts and irrigation trusts.

IRRIGATION AREAS

Irrigation areas are basically areas of Crown land which have been subdivided into farms to which water is made available for intensive irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes. The Crown resumes lands for irrigation areas, provides all works of water supply, access and (usually) drainage, fixes rentals and purchase prices, and controls all land transactions. Water rights are allotted to farms on the basis of area. There is a limitation regarding the maximum number of water rights that may be allotted to any one farm. A water right is the right to one megalitre of water annually. In most seasons quantities of water additional to the water right entitlement are available. However, because of limitations of the total water available, allocation schemes have been or are being introduced to ensure the equitable distribution of the resource to all water users. Land-holders in irrigation areas are required to pay water charges annually to cover maintenance and operation costs.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 182,689 hectares, served with water through a channel system supplied from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembend Weir), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (95,177 hectares, served by a channel system from the Murrumbidgee at Gogeldrie Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (14,013 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (4,204 hectares, served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (2,772 hectares, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (7,287 hectares, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the Buronga (3,537 hectares) and Mallee Cliffs (769 hectares) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray River.

The principal sources of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are the Burrinjuck Dam (with a capacity of 1,026,000 megalitres, and situated on the Murrumbidgee River north-west of Canberra) and the Blowering Dam (1,628,000 megalitres, situated on the mid-reaches of the Tumut River). Water stored in these dams is derived from the natural flow of the rivers and, in the case of Blowering Dam, from water released into the Tumut River from the Snowy-Tumut section of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water flows along the river channels to Berembend Weir (386 kilometres to the west), where it is diverted into the Main Canal. This canal, which has an offtake capacity of 5,600 megalitres per day, extends 155 kilometres north-west to beyond Griffith. The areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 1,440 kilometres) and drainage channels (1,417 kilometres). In addition, there are approximately 724 kilometres of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation areas is shown in the next table.

AREA IRRIGATED IN IRRIGATION AREAS, 1979-80

(Source: Water Resources Commission)

(Hectares)

Land use	Murrumbidgee (a)	Coleambally	Hay (a)	Tullakool	Coomeealla	Curlwaa, Buronga, and Mallee Cliffs	Total
Rice	30,306	22,785	—	1,271	—	—	54,362
Other Cereals	32,722	13,946	43	200	—	—	46,911
Oilseeds	721	667	—	—	—	—	1,388
Vines	4,575	51	—	—	1,976	405	7,007
Orchard	5,943	38	—	—	487	783	7,251
Vegetables	1,761	184	—	—	2	4	1,951
Lucerne	731	282	8	—	—	—	1,021
Fodder crops	1,533	235	31	—	—	—	1,799
Pastures	25,299	7,020	831	750	6	136	34,042
Fallow and miscellaneous	14,235	5,411	—	1,093	—	2	20,741
Total area irrigated	117,826	50,619	913	3,314	2,471	1,330	176,473

(a) Includes small areas outside the Irrigation Areas supplied with water under special agreements.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are created from a group of existing privately owned holdings to which the Water Resources Commission provides water for domestic and stock use and for irrigation. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from irrigation areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed. The Commission has no control over the land which may be transferred or otherwise dealt with by the owner, although in cases of subdivision the Commission fixes water rights to the subdivided portions. Water rights in irrigation districts are allotted to holdings on the same basis as those in irrigation areas and landholders in these districts are also required to pay water charges annually to cover maintenance and operation costs.

The Wakool District (comprising 204,001 hectares), Berriquin Provisional District (326,340 hectares), Deniboota Provisional District (136,797 hectares), and Denimein Provisional District (59,485 hectares) have been established along the Murray River. The Benerembah District (45,666 hectares), Tabbita District (13,083 hectares), Wah Wah District (269,027 hectares), and Gumly District (144 hectares) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Districts (90,875 hectares) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The use of irrigated lands in the State irrigation districts is illustrated in the following table.

AREA IRRIGATED IN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, 1979-80

(Source: Water Resources Commission)

(Hectares)

Land use	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerembah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts (a)	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
Rice	19,349	12,482	13,613	8,747	1,039	—	55,230
Other Cereals	36,157	3,045	3,335	8,337	9,845	5,489	66,208
Oilseeds	1,256	—	6	254	632	1,030	3,178
Vegetables	2,174	—	57	836	38	—	3,105
Lucerne	1,367	200	229	131	229	2,600	4,756
Fodder crops	767	420	176	674	479	130	2,646
Pastures	74,246	23,420	12,650	11,903	9,822	8,594	140,635
Fallow and miscellaneous	87	4,000	1,506	4,817	4,816	—	15,226
Total area irrigated	135,403	43,567	31,572	35,699	26,900	17,843	290,984

(a) Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which is supplied with water from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. The Canal runs for 121 kilometres and has an offtake capacity of 8,000 megalitres per day. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe siphon passing under the Edward River. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Districts is 3,200 kilometres.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Resources Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by controlled flooding. Landholders who benefit by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.

The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (161,756 hectares), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide irrigation to approximately 51,000 hectares by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted in 1945. It embraces about 110,400 hectares on either side of Medgun Creek, about 65 kilometres north-west of Moree.

WATER AND IRRIGATION TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Resources Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1980 there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 7,755 hectares), 12 trusts (1,228,809 hectares) for domestic and stock water supplies, and 1 trust (886 hectares) for flood prevention.

LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Resources Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

At 30 June 1980, there were 12,759 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 685,487 hectares. The area actually irrigated during 1979–80 was 278,495 hectares.

FARM WATER SUPPLIES

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, individual farmers or groups of farmers may be assisted to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The Water Resources Commission is authorised by the Act to provide technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works and (at the request of farmers) to carry out the works. The Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank is authorised to make advances for approved works. This activity of the Bank is described in more detail in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in Chapter 13 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

In 1971, the State Government introduced a subsidy scheme to encourage landholders to prepare for drought conditions. The costs of construction of farm water storages, bores,

and the farm water storage components of soil conservation works can be subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent, with a maximum subsidy of \$1,000 for any one property. Up to June 1980, 33,238 applications involving subsidies amounting to \$10.2m had been approved and paid, including 6,332 applications involving subsidy payments of \$2.1m, in 1979-80.

WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The principal river systems and their main dams, lake storages (the storage capacity of the dams and lake storages are shown in megalitres), and weirs associated with conserving, diverting, or regulating water used principally for agricultural purposes in New South Wales:

Brogo System. Brogo Dam (9,800).

Darling System. Menindee Lakes Storage (1,794,000).

Gwydir System. Copeton Dam (1,364,000); Tareelaro, Boolooroo, and Combadello Weirs.

Hunter System. Glenbawn Dam (360,000); Lostock Dam (20,000).

Lachlan System. Wyangala Dam (1,220,000); Carcoar Dam (35,800); Lake Brewster (153,000); Lake Cargelligo (35,900); Jemalong Weir.

Macquarie System. Burrendong Dam (1,677,000); Warren, and Marebone Weirs.

Murray System. A share of Hume Reservoir (3,038,000), and Dartmouth Dam (4,000,000) is allocated for New South Wales. Other works include Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs.

Murrumbidgee System. Blowering Dam on the Tumut River (1,628,000); Burrinjuck Dam (1,026,000); Beremba, Redbank, Maude, Balranald, and Gogeldrie Weirs.

Namoi System. Keepit Dam (423,000); Mollee, Gunidgera, and Weeta Weirs.

Peel System. Chaffey Dam (62,000).

Richmond System. Toonumbar Dam on Iron Pot Creek (11,000).

Severn System. Pindari Dam (37,500).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Resources Commission.

The Brogo Dam, which was completed in 1976, is situated on the Brogo River some 22 kilometres north-west of Bega. The Dam stores water for release when needed for stock and irrigation purposes along the Brogo and Bega Rivers.

The Burrendong Dam, which was completed in 1966, is situated on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River, at its confluence with the Cudgegong River, near Wellington. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes. Flood mitigation provisions account for 489,500 megalitres of the total storage capacity of 1,677,000 megalitres.

The Burrinjuck Dam, which was completed in 1912, and enlarged in 1957, is situated on the headwaters of the Murrumbidgee River, about 60 kilometres from Yass. The flow of water from the Dam is supplemented by the flow of the Tumut River (which joins the Murrumbidgee a few kilometres upstream from Gundagai), as regulated by the Blowering Dam. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee, Hay, and Coleambally Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerambah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from either Burrinjuck or Blowering Dams for that purpose.

The Carcoar Dam, which was completed in 1970, is situated on the Belubula River about six kilometres upstream from Carcoar. Releases are made from the Dam, in

conjunction with flows in downstream tributaries, for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation requirements in the Belubula Valley.

The Chaffey Dam, which was completed in 1979, is situated on the Peel River, 43 kilometres south-east of Tamworth. The dam has increased the supply of water in the Peel River for irrigation, and augmented the water supply to Tamworth. Storage capacity is 62,000 megalitres.

The Copeton Dam, which was completed in 1976, is situated on the Gwydir River, 35 kilometres south-west of Inverell. Regulated flows in the Gwydir River downstream of Copeton are used for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes along the Gwydir and Mehi Rivers, and Moomin and Carole Creeks systems.

The Dartmouth Dam, which was completed in 1979, is a River Murray Commission work on the Mitta Mitta River in north-eastern Victoria. Water from the 4,000,000 megalitres capacity storage is shared between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The Dam provides a carry-over storage which, in times of drought, can supplement the Hume Reservoir and makes supplies to the Murray River more secure. It also allows an increase in the South Australian entitlement under the River Murray Agreement.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is situated on the Hunter River. It has a storage capacity of 228,000 megalitres for irrigation and 132,000 megalitres for flood mitigation.

The Hume Reservoir, which was completed in 1936, is a River Murray Commission storage. Water supplied from it is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Buronga, Curlwaa, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Denibootea, and Denimein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts and for licensed private diversion schemes. The Reservoir is situated on the Murray River about 16 kilometres upstream of Albury.

The Keepit Dam, which was completed in 1960, is situated on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam is used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

The Lostock Dam, which was completed in 1971, is used to regulate the flow of the Paterson River to provide for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes between the Dam and the Hunter River.

The Menindee Lakes Storage, which was completed in 1960, is located about 110 kilometres from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, and has been formed by the conversion of dry lakes into effective water storages. Water from the Darling River is diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and is released when needed to replenish the flow of the Darling River below Menindee and the Murray River below Wentworth. The water is used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Ana Branch of the Darling, and to augment the Broken Hill town supply.

The Pindari Dam, which was completed in 1969, is situated on the Severn River about 22 kilometres upstream from Ashford. Water from the Dam is used for irrigation and for stock and domestic purposes along the Severn and Macintyre Rivers to the junction of the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers.

The Toonumbar Dam, which was completed in 1971, is situated on Iron Pot Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River. Water from the Dam is used for stock and irrigation purposes.

The Wyangala Dam, which was reconstructed in 1971 to raise the storage capacity from 375,000 megalitres to 1,220,000 megalitres, is situated on the Lachlan River 48 kilometres upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and for licensed private irrigation

diversions. Other storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:

Barwon-Darling River Scheme. A programme of weir construction is in progress on the Barwon-Darling River between Mungindi and the Menindee Lakes Storages. The scheme provides for low fixed-crest weirs designed to create a more or less continuous series of pools capable of providing holdings with water frontages, thus giving water supplies for stock, domestic, and irrigation purposes.

Glennies Creek Dam. The Glennies Creek Dam Act, 1979, provides for the construction of the Dam which will have a storage capacity of 284,000 megalitres and will provide water in Glennies Creek for urban, industrial and irrigation purposes in the Hunter Valley and to augment the flow in the Hunter River. The Dam project is planned for completion by mid 1983.

Windamere Dam is under construction on the Cudgegong River about 22 kilometres upstream from Mudgee. Storage capacity will be 353,000 megalitres.

Up to five other major dams are being planned for construction over the next 25 years to meet the Hunter Valley's growing demand for industrial and town water supply. This demand is mainly associated with projected industrial development using the Valley's vast coal resources.

GROUNDWATER

The search for, and surveillance of, groundwater for water supply is an important activity of the Water Resources Commission. There are approximately 100,000 water bores and wells in the State. The largest usage is for irrigation (about 40,000 hectares are irrigated) while about 70 towns use groundwater for all or part of their water supply.

The most important groundwater bearing formations are the unconsolidated sediments of the major inland river systems. In valleys such as the Namoi, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee, discharges ranging from 10 to 300 litres per second are pumped from bores.

The coastal drainage systems have a much lower groundwater potential. In the Hunter River Valley, which has the most groundwater development and the largest resources of the systems, irrigation wells commonly yield in the range of 10 to 50 litres per second, and irrigate about 8,000 hectares.

Some beach and dune sand deposits near the coast also contain important groundwater resources. Examples are the Tomago Sand Beds in Newcastle and the Botany Sand Beds in Sydney.

There are several major sedimentary basins in the State in which groundwater is stored in porous rocks. The most important of these is part of the Great Artesian Basin, of which some 210,000 square kilometres is in the north western part of the State. Of 1,188 bores which obtained artesian flows over the years, 698 are still flowing. Most are used for stock watering purposes but some are used for town water supply. The Water Resources Commission controls the discharge of artesian bores as a conservation measure.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Agricultural Sector: Land Use, Artificial Fertilisers, and Other Improvements* (Catalogue No. 7104.1)

Other Publications: Annual reports of: Water Resources Commission; Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority; and River Murray Commission.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 204,571 kilometres in 1978. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table.

LENGTH OF ROADS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 30 JUNE 1978

(kilometres)

Type of wearing surface	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle Statistical District (a)	Wollongong Statistical District	Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
Cement concrete	348	5	1	71	424
Bituminous concrete	5,718	835	501	407	7,462
Bituminous seal	9,957	2,845	848	48,741	62,391
Primer seal	192	—	—	12	203
Gravel pavement	1,553	814	119	63,927	66,413
Earth formed	1,081	121	34	37,952	39,188
Natural surface	1,436	246	140	26,668	28,490
Total	20,284	4,866	1,643	177,779	204,571

(a) This area differs from the Newcastle Statistical District, as defined for general statistical purposes, in that it includes the whole of the City of Greater Cessnock.

ADMINISTRATION AND COST OF ROADS, BRIDGES, etc.

The N.S.W. Department of Main Roads is responsible for the administration and expenditure on main roads in the State, and shares, with local government councils, the expenditure on secondary roads, developmental roads, and tourist roads. The local government councils are fully responsible for the administration of roads other than main roads within their areas.

Moneys expended by governmental authorities on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure by governmental authorities on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as 'Other' expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading 'State Government'. The expenditure classified as 'Local Government' represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils; it does not include direct expenditure on the construction of local roads by private subdividers of land.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ON ROADS,
STREETS, AND BRIDGES IN N.S.W.**
(*\$'000*)

Year ended 30 June	State Government (a)		Local government (municipalities and shires) (b)	Total
	Department of Main Roads	Other		
1975	222,971	24,002	160,637	407,610
1976	274,596	18,176	219,931	512,703
1977	310,751	22,431	219,597	552,779
1978	371,963	27,261	251,881	651,105
1979	387,395	25,458	274,096	686,949
1980	445,652	30,196	<i>n.y.a.</i>	<i>n.y.a.</i>

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

(b) Calendar year ended six months earlier.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of the Commissioner for Main Roads who is responsible to the Minister for Roads.

The activities of the Department of Main Roads embrace works on main, secondary, developmental, and tourist roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works such as bridges, vehicular ferries, and traffic control and management devices which are constructed and maintained from government funds.

Public roads (except those in Commonwealth territory and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division) may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as: State Highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. Any of these three classifications may include freeways and/or motorways, the distinguishing feature of these being that the Commissioner may limit access in order to facilitate traffic movement. The Department of Main Roads has, since 1972, reimbursed municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and the Department itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads. The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the Department of Main Roads financially assists councils by contributing up to half the cost of approved works on these roads.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met by the Department of Main Roads. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, as a Tourist Road. The Department of Main Roads provides financial assistance to local councils (in general, up to half the cost) for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads, and itself undertakes such work in special cases.

Any work which facilitates the movement of motor traffic between Sydney and Newcastle or Wollongong may be proclaimed, on the recommendation of the

Commissioner, as a Toll Work. The construction and maintenance of toll works may be undertaken by the Department of Main Roads or by local councils (with financial assistance from the Department). The cost of construction and maintenance may be recovered by the imposition of tolls on the vehicles using the works. Part of the Sydney to Newcastle Freeway, consisting of a 25.9 kilometre section from Berowra to Calga, and part of the Southern Freeway, consisting of a 22.9 kilometre section from Waterfall to Bulli Pass, have been proclaimed as toll works.

The Department of Main Roads is currently undertaking a programme involving the construction of 117 kilometres of freeways in the County of Cumberland, with extensions to Kiama in the south, Mittagong in the southwest, the Blue Mountains in the west, and Newcastle in the north. The stages of development of these freeways are as follows:

Warringah Freeway. Section from Sydney Harbour Bridge to Willoughby Road, Naremburn, completed in 1978.

Sydney to Newcastle Freeway. Section from Berowra to Calga completed and proclaimed a toll work in 1974. Section from Ourimbah to Wyee is under construction.

North Western Freeway. Section between the City of Sydney and Pyrmont under construction. West-bound traffic lanes were opened in 1980.

Western Freeway. Section from Prospect to Emu Plains was completed progressively between 1971 and 1974. Sections from Homebush to Clyde and Parramatta to Mays Hill under construction.

South Western Freeway. Section from Cross Roads (near Liverpool) to Kenny Hill, Campbelltown, completed in 1974, and section from Yanderra to Aylmerton completed in 1977. Section from Kenny Hill, Campbelltown to Yanderra completed in 1980.

Southern Freeway. Section from Waterfall to Bulli completed in 1975 and from Mount Ousley to Berkeley also completed in 1975. Section from Berkeley to Kanahooka Road, Dapto completed 1978. Section between Kanahooka Road and Mt. Brown Road, Dapto under construction.

The length of roads in New South Wales which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads are shown in the following table.

LENGTH OF ROADS IN N.S.W. UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS, 30 JUNE 1980
(kilometres)

Class of road	Sydney Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated area	
Proclaimed main roads—						
State highways	225	217	839	8,516	697	10,494
Trunk roads	—	26	281	6,680	105	7,092
Ordinary main roads	663	840	1,215	15,011	575	18,304
Developmental roads	22	8	56	3,375	—	3,461
Tourist roads	34	60	19	331	—	444
Total, proclaimed main roads	944	1,151	2,410	33,913	1,377	39,795
Freeways	50	—	14	13	—	77
Toll works	2	28	24	—	—	54
Secondary roads	259	40	—	—	—	299
Unclassified roads	24	12	40	—	2,533	2,609
Total	1,279	1,231	2,488	33,926	3,910	42,834

MAIN ROADS FINANCES

The income of the Department of Main Roads is derived chiefly from motor vehicle registration taxes, Commonwealth Government road grants, contributions by government authorities and other organisations for specific works, contributions by local government authorities for works carried out in conjunction with works on main roads, tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works, and grants by the State Government. The State Government also provides repayable loans from its General Loan Account allocation, and the Commissioner for Main Roads is empowered under the Main Roads Act, 1924 to raise loans from the semi-government loan allocation.

In terms of the Main Roads Act the transactions of the Department are conducted through three separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for main, secondary, and tourist roads and toll works in the County of Cumberland (which is deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County); the Country Main Roads Fund, for main and tourist roads and toll works outside the County of Cumberland; and the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund for transactions involving Commonwealth grants for roads, including developmental roads. These grants are being made under the *Roads Grants Act* 1980 for the 1980–81 financial year.

Two motor vehicle taxes are imposed in New South Wales, these being the weight tax and the tax levy. These taxes are described in the section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in the chapter 'Transport and Communication'. The taxes are collected by the Department of Motor Transport when vehicles are registered and the proceeds are paid into the two funds in the following proportions.

		County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund	Country Main Roads Fund
Weight tax	.. .. .	20%	80%
Tax levy	.. .. .	50%	50%

Until 1 July 1979, income was also derived from a levy charged on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958. This Act was repealed in 1979.

In 1979–80 \$19.1m was provided from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund for traffic facility works carried out by the Department of Main Roads. The Fund is administered by the Department of Motor Transport and the revenue of the Fund consists mainly of drivers' licence fees and a registration fee of \$10 per vehicle.

The accounts of the Department of Main Roads are summarised for the last six years in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS (a): RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
RECEIPTS						
Motor vehicle registration weight tax and tax levy (b)	83,507	85,954	106,099	122,875	130,196	143,478
Charges on heavy commercial vehicles for maintenance of roads (b)	20,769	20,268	19,810	19,022	19,578	1,223
Allocation from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund (b)	—	—	7,230	13,618	14,545	19,128
Commonwealth Aid for Road Grants (c)	108,796	134,402	137,366	157,565	165,686	178,019
Road tolls	7,687	8,967	9,245	9,986	10,041	10,207
Loans						
From State General Loan Account	2,000	7,250	8,700	9,000	13,400	36,850
From State Treasury	—	6,000	—	7,000	—	—
Raised by Commissioner (d)	8,000	8,000	13,290	10,010	38,000	70,175
Other	13,116	19,301	20,500	32,455	21,838	15,642
Total	243,875	290,142	322,240	381,531	413,283	474,722
PAYMENTS						
State road system	199,148	237,376	243,636	284,619	298,858	341,937
Local roads	9,916	21,332	21,876	34,066	38,957	38,100
Traffic facilities	—	—	18,158	24,103	27,544	31,125
Administration, planning, and research	14,806	16,095	19,265	19,275	18,941	21,801
Debt charges and capital debt repayments	11,581	13,477	17,809	21,923	25,300	35,883
Other	1,352	2,224	1,617	3,706	2,164	3,061
Total	236,803	290,504	322,361	387,692	411,763	471,906

(a) Comprises the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, the Country Main Roads Fund, the Commonwealth Aid for Roads Fund, the Traffic Facilities Fund, and the Sydney Harbour Bridge Accounts. (b) See text preceding table. (c) Grants under *National Roads Act 1974*, *Roads Grants Act 1974*, and *Transport (Planning and Research) Act 1974*, up to 1976-77; and grants under *State Grants (Roads) Act 1977* and *Transport Planning and Research (Financial Assistance) Act 1977* up to 1979-80. (d) Raised by the Commissioner under semi-government loan allocation.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Commonwealth assistance for roads in the three year period 1977-78 to 1979-80 was provided for under the *States Grants (Roads) Act 1977* which encompassed the provisions laid down within the previous *National Roads Act 1974* and the *Roads Grants Act 1974*. Amounts of \$154m, \$164m, and \$177m were allocated by the Commonwealth as grants to New South Wales for roads in the years 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 respectively.

Commonwealth assistance in 1980-81 for roads is provided for under the *Roads Grants Act 1980*. An amount of \$196m was allocated by the Commonwealth as grants to New South Wales for roads under the legislation. This represents 31 per cent of the total Commonwealth grants for roads to the States and Northern Territory in 1980-81.

The grants made to New South Wales under the *Roads Grants Act* are shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO N.S.W. 1980-81

Road category	\$m
National and developmental roads (a)	94.9
Rural arterial roads (b)	23.0
Urban arterial roads (b)	36.1
Local roads (a)	42.4
Total grants	196.5

(a) For construction and maintenance.

(b) For construction only.

The Roads Grants Act provides for expenditure 'quotas' to be met by the States from their own financial resources. The matching quota for New South Wales for the year 1980-81 is \$187m.

Expenditure by the State on particular classes of roads may be effected by making grants to local government authorities for such purposes.

The next table shows the manner in which the grants to New South Wales during the last six years were distributed.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO N.S.W. FOR ROADS
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Department of Main Roads	Public Works Department (a)	Traffic Authority of N.S.W.	Forestry Commission	Soil Conservation Service	Total grant
1975	r107,555	r5,450	—	250	25	r113,280
1976	r131,932	—	—	225	25	r132,182
1977	r130,131	—	r5,115	217	25	r135,488
1978	r151,043	—	r4,278	250	40	r155,611
1979	159,325	—	4,849	268	43	164,485
1980	170,952	—	5,511	280	46	176,789

(a) Distributed to local government authorities in rural areas for roadwork, bridgeworks, etc.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

In certain localities where conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a vehicular punt or ferry has been installed. Of the 11 vehicular ferry crossings in which the Department of Main Roads is involved, three are operated by it, three by contract to it, and five by contract to Councils. For further information on ferries in New South Wales refer to the section 'Railways, Buses and Ferries' in the chapter 'Transport and Communication'.

At 30 June 1980 there were 6,025 bridges of all types with a total length of 210,309 metres in New South Wales. Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Department of Main Roads.

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which is administered by the Department of Main Roads, spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern side and Milson's Point on the northern side and is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 4.43 kilometres. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway with the northern suburban line. The Bridge was opened to traffic in 1932. For details on capital expenditure in respect of the construction of the Bridge refer to page 333 of Year Book No. 66.

Tolls are charged for vehicular traffic using the Bridge. Net tolls in 1979-80 totalled \$4m. In addition a contribution of \$550,000 was received from the Public Transport Commission for railway and bus passengers. During 1979 an estimated 58 million road vehicle crossings were made over the Bridge.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (NSW Office): *Roads in Statistical Divisions and Local Government Areas* (Catalogue No. 9202.1).

Other Publications: Annual report of the Commissioner for Main Roads and the journal of the Department of Main Roads.

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

CENSUS OF DWELLINGS

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained from householders' schedules collected on the occasion of the periodic censuses of population and housing.

For purposes of the census, an 'occupied private dwelling' is defined as 'any habitation occupied on census night by a household group', and may comprise the whole or only a part of a building. A 'household group' is 'a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements'. The number of 'occupied private dwellings' and the number of 'households' are therefore identical by definition.

An 'unoccupied dwelling' is defined as a structure built specifically for private living purposes and which is habitable, though unoccupied, at the time of the census. Unoccupied dwellings include 'week-enders', holiday homes, dwellings normally occupied but from which the usual occupants were temporarily absent, newly-completed dwellings not yet occupied, etc., as well as vacant dwellings available for sale or rental.

Particulars of the status of private dwellings in areas of New South Wales, as recorded at the 1976 Census, are shown in the next table.

STATUS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) IN N.S.W.

Area of New South Wales	Status of private dwellings (a)		
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total dwellings
AT 30 JUNE 1971			
Total, N.S.W.	1,356,533	124,522	1,481,055
AT 30 JUNE 1976 (b)			
Sydney Statistical Division (c)	972,826	87,198	1,060,024
Newcastle Statistical District (c)	113,490	9,726	123,216
Wollongong Statistical District (c)	62,856	4,602	67,458
Rest of N.S.W.	342,654	51,434	394,088
Urban centres (d)	1,342,180	121,472	1,463,652
Rural areas (d)	149,646	31,488	181,134
Total, N.S.W.	1,491,826	152,960	1,644,786

(a) For definition, see text above table.

(b) Final recorded figures.

(c) See text in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

(d) See text in the section 'Population' in Chapter 4 'Demography'.

NOTE: The figures shown in the table exclude non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, and institutions.

Between 1971 and 1976, the number of occupied private dwellings in New South Wales increased by 135,293 (or 10 per cent). In 1976, 65 per cent of the occupied private dwellings in the State were situated in the Sydney Statistical Division, 12 per cent were in the Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts, and 23 per cent were in the rest of New South Wales.

For details on the number of dwellings occupied by tenants see the section 'Prices and Rents' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

Manuscript of this section prepared in June 1981.

STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS

A geographical distribution of the stock of dwelling units in areas of New South Wales in the years 1975-76 to 1979-80 is given in the next table. The figures for 1976 were derived from the 1976 Census of Population and Housing. The estimated stock figures shown for subsequent years were derived by up-dating the stock in the previous year on the basis of recorded statistics of (a) new dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) completed, (b) other dwelling units added to the stock (by the conversion of existing houses into flats, etc.), and (c) losses of dwelling units from the stock (demolitions, etc.).

The stock of dwelling units includes all houses and other self-contained dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied. Each self-contained dwelling in a block of flats or home units, or in a group of town houses, etc., is counted separately. Improvised and mobile homes (sheds, huts, caravans, houseboats, etc.), dwellings which are not self-contained, and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, etc. and institutions such as hospitals, boarding schools, and prisons) are excluded from the scope of the statistics.

STOCK OF DWELLING UNITS IN AREAS OF N.S.W.

(Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division		Illawarra Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
		Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
1976	1,042,472	121,636	19,600	66,580	25,010	340,914	1,616,212
1977	1,059,628	124,049	20,228	67,841	26,038	351,243	1,649,027
1978	1,076,473	126,345	20,678	69,069	27,018	360,351	1,679,934
1979	1,094,485	128,518	21,149	70,335	27,991	369,101	1,711,579
1980	1,116,375	131,183	21,893	71,912	29,132	379,474	1,749,969

GOVERNMENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. The Commonwealth Government also conducts a Defence Service Homes scheme for the housing of ex-servicemen, provides grants to supplement savings for first homes, and has introduced a scheme for the insurance of housing loans made by approved lenders. Other government sources of housing finance in New South Wales are the Rural Bank of N.S.W. and the State Government (which also guarantees the repayment of funds borrowed from private lending institutions by most of the actuarial-type terminating co-operative building societies).

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS

The 1973-74 Agreement

Under the Housing Agreement which operated from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1978, the Commonwealth Government made funds available at low interest rates to the States for welfare housing purposes. These advances were outside, and in addition to, the State Loan Council programmes, which were as a result, lower than they would otherwise have been.

The Housing Agreement Acts of 1973 and 1974 provided that not less than 20 per cent, or more than 30 per cent (except for special circumstances), of the advances to a State in a year was to be allocated to a Home Builders' Account for lending to private home buyers through co-operative terminating building societies or other approved lending institutions.

The balance of the funds was made available to the State housing authority for the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes, for the construction of dwellings, or for the purchase, upgrading, or renovation of existing dwellings. Provision

was also made for the temporary use of part of the funds by the housing authority to provide bridging finance for community amenities.

The advances under the Agreement were repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 4 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the State housing authority and at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Builders' Account.

Restrictions were imposed as regards the eligibility of families for homes built by the Housing Commission with Agreement funds, the sale of family dwellings built by the Commission with Agreement funds, and on the eligibility of applicants for Home Builders' Account advances. These restrictions, and other details on the 1973-74 Agreement are given on page 348 of Year Book No. 66.

The 1978 Agreement

A new Housing Agreement, authorised by the *Housing Assistance Act 1978*, has operated from 1 July 1978. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth Government provides States with funds for rental housing and home purchase assistance during the three years 1978-79 to 1980-81.

As with the 1973-74 Agreement, the amount of advances to be made to each State under the 1978 Agreement will be determined by the Minister for Housing and Construction. N.S.W. received \$75m in 1979-80, comprising \$59m. for the N.S.W. Housing Commission and \$16m for the Home Purchase Assistance Account. The new Agreement has removed the restriction that, in general, only 30 per cent of the funds provided in a year could be allocated for lending to private home buyers. However, by 1980-81, at least 40 per cent of the total advances made by the Commonwealth Government under the 1978 Agreement for that financial year must be allocated to a Home Purchase Assistance Account for the provision of housing loans. The balance of the funds is to be made available to the Housing Commission for rental housing assistance. Under the Agreement, the Housing Commission can use these funds for purposes which include—the acquisition and development of land for residential purposes; the construction or acquisition of housing; the provision of community facilities; the allocation of funds to local government bodies for the provision of rental housing for those in need; and the provision of funds to approved voluntary, non-profit, or charitable housing management groups.

The advances under the Agreement are to be repayable in equal annual instalments over 53 years, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Housing Commission and at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on funds advanced to the Home Purchase Assistance Account.

The Housing Commission determines the conditions of eligibility of persons for rental housing assistance provided under the Agreement, but ensures assistance is directed to those 'most in need'. In addition, the Commission determines the rents payable by tenants of dwellings built or acquired with Agreement funds. In general, rents charged are related to the rates of rental on the open market and, as far as practicable, are reviewed annually. The Housing Commission provides for rental rebates for tenants who are not able to afford market-related rents.

The 1978 Agreement has removed the restriction on sale of dwellings built by the Housing Commission, provided under the previous Agreement. All sales are to be at market value or replacement cost, and for cash. Purchasers of public housing will be eligible for loans from the Home Purchase Assistance Account. In general, the net proceeds of sales of dwellings are to be used for the construction or purchase of a replacement dwelling.

Each State has greater flexibility in determining the conditions of eligibility and the amounts and conditions that are to apply in respect of loans to persons who are to receive home purchase assistance and the choice of agencies to administer those funds under the 1978 Agreement than under previous housing arrangements. Loans are only to be made to

persons who are not able to obtain finance in the open market or from other sources. The 1978 Agreement allows approved lenders receiving funds from the Home Purchase Assistance Account to adopt more flexible lending patterns than under previous Agreements. In determining the amount of a loan and of the repayments, individual circumstances such as family income, assets, and the standard of the dwelling will be taken into account.

Funds lent from the Home Purchase Assistance Account are to attract an interest rate of not less than 5 per cent per annum in the first year of the loan, increasing by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum until a rate equivalent to 1 per cent per annum below the long term bond rate is reached, then varied for any financial year of the loan according to any variation in the long-term bond rate.

The advances made to New South Wales by the Commonwealth Government in the years 1975–76 to 1979–80 under the Housing Agreements and Arrangements, and particulars of the dwellings provided under these Agreements and Arrangements, are summarised in the following tables.

**HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS: COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT
ADVANCES TO N.S.W.**
(S'000)

Year ended 30 June	Commonwealth Government advances to N.S.W.				Advances outstanding to Commonwealth Government at end of year (c)	Interest paid by State
	Erection of houses, etc. for rental or sale (a)	Service housing (a)	Building societies, etc.	Total advances (b)		
1976	98,729	18,005	24,682	141,416	1,000,007	40,504
1977	86,388	15,280	37,023	138,691	1,129,499	46,830
1978	89,608	7,947	38,403	135,958	1,255,415	52,754
1979	72,605	5,423	31,116	109,144	1,353,501	58,424
1980	59,168	1,360	15,754	76,282	1,395,445	62,127

(a) Includes grants. (b) Includes supplementary and matching advances for service housing. (c) Outstanding indebtedness is reduced by principal repayments, repayment of proceeds of sales of properties, and transfers to the Defence Service Homes administering authority of liability for dwellings taken over by that authority.

HOUSING AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS: DWELLINGS PROVIDED IN N.S.W.
(Year ended 30 June)

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Government dwellings (a)—						
Houses and flats completed—						
General housing programme	4,575	2,769	2,207	2,322	2,283	14,156
Service housing programme	586	154	55	205	58	1,058
Total	5,161	2,923	2,262	2,527	2,341	15,214
Houses sold	180	22	—	—	—	202
Private houses acquired (b)—						
By erection	524	610	401	647	282	2,464
By purchase—						
New	418	692	505	538	832	2,985
Other	1,084	1,377	1,601	921	892	5,875

(a) Dwellings erected for the Housing Commission of N.S.W. societies and other approved institutions.

(b) Private home builders' houses financed by building

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales, which was constituted by the Housing Act, 1941, is composed of a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the provision of housing for rental or sale to persons in the lower or moderate income groups. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, provide assistance to private home builders, undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials, and to acquire and subdivide land and dispose of home sites.

The permanent dwellings provided by the Commission are erected under the Commonwealth-State Housing Arrangements or from State loans and grants. The dwellings are erected by private builders under contract with the Commission. The Commission's projects extend throughout the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and more than 500 country centres, involving the construction of cottages, apartments, town houses, units for the elderly and shopping centres. Details regarding the provision of housing units for elderly persons and the Commission's provision of rental accommodation are given in the section 'Social Welfare Services' in Chapter 6 'Welfare Services'.

Particulars of the house and flat dwellings (including aged persons' units) completed for the Housing Commission in the last six years are:

	Year ended 30 June—					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of houses and flats completed	3,752	7,068	3,428	2,682	3,265	3,352

The 3,352 dwellings completed for the Housing Commission in 1979–80 included 2,283 dwellings for ordinary applicants (financed from Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and associated funds), 58 for service personnel, 341 for elderly persons, 127 for other government departments and authorities, 184 for Aborigines and 359 for general housing.

Particulars of the Housing Commission's income and expenditure and balance sheet in the last six years are given in the following tables.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF N.S.W. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

(\$'000)

(Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Income—						
Rents	49,401	64,051	84,443	99,566	114,404	127,586
Interest	14,302	15,523	16,646	16,849	17,440	16,886
Other	12,179	13,608	10,793	3,484	5,800	6,520
Total income	75,882	93,182	111,882	119,899	137,644	150,992
Expenditure—						
Administration	8,635	9,576	10,190	11,788	12,417	13,241
Rates	12,058	16,393	19,123	21,581	23,575	26,164
Fuel, cleaning, etc.	1,772	2,118	2,655	3,189	3,481	3,905
Provision for—						
Maintenance	10,454	13,204	16,130	23,601	28,361	31,637
Depreciation, etc.	4,153	5,016	5,955	7,057	7,271	8,144
Interest	27,932	33,028	40,325	43,871	48,306	52,740
Total expenditure	65,004	79,335	94,378	111,087	123,411	135,831
Surplus	10,878	13,847	17,504	8,812	14,233	15,161

HOUSING COMMISSION OF N.S.W.: BALANCE SHEET AT 30 JUNE
(\\$'000)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Liabilities—						
Repayable advances—						
Commonwealth Government	653,088	774,571	856,200	945,782	1,015,012	1,043,710
State Government	102,914	116,206	109,163	114,102	124,435	179,185
Public loans raised by Housing Commission	10,657	18,223	18,401	18,693	18,881	16,497
Commonwealth Government grants	13,750	26,381	31,618	35,901	41,871	76,390
State grants—						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	9,275	9,355	9,435	9,515	9,590	9,670
Other (a)	14,108	15,108	16,108	17,108	18,200	19,200
Provision for maintenance of properties, etc.	5,281	6,254	7,274	7,563	9,912	12,825
Accumulated surplus	71,640	85,580	102,365	110,979	125,126	140,608
Sundry creditors (b)	37,353	18,827	20,192	21,913	19,068	22,388
Assets—						
Fixed—						
Land, property, etc.	682,141	828,756	925,831	1,040,922	1,152,712	1,283,383
Home purchase debtors	220,896	229,885	231,100	217,342	204,153	188,377
Current	15,029	11,864	13,825	23,291	25,230	48,713
Total assets, liabilities	918,066	1,070,504	1,170,756	1,281,555	1,382,095	1,520,473

(a) Mainly from proceeds of poker machine taxes. (b) Mainly for purchase of land and work-in-progress.

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES

The Commonwealth Government provides, under the *Defence Service Homes Act 1918*, loans on concessional conditions for the acquisition of a dwelling-house. Assistance is limited to persons who come within the definition of 'eligible person' contained in the Act. Eligible persons include members of the Australian Forces and nursing services enlisted or appointed for (or employed on) active service outside Australia or on a ship of war during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 Wars, and persons who served in the war-like operations in Korea or Malaya, or who have served on 'special service' as defined in the *Repatriation (Special Overseas Service) Act 1962*. From 15 May 1973, eligibility was extended to those national servicemen serving immediately before 7 December 1972 and members of the regular forces who served on or after 7 December 1972, whose service meets certain prescribed conditions. Eligibility is extended also to members of accredited welfare organisations who served overseas with the Australian Forces in the 1939–1945 War or in war-like operations since then. Certain other persons are eligible—including the widow and, in some cases, the widowed mother of an 'eligible person', and persons domiciled in Australia and employed in certain sea-going service during the 1914–1918 or 1939–1945 Wars.

The administration of the Defence Service Homes Act was transferred from the Director of Defence Service Homes to the Australian Housing Corporation in June 1975. In December 1976, the Australian Housing Corporation was reconstituted as the Defence Service Homes Corporation. The Corporation may erect homes on land owned by an eligible person, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection, purchase, enlargement, or completion of a home or (subject to certain conditions) for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is \$25,000 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 32 years. The rate of interest is 3.75 per cent per annum on loans up to \$12,000, 7.25 per cent per annum on the next \$3,000, and 10 per cent per annum on that part of the loan above \$15,000.

The following table shows the number of loans granted in New South Wales under the Defence Service Homes Act, the capital expended under the Act, the total capital receipts, and the number of loan accounts in each of the last five years.

DEFENCE SERVICE HOMES SCHEME: NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

Year ended 30 June	Number of loans granted					Total capital expend- iture \$'000	Total capital receipts (b) \$'000	Total number of loan accounts (c)
	Home construction	Purchase of new homes	Purchase of previously occupied homes	Enlargement of existing homes	Total			
1976	858	269	1,355	61	2,543	35,437	23,235	65,991
1977	656	153	961	43	1,813	26,833	25,095	64,987
1978	539	145	1,011	34	1,729	24,948	24,299	63,864
1979	544	142	933	38	1,657	23,842	29,928	62,255
1980	489	141	1,068	53	1,751	25,035	33,425	60,839

(a) Includes Norfolk Island. (b) Includes personal loan principal, property sales and rent, miscellaneous receipts and recovered excess credits through Special Appropriation. 1975-76 to 1977-78 figures include personal loan principal plus Budget Appropriation only. (c) Includes A.C.T.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME

The administration of the Home Savings Grant Scheme is a function of the Commonwealth Department of Housing and Construction. The purpose of the scheme is to encourage people to save over a period towards the ownership of their first home, and to assist them financially with its acquisition by means of a home savings grant. A further objective is to increase the funds available in Australia for housing purposes, by rewarding savings made with those institutions that provide the bulk of housing finance. The grant is a tax-free gift, not a loan.

The scheme was introduced in 1964. Persons who acquired their home on or before 31 December 1976 qualified under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1964*, the conditions of which are explained in detail in Year Book No. 64.

Persons acquiring their home on and after 1 January 1977 may qualify under the *Homes Savings Grant Act 1976* if they contract to buy or build, or commence to construct, their first home in Australia. In general, there is no restriction on the age or marital status of the applicant, except persons under 18 years of age must be married or engaged to be married. In addition, persons who are not Australian citizens must have the right to permanent residence.

The amount of the grant payable is related to the 'savings period', which is the period of 1, 2, or 3 complete years immediately before the contract date, during which the applicant(s) must have saved in an acceptable form. The grant is calculated on the basis of \$1 for each \$3 of acceptable savings, including savings held at the beginning of the savings period. A maximum grant of \$667 is payable in respect of a savings period of 1 year, \$1,333 for 2 years and \$2,000 for 3 years. Since 1 October 1980, an additional grant of \$500 is made to families with one dependent child and \$1,000 to families with two or more dependent children if they qualify for the 'savings period' grant.

There was no value limit on qualifying homes (including land) for which Home Savings Grants may be paid, where the home was acquired on or before 24 May 1979. However, after that date only those persons acquiring homes (including land) valued at less than a fixed value may be eligible for the full grant. Grants are reduced progressively as the value increases and people acquiring a home valued over a certain amount do not qualify for any grant. From 25 May 1979 to 18 August 1980 the maximum grant was payable if the value of the home was less than \$35,000 with no grant payable for homes over \$40,000; between 19 August 1980 and 30 September 1980 the qualifying values were \$45,000 to \$55,000; and since 1 October 1980 the respective qualifying values have been \$60,000 to \$70,000.

The main forms of savings acceptable are those most commonly used to accumulate savings for a home, that is, with banks (other than cheque accounts), building societies, and credit unions. Savings expended on or before the contract date in connection with the home, such as for the deposit on the home or for the land, are also acceptable.

The next table shows the number of applications received and approved, and the value of grants approved under the Homes Savings Grant Acts.

HOME SAVINGS GRANT SCHEME: OPERATIONS IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Number of applications		Grants approved \$'000
	Received (a)	Approved	
HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT, 1964 (b)			
1972	10,930	9,881	4,373
1973	11,672	9,735	5,122
1974	9,780	9,460	5,864
1975	4,549	4,531	2,881
1976	2,616	2,322	1,457
1977	2,280	1,446	901
Total since 1964	121,857	108,351	51,648
HOMES SAVINGS GRANT ACT, 1976 (c)			
1977	3,734	2,217	1,445
1978	19,825	15,899	11,082
1979	20,624	18,692	19,467
1980	13,590	16,079	19,708
Total since 1977	57,773	52,887	51,702

(a) Net of applications withdrawn.
January 1977.

(b) Operations commenced on 20 July 1964.

(c) Operations commenced on 1

HOUSING LOANS INSURANCE

The Housing Loans Insurance Corporation was established in 1965 under the (Commonwealth) *Housing Loans Insurance Act* 1965 to assist individuals to obtain finance for housing purposes, with a low deposit and at a reasonable rate of interest, by insuring lenders against the risk of loss in such loans. The Corporation is self-financing but is guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Since June 1977, the Corporation has operated on a full commercial basis, servicing capital and paying income tax as well as State and Territory stamp duty.

The Corporation insures loans to build or purchase a dwelling, to improve or extend an existing building, to discharge an existing mortgage over a dwelling, to purchase a single allotment of vacant land (for later home development), to construct or purchase dwellings for rental, and loans for land development. Loans for strata title units are also insurable. (A residential strata title unit is one which has been formed out of the sub-division of a building into lots (units) for which a separate title has been issued for each lot.) Security may be by way of either first or second mortgage.

The cover enables lenders to make loans above conventional loan-to-valuation ratios without the risk of loss, and also assists lenders to make loans which fall outside normal lending limits because of the location, age, or type of construction of the dwelling. In general terms, the insurance contract covers a lender against loss of principal, interest, and other moneys which may be charged to the loan account under the mortgage, for example, general insurance premiums, cost of repairs, and selling and legal expenses.

A restricted cover insurance is also available. Unlike full cover insurance where the lender is protected against loss on his loans regardless of the cause of loss, restricted cover insurance only protects a lender against loss due to physical damage to the mortgaged property. Restricted cover insurance is available only for low ratio loans, that is, loans that are less than 76 per cent of valuation.

The Corporation usually charges a single premium at the outset of the loan. The premium rate depends on the ratio of the loan amount to property valuation. For example, on home ownership first mortgage reducible loans, a premium of 1.4 per cent is charged

where the loan represents 95 per cent of valuation; at 75 per cent of valuation the premium rate reduces to 0.1 per cent. A special premium rate applies to restricted cover insurance. The rate is 0.1 per cent of the loan amount reduced by the value of the land. The premium is payable by the borrower when the loan is made, but is generally advanced by the lender as part of the insured loan.

Particulars of high ratio loans (that is loans above 75 per cent of valuation) insured in New South Wales during 1979-80 are:

	Loans Insured, 1979-80	
	Number	Amount \$'000
Build or buy new house or strata title unit	2,022	58,511
Buy established house or strata title unit	5,659	179,477
Discharge mortgage over house or strata title unit	146	5,972
Total N.S.W.	7,827	243,560

A small number of loans insured are for alterations and improvements to dwellings. During 1979-80, 7,875 loans (including those for alterations and improvements to dwellings) amounting to \$245m were insured under full cover with the Corporation in New South Wales, compared with 9,593 loans amounting to \$263m in 1978-79.

Part XIII of the *Commonwealth Functions (Statutes Review) Act* 1981 empowers the Minister for Housing and Construction to enter into an agreement on behalf of the Commonwealth for the sale of the business of the Housing Loans Insurance Corporation and to enable the affairs of the Corporation to be wound up and the Corporation to be abolished. Provision is made for the Minister to negotiate either direct sale of the Corporation's assets or sale of shares in a company formed as a vehicle for sale of the Corporation's business.

In addition to the Corporation, there are a number of private companies whose activities include the insurance of housing loans.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the dwelling, and are usually made on the long-term amortisation principle.

Prior to 1976 the Sale of Homes Agency, within the Bank's Government Agency Department, undertook to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales and for houses sold on terms under the 1956 and subsequent Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The Agency has continued to administer the purchase accounts. For further details on this responsibility of the Bank see pages 355 and 356 of Year Book No. 66.

The Building Society Agency administers advances made to co-operative building societies and the Rural Bank (as the approved government lending institution of the State) from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and Arrangements. The societies to which advances are made are selected by the Minister for Consumer Affairs, Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over periods up to 31 years, while repayments to the Commonwealth Government extend over 53 years; the difference may be used for further advances to building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at rates ranging, at 31 December 1980, from 5 to 6.75 per cent per annum.

Particulars of advances by the Agency during the last six years appear below.

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Advances during year \$'000</i>	<i>Total advances to end of year \$'000</i>	<i>Advances repaid during year \$'000</i>	<i>Advances outstanding at end of year \$'000</i>
1975	70,424	373,732	14,259	253,204
1976	35,952	409,685	20,643	268,559
1977	51,814	461,499	24,370	296,050
1978	52,502	514,000	26,574	321,960
1979	48,885	562,885	31,778	339,113
1980	52,790	615,675	35,928	355,987

STAMP DUTY DEFERRED PAYMENT SCHEME

In 1976 the State government introduced a scheme by which first home buyers may be eligible for a deferment of the amount of stamp duty payable on their first home. The Stamp Duties Office determines, on behalf of the Treasury, the eligibility of applicants and properties and if acceptable approves of an advance being made for payment of stamp duty in accordance with the Scheme. Applicants repay the advance to the Rural Bank over a period of five years by equal annual instalments.

To 30 June 1980, 66,886 applicants have taken advantage of the Deferred Payment Scheme to the extent of \$39m. Balances outstanding as at 30 June 1980, totalled \$29m in respect of 64,485 accounts.

FINANCE FOR HOME PURCHASE

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Governments. Details on interest rates charged by banks and building societies in New South Wales in recent years are given in the section 'Interest Rates' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

The private sources of housing funds include life insurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance and investment companies. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available. However, statistics are compiled of finance approved, by significant lenders, to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner-occupation. A significant lender is one whose *Loans Approved* in this category exceeded \$250,000 in a financial year on an Australia-wide basis, or whose *Balances Outstanding* on such loans at the end of that year exceeded \$2 million. The value of housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals since 1976-77 is shown in the following table.

VALUE OF LOANS APPROVED IN N.S.W. TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING
(\$'000)

Year	Loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings				Loans approved for alterations and additions	Total, loans approved to individuals for housing	
	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Purchase of established dwellings	Total dwellings			
				Houses			Other dwellings
1976-77	239,200	220,373	1,290,852	1,502,807	247,618	117,294	1,867,719
1977-78	273,454	238,685	1,457,824	1,708,893	261,071	144,826	2,114,789
1978-79	337,984	265,078	1,719,731	2,018,746	304,047	147,083	2,469,876
1979-80	419,869	314,749	1,935,049	2,338,159	331,508	183,731	2,853,398

The average value of loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings for own occupation in June of recent years is shown below.

	June 1977	June 1978 (\$'000)	June 1979	June 1980
Houses	21.70	23.80	25.57	29.74
Other dwellings	21.41	23.05	25.85	32.86
Total	21.66	23.70	25.60	30.10

VALUE OF LOANS APPROVED IN N.S.W. TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, BY TYPE OF LENDER
(\$'000)

Year	Savings banks	Trading banks	Building societies		Finance companies	Other (b)	Total
			Permanent (a)	Terminating			
1976-77	561,789	248,071	650,958	100,545	81,497	107,565	1,750,425
1977-78	627,167	304,276	730,064	131,575	74,091	102,790	1,969,963
1978-79	815,690	377,010	741,604	103,933	147,001	137,555	2,322,793
1979-80	845,070	368,352	960,366	108,401	213,274	174,204	2,669,667

(a) Includes non-terminating building societies. (b) Comprises governmental authorities, insurance companies, and credit unions (loans approved by governmental authorities in 1979-80 amounted to \$32,630,000).

SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION

Municipal and shire councils in New South Wales are empowered, in terms of the Local Government Act, 1919, to supervise and regulate building construction within their area. The relevant provisions of the Act apply in all municipalities, to the whole of a large number of shires, and to the larger residential areas within other shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards to be observed. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances. Appeals against a decision of a council may be made to the Land and Environment Court constituted under the Land and Environment Court Act, 1979. This Court commenced its operations in September 1980, replacing the former Local Government Appeals Tribunal. The Court is of Supreme Court status and matters are heard by a Judge and/or technical and conciliation assessors. Usually a compulsory conciliation conference is held (often on the building site) prior to a court hearing. If no acceptable decision is reached at the conference, the parties can consent to having the same assessor adjudicate on the matter. Otherwise the assessor reports the dispute to the Court.

Within the areas subject to building control by local authorities, detailed plans and specifications for a proposed building, or for alterations or additions to an existing building, must be submitted for the council's approval before building operations are commenced. The council carries out inspections at various stages of the construction.

Under the Height of Buildings Act, 1912, a building may not be erected in New South Wales to a height greater than 25 metres unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Minister for Planning and Environment, nor to a height greater than 45 metres unless approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee.

Land use planning and urban and regional development in New South Wales are described in the sections 'Land Use Planning and Protection of the Environment' and 'Urban and Regional Development' in the chapter 'Physical Development'.

BUILDERS LICENSING BOARD

The Builders Licensing Board was established as a statutory corporation under the Builders Licensing Act, 1971, to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Act requires all builders of dwellings and certain trade contractors to be licensed, provides insurance against certain risks to purchasers of habitable dwellings, and allows the Board to discipline licence holders where necessary.

From 3 July 1972, builders engaged in the building of dwellings (or in alterations or additions to dwellings) are required to be licensed, if the value of the building work undertaken exceeds \$1,000. Trade contractors carrying out trade work exceeding \$200 on dwellings in the areas of:

- (a) bricklaying and stonemasonry, carpentry and joinery, formwork construction, general concreting, roof tiling, and reinforcement fixing, and
- (b) demolishing, excavating, glazing, painting and decorating, plastering, and wall and floor tiling.

are required to be licensed. Every person holding a licence must be at least 18 years of age, be of good character, have sufficient financial resources to carry on building or trade work, and be capable of carrying out the work either by himself or by means of a qualified employee.

Complaints against builders and trade contractors may be made to the Builders Licensing Board. The disciplinary provisions of the Act empower the Board to cancel or suspend a licence, and to order the rectification of defective building or trade work.

A person who wishes to build his own home, or to carry out alterations or additions to his own home, where the value of the work exceeds \$1,000 and the approval of the local council is required, must apply for an 'owner-builder's' permit.

The insurance provisions of the Act require the builder to pay an insurance premium to the Board which covers the purchaser, *inter alia*, against any loss incurred as a result of the insolvency of the builder or any major structural defects in the work done by the builder. The maximum payment in respect of one claim is \$20,000.

In 1977, the Board introduced a Pre-Purchase Property Inspection Scheme for any person intending to purchase a 'habitable dwelling', where a change of ownership is involved. Under the scheme, an intending purchaser of a dwelling is provided with a report on the condition of that dwelling.

The Board also administers the fund from which long-service leave payments are made to workers in the building and construction industry (see section 'Wages and Hours' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages and Prices').

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND DRAINERS BOARD

The Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Act, 1979, established the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainers Board which regulates, by a system of licences, registration, and contractor's authorities, the carrying out of plumbing, gasfitting, and drainage in New South Wales. The Board, which consists of a full-time Chairman and 9 other members appointed by the Governor for a period of up to 4 years, is the only authority to issue these licences. The Board also provides a system of disciplining holders of licences, certificates of registration, and contractor's authorities for improper conduct. The Act provides for a system of appeals to the District Court from determinations of the Board.

ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by the Board of Architects of New South Wales, established under the Architects Act, 1921. Persons taking and using the name 'architect' (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 2,649 architects on the register at 31 December 1980.

1978-79 CONSTRUCTION SURVEY

PRIVATE SECTOR CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

In 1978-79 a sample survey was conducted to collect detailed statistics of private sector construction establishments. This was the first time the Australian Bureau of Statistics had obtained comprehensive information about the structure of the construction industry. The collection provided detailed information on employment, wages, operating expenses, turnover, value added, capital expenditure and the structure and size of businesses in the industry.

The Construction Industry Survey was conducted as a component of the Bureau's integrated economic statistics system. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and the standardised data items used in the construction survey and other integrated economic censuses and surveys are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'.

The scope of the survey included all private sector establishments and ancillary units predominantly engaged in construction activities, that is, those establishments and ancillary units classified to Division E of ASIC.

The statistics compiled were based on data obtained by mail from all the establishments of large single establishment construction enterprises and all construction establishments of multi-establishment enterprises, plus data obtained by specially trained field agents from a sample of smaller single establishment construction enterprises. The statistics also include data relating to separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (such as head offices and storage premises) serving the construction establishments and forming part of the enterprises which own and operate the establishments. Although own house builders are recognised as operating establishments in the house construction industry (ASIC class 4111) and are therefore conceptually within the scope of the survey, their lack of detailed reliable records made it impossible to collect the same range of data as was collected from other private sector construction establishments.

Since the estimates are derived from returns received from a sample of establishments they may differ from the results which would have been obtained if the collection had been made from all establishments. A measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error of each estimate. Tables of standard errors and more detailed private sector construction statistics are published in *Private Sector Construction Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, New South Wales 1978-79* (Catalogue No. 8715.0).

The general structure of the private sector construction industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table.

**PRIVATE SECTOR CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS (a), SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
BY INDUSTRY CLASS, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1978-79**

Industry	A.S.I.C. code no. (b)	Number of establish- ments operating at 30 June (c)	Employ- ment (d) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (e) (\$'000)	Value added (f) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expend- iture (g) (\$'000)
General construction						
House construction (a)	4111	3,831	11,916	63,221	203,849	9,529
Residential building construction, n.e.c.	4112	293	1,348	15,136	43,235	4,311
Non-residential building construction	4113	854	10,940	132,326	211,985	7,284
Total building construction	411	4,978	24,204	210,683	459,070	21,124
Road and bridge construction	4121	189	3,551	47,197	85,827	9,830
Non-building construction, n.e.c.	4122	404	9,506	133,146	229,107	25,680
Total non-building construction	412	593	13,057	180,342	314,934	35,510
Total general construction	41	5,571	37,261	391,025	774,004	56,634
Special trade construction						
Concreting	4231	625	2,999	26,003	46,159	1,882
Bricklaying	4232	911	2,717	12,842	27,501	650
Roof tiling	4233	256	896	4,831	10,979	230
Floor and wall tiling	4234	321	625	1,609	6,172	295
Structural steel erection	4241	110	1,203	14,979	23,908	1,465
Plumbing	4242	2,074	7,787	53,447	97,494	3,095
Electrical work	4243	1,558	8,802	73,578	114,767	3,042
Heating and airconditioning	4244	152	2,544	28,090	39,287	887
Plastering and plaster fixing	4245	443	2,133	16,221	28,723	838
Carpentry	4246	739	2,125	15,768	27,923	1,361
Painting	4247	1,673	4,311	20,990	48,576	1,252
Earthmoving and dredging	4248	616	3,132	30,951	67,420	15,043
Special trades, n.e.c.	4249	738	3,859	31,897	58,042	2,670
Total special trade construction	42	10,216	43,133	331,206	596,952	32,709
Total construction	41-42	15,787	80,395	722,231	1,370,956	89,343

(a) Excludes own house builders. (b) As defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition (Catalogue No. 1201.0). (c) Excludes administrative offices and ancillary units. (d) Average number of employees plus working proprietors and partners. Includes persons working at ancillary units. (e) Gross earnings of employees including those working at ancillary units. Excludes drawings of working proprietors and partners. (f) Turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less total purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (g) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

PUBLIC SECTOR CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES

Theoretically the same conceptual framework that applies to the private sector should also apply to the public sector, that is, all public sector establishments and ancillary units classified to the industries in Division E (Construction) of the ASIC should have been included within the scope of the collection. However, at the time this survey was conducted appropriate definitions for public sector establishments and ancillary units had not been developed. An alternative approach was therefore adopted for the public sector.

Separate details were collected on the construction activities (new construction and major alterations and additions) of all public sector enterprises with seven or more employees engaged in managing or undertaking construction activities. The data were in general only collected in respect of the direct expenses, payments to contractors, and employment associated with new construction and alterations and additions activities of these public sector enterprises. The statistical reporting unit used is described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'.

Public sector construction statistics, including data for total Commonwealth Government and data for the New South Wales State Government and local government authorities, are published in *Construction Activity in the Public Sector, Australia, 1978-79* (Catalogue No. 8712.0). The number of establishments and total employment in respect of New South Wales State and local governments shown in the bulletin are as follows:

	Enterprises	Total employment
State government	24	15,024
Local government—		
Municipal	189	9,453
Other (semi-government)	38	3,354
Total	227	12,807

BUILDING STATISTICS

SOURCES OF BUILDING STATISTICS

Statistics of building approved in New South Wales are based on returns of:

- (a) permits granted by local government authorities to build in those areas (covering all municipalities, the whole of a large number of shires, and the larger residential areas within other shires) subject to building control by local authorities; and
- (b) contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building operations are based on:

- (a) returns collected from contract (including speculative) builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (b) returns collected from own account constructors, i.e. business units who are building for their own use, rental, or lease (but not for sale). In this publication details of own account construction are included with data collected from contract builders;
- (c) progress reports on construction from a sample of owner-builders (all owner-builders prior to October 1978). Owner-builders are defined as persons, other than recognised builders or own account constructors, who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own home) for their own private use, without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job; and
- (d) returns of building by or for Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction. Certain details on construction activities are included in the section 'Construction' later in this chapter. Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner-builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State; but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded. The values of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction include:

- (a) all new dwellings (except from July 1973 to June 1975, those valued at less than \$2,000);
- (b) alterations and additions (to existing dwellings) with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more; and
- (c) other building jobs (whether new buildings or alterations and additions to existing buildings) with an estimated value (when completed) of \$10,000 or more (plus, from July 1973 to June 1975, those new other building jobs valued at \$2,000 to \$9,999).

The changes (as outlined above) in the range of statistics presented involved an insignificant break in the comparability of the series.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. *Government* building includes all building for Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-governmental authorities, whether carried out by private contractors or by day labour, and whether intended for use by these authorities, for rental, or for sale after completion. Building for private ownership for which finance is provided by governmental authorities is classed as *Private*.

Building jobs are classified according to the function which they are intended to serve. A building which is ancillary to other buildings, or forms part of a group of related buildings, is classified according to the function of the group of buildings as a whole. Examples of the types of building job included in each main class of building are given in the following list:

Shops: includes restaurants, retail markets, shopping centres, and showrooms.

Offices: includes banks, post offices, and council chambers.

Factories: includes abattoirs, brickworks, power houses, printing offices, and government workshops.

Education: includes schools, colleges, kindergartens, reference libraries, and universities.

Other: includes hotels, hostels, service stations, wholesale stores and warehouses, telephone exchanges, religious institutions, buildings for entertainment and recreation, hospitals and convalescent homes, homes for aged, law courts, defence buildings, police stations, and reformatories.

New dwellings are classified as either 'houses' or 'other dwellings'. A 'house' is defined as a building which has been designed or adapted so that its prime use is as a single self-contained dwelling unit which is completely detached from all other buildings and (except in such cases as dwellings built for employees or family of the owner or lessee of the land) is situated on a separate, titled block of land. 'Self-contained' means able to be completely closed off and with own cooking and bathing facilities. The classification 'other dwellings' includes flats (including home units) and semi-detached cottages, villa units, town houses, and similar types of dwelling units.

DEFINITIONS USED

The *value of building jobs* represents the estimated value of the whole job when completed, excluding the value of the land on which the job is carried out. The *value of building work done* during a period represents the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period.

Value of building jobs approved is—for private building, the value of building permits granted by local government authorities; and for government building, the value of contracts let and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of new houses and other dwellings approved* is—for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits granted by local authorities; and for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities. The *number of new houses and other dwellings commenced* is—the number of actual commencements recorded during the year.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when expenditure on building work is first reported. A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned.

The numbers of new houses and other dwellings are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats (and each 'home unit' in a group of 'home units') is counted as a separate dwelling unit. *Temporary or make-shift dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are excluded from the scope of building statistics. The dwelling units that result

from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the number of *new* other dwellings. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of other dwelling jobs.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into a number of geographical areas. These areas are described in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment' and their boundaries are shown in the map at the end of this volume.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS

Trends in the building industry are illustrated in the following table, which shows, by class of building, the value of building jobs approved, commenced, completed, and under construction in New South Wales in each of the last six years.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) APPROVED, COMMENCED, COMPLETED, AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN N.S.W.: CLASS OF BUILDING
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total all building jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
APPROVED								
1975	520,790	210,935	51,803	59,479	70,239	129,875	175,154	1,218,274
1976	674,397	106,847	42,263	104,103	91,610	103,951	249,119	1,372,290
1977	825,506	158,610	68,045	60,216	138,813	121,941	239,022	1,612,154
1978	968,746	164,363	112,816	67,515	106,197	131,340	267,505	1,818,480
1979	1,186,710	189,627	144,204	74,658	133,591	96,650	337,083	2,162,524
1980	1,634,125	363,069	136,695	115,821	168,789	110,847	353,768	2,883,113
COMMENCED								
1975	548,175	198,303	43,287	78,322	77,170	163,767	204,972	1,313,997
1976	661,351	136,058	49,508	95,544	71,140	86,376	231,773	1,331,750
1977	827,806	180,376	62,205	75,880	126,293	100,787	275,076	1,648,420
1978	875,018	175,847	109,180	88,549	102,934	114,619	230,539	1,696,686
1979	1,151,011	202,727	123,649	76,136	144,077	110,023	367,214	2,174,836
1980	1,489,190	365,140	160,491	118,017	152,690	115,391	368,699	2,769,619
COMPLETED								
1975	580,478	259,425	55,664	162,025	135,102	82,336	197,601	1,472,629
1976	651,199	194,672	59,967	189,141	85,392	152,866	231,626	1,564,863
1977	777,643	176,898	82,474	154,393	99,674	130,729	359,346	1,781,157
1978	852,054	162,354	77,280	204,173	94,759	104,517	226,802	1,721,939
1979	984,963	182,589	83,725	107,716	154,689	143,107	266,386	1,923,176
1980	1,295,036	289,089	192,669	155,619	159,183	137,147	399,123	2,627,866
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 30 JUNE								
1975	272,640	183,074	86,476	440,833	58,920	244,223	325,609	1,611,772
1976	290,876	138,513	85,002	399,213	50,423	184,000	371,384	1,519,411
1977	345,127	147,598	67,337	359,545	90,072	155,970	299,662	1,465,314
1978	379,011	166,628	100,226	257,167	106,944	167,153	320,343	1,497,470
1979	551,761	197,496	145,330	247,771	104,602	135,594	443,857	1,826,411
1980	759,124	290,555	125,162	219,551	104,125	133,400	434,841	2,066,757

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

The relationship between the value of building jobs approved and the value of building jobs commenced in the year is influenced partly by normal delays in the commencement of building operations, partly by the fact that some intending builders find it impracticable to proceed with their plans, for financial and other reasons, and partly by increases in the

estimated value of building jobs in the period between approval and commencement.

The total value of building jobs commenced increased slightly in 1975-76 and then increased strongly over the next four years with sharp increases of \$317m (23.8 per cent), \$478m (28.2 per cent) and \$595m (27.3 per cent) in 1976-77, 1978-79, and 1979-80 respectively.

The value of the building work done in New South Wales during each of the last six years i.e., the estimated value of the building work actually carried out during the period, is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK (a) DONE IN N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total, all building jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
PRIVATE								
1975	515,027	221,526	71,522	175,544	113,445	19,405	134,281	1,250,751
1976	608,635	136,666	73,043	137,158	63,299	24,014	143,861	1,186,677
1977	770,141	133,673	60,658	93,854	106,788	14,709	136,816	1,316,640
1978	843,332	135,121	82,155	75,469	107,963	17,044	146,426	1,407,510
1979	1,041,566	150,017	136,999	61,846	136,129	21,505	213,334	1,761,396
1980	1,363,268	279,893	151,531	72,714	131,833	23,535	246,008	2,268,781
GOVERNMENT								
1975	51,720	22,722	2,235	37,892	9,684	113,147	107,228	344,627
1976	70,134	53,871	1,812	59,409	7,694	134,407	140,679	468,006
1977	34,517	30,638	1,263	57,754	13,370	87,666	126,990	352,201
1978	30,850	45,669	2,292	56,021	16,458	99,488	116,057	366,837
1979	30,452	56,128	5,265	66,772	15,725	95,740	119,353	389,435
1980	42,556	42,439	4,078	68,640	20,710	92,725	140,651	411,799
TOTAL								
1975	566,747	244,248	73,757	213,436	123,129	132,552	241,510	1,595,378
1976	678,769	190,537	74,855	196,567	70,993	158,421	284,540	1,654,683
1977	804,658	164,312	61,921	151,608	120,159	102,375	263,807	1,668,840
1978	874,182	180,790	84,447	131,491	124,421	116,531	262,485	1,774,347
1979	1,072,018	206,145	142,265	128,618	151,855	117,245	332,685	2,150,830
1980	1,405,824	322,332	155,610	141,354	152,542	116,260	386,659	2,680,581

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

In 1979-80, the value of work done on private dwelling jobs represented 72 per cent of the total value of private building work done; the corresponding proportion in 1974-75 was 59 per cent. Similar proportions for the other categories of private building were: shops, 7 per cent in 1979-80 (6 per cent in 1974-75); offices, 3 per cent (14 per cent in 1974-75); factories, 6 per cent (9 per cent in 1974-75); and education, 1 per cent (2 per cent in 1974-75).

Building for government ownership has accounted for 20 per cent of the total value of building work done since 1974-75 (the proportion for 1979-80 is 15 per cent). Schools, universities, etc., and hospitals (which together accounted for 34 per cent of the total value of government building work done in 1979-80) and dwelling jobs (21 per cent) are the major elements in government building.

A geographical distribution of the value of building jobs completed in New South Wales during the last two years is shown in the next table and the following table shows, for each main class of building, the value of building jobs completed during the last six years in the Sydney Statistical Division, Newcastle Statistical District, Wollongong Statistical District, and the total for the State.

VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) COMPLETED IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W.
(\\$'000)

Statistical Division	1978-79			1979-80		
	Dwelling jobs	Other building jobs	Total, building jobs	Dwelling jobs	Other building jobs	Total, building jobs
Sydney	702,824	475,319	1,178,145	972,011	766,104	1,738,115
Hunter—						
Newcastle Statistical District	81,504	60,022	141,528	109,452	42,743	152,195
Balance	16,625	8,117	24,743	26,794	9,465	36,260
Illawarra—						
Wollongong Statistical District	44,576	33,287	77,865	63,205	19,845	83,049
Balance	30,061	17,599	47,660	38,848	16,761	55,608
Richmond-Tweed	42,968	16,003	58,971	64,805	23,256	88,060
Mid-North Coast	61,431	24,324	85,755	81,094	24,747	105,840
Northern	33,492	20,107	53,598	40,150	19,512	59,661
North-Western	22,903	13,767	36,669	31,664	16,695	48,360
Central West	30,343	24,716	55,059	36,140	25,901	62,040
South-Eastern	38,211	21,889	60,100	49,827	22,060	71,886
Murrumbidgee	32,016	17,286	49,301	35,894	28,205	64,098
Murray	26,477	14,768	41,244	29,818	26,732	56,549
Far West	4,121	8,416	12,539	4,425	1,717	6,143
Total, New South Wales	1,167,552	755,623	1,923,176	1,584,125	1,043,741	2,627,866

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

**VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS (a) COMPLETED IN AREAS OF N.S.W.:
CLASS OF BUILDING**
(\\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Dwelling jobs		Other building jobs					Total, all building jobs
	Houses	Other	Shops	Offices	Factories	Education	Other	
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION								
1975	315,668	192,862	35,092	147,835	87,461	52,621	128,740	960,282
1976	337,486	144,526	43,585	161,542	58,575	99,848	150,777	996,337
1977	407,719	121,451	52,790	124,738	74,615	93,611	273,154	1,148,076
1978	465,756	113,735	50,420	174,189	64,349	62,207	138,246	1,068,902
1979	576,071	126,754	46,828	83,689	88,221	101,129	155,454	1,178,145
1980	774,314	197,697	141,084	127,442	122,674	90,606	284,299	1,738,115
NEWCASTLE STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1975	44,418	8,377	4,448	2,720	6,100	11,161	10,995	88,218
1976	52,235	5,784	3,118	5,159	2,471	9,941	12,268	90,976
1977	63,890	6,795	2,927	7,302	4,257	7,089	16,643	108,902
1978	67,235	9,457	6,907	6,808	5,736	11,780	18,653	126,576
1979	72,714	8,790	15,373	7,510	9,686	4,846	22,609	141,528
1980	92,718	16,734	4,972	5,489	7,903	5,349	19,031	152,195
WOLLONGONG STATISTICAL DISTRICT								
1975	29,680	13,079	7,086	1,863	9,675	2,992	5,028	69,403
1976	26,440	7,704	2,791	3,830	2,243	11,927	10,147	65,082
1977	28,311	4,690	12,127	1,889	2,833	2,879	8,086	60,816
1978	32,822	5,236	1,212	5,309	2,930	2,759	8,567	58,835
1979	36,915	7,662	1,793	1,310	19,741	1,178	9,266	77,865
1980	48,494	14,711	2,074	1,681	4,039	3,518	8,533	83,049
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES								
1975	580,478	259,425	55,664	162,025	135,102	82,336	197,601	1,472,629
1976	651,199	194,672	59,967	189,141	85,392	152,866	231,626	1,564,863
1977	777,643	176,898	82,474	154,393	99,674	130,729	359,347	1,781,157
1978	852,054	162,354	77,280	204,173	94,759	104,517	226,802	1,721,939
1979	984,963	182,589	83,725	107,716	154,689	143,107	266,386	1,923,176
1980	1,295,036	289,089	192,669	155,619	159,183	137,147	399,123	2,627,866

(a) Includes alterations and additions with a value of \$10,000 or more.

Building projects in the Sydney Statistical Division accounted for 60 per cent of the total value of houses, 68 per cent of the total value of other dwellings, 73 per cent of the total value of other building jobs, and 66 per cent of the total value of all building jobs completed in New South Wales in 1979–80.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS

The number of new houses and other dwellings approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the following table.

NEW DWELLING BUILDING IN N.S.W.
(Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30th June	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings	Houses	Other dwellings	Total dwellings
PRIVATE									
1975	18,437	11,588	30,025	19,262	10,639	29,901	23,349	17,547	40,896
1976	24,217	6,315	30,532	22,317	7,108	29,425	20,535	8,155	28,690
1977	26,457	6,419	32,876	25,774	7,217	32,991	24,357	7,610	31,967
1978	28,161	5,410	33,571	24,684	5,264	29,948	24,586	6,238	30,824
1979	31,853	7,222	39,075	29,478	6,489	35,967	25,910	5,478	31,388
1980	38,442	12,680	51,122	32,972	10,602	43,574	30,057	8,348	38,405
GOVERNMENT									
1975	4,830	3,270	8,100	4,336	2,601	6,937	2,912	1,101	4,013
1976	1,041	560	1,601	1,616	1,116	2,732	4,606	2,818	7,424
1977	1,721	2,201	3,922	1,840	2,127	3,967	2,019	1,887	3,906
1978	1,526	2,638	4,164	1,342	2,640	3,982	1,565	1,423	2,988
1979	1,317	1,535	2,852	1,294	1,484	2,778	1,283	2,273	3,556
1980	2,148	1,776	3,924	2,162	1,748	3,910	1,494	2,171	3,665
TOTAL									
1975	23,267	14,858	38,125	23,598	13,240	36,838	26,261	18,648	44,909
1976	25,258	6,875	32,133	23,933	8,224	32,157	25,141	10,973	36,114
1977	28,178	8,620	36,798	27,614	9,344	36,958	26,376	9,497	35,873
1978	29,687	8,048	37,735	26,026	7,904	33,930	26,151	7,661	33,812
1979(a)	33,170	8,757	41,927	30,772	7,973	38,745	27,193	7,751	34,944
1980(b)	40,590	14,456	55,046	35,134	12,350	47,484	31,551	10,519	42,070

(a) The number under construction at 30 June 1979 was — houses 14,233 (13,342 private, 891 government); other dwellings 7,125 (4,757 private, 2,368 government). (b) The number under construction at 30 June 1980 was — houses 17,364 (15,800 private, 1,564 government); other dwellings 8,877 (6,894 private, 1,983 government).

The total number of new dwelling units completed reached a peak of 49,397 in 1970–71, declined to 33,812 in 1977–78, which was the lowest level since 1963–64, and subsequently increased to 42,070 in 1979–80, the highest level since 1974–75. The proportion of dwelling units completed contributed by 'Other Dwellings' declined every year from a peak of 42 per cent in 1974–75 to 22 per cent in 1978–79. The proportion in 1979–80 was 25 per cent, the highest since 1976–77.

Dwelling building for government authorities (mainly the New South Wales Housing Commission) accounted for 9 per cent of the total dwellings completed in 1974–75. This proportion increased sharply to 21 per cent in 1975–76 but in 1979–80 the level of government dwelling building has returned to 9 per cent.

A geographical distribution of dwellings completed in the last six years is given in the next table.

NEW DWELLINGS COMPLETED: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

(Number of Dwelling Units)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney Statistical Division	Hunter Statistical Division		Illawarra Statistical Division		Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
		Newcastle Statistical District	Balance	Wollongong Statistical District	Balance		
HOUSES							
1975	13,110	2,285	486	1,509	1,401	7,470	26,261
1976	12,059	2,144	482	1,146	1,057	8,253	25,141
1977	12,982	2,358	569	1,078	1,024	8,365	26,376
1978	13,552	2,215	447	1,083	993	7,861	26,151
1979	15,083	2,119	437	1,037	980	7,537	27,193
1980	17,643	2,398	601	1,228	1,118	8,563	31,551
OTHER DWELLINGS							
1975	13,462	603	194	1,069	104	3,216	18,648
1976	7,807	361	114	486	75	2,130	10,973
1977	6,056	390	100	309	67	2,575	9,497
1978	5,030	405	81	287	64	1,794	7,661
1979	5,073	368	92	381	47	1,790	7,751
1980	6,664	618	186	592	70	2,389	10,519
PRIVATE DWELLINGS							
1975	24,257	2,514	618	2,262	1,398	9,847	40,896
1976	15,377	2,152	529	1,278	969	8,385	28,690
1977	16,738	2,418	586	1,293	1,040	9,892	31,967
1978	17,222	2,307	501	1,180	1,035	8,579	30,824
1979	18,248	2,286	493	1,256	999	8,106	31,388
1980	22,279	2,703	741	1,684	1,126	9,872	38,405
GOVERNMENT DWELLINGS							
1975	2,315	374	62	316	107	839	4,013
1976	4,489	353	67	354	163	1,998	7,424
1977	2,300	330	83	94	51	1,048	3,906
1978	1,360	313	27	190	22	1,076	2,988
1979	1,908	201	36	162	28	1,221	3,556
1980	2,028	313	46	136	62	1,080	3,665
TOTAL DWELLINGS							
1975	26,572	2,888	680	2,578	1,505	10,686	44,909
1976	19,866	2,505	596	1,632	1,132	10,383	36,114
1977	19,038	2,748	669	1,387	1,091	10,940	35,873
1978	18,582	2,620	528	1,370	1,057	9,655	33,812
1979	20,156	2,487	529	1,418	1,027	9,327	34,944
1980	24,307	3,016	787	1,820	1,188	10,952	42,070

Of the new dwellings completed in N.S.W., the proportion located in the Sydney Statistical Division, declined steadily from 59 per cent in 1974-75 to 53 per cent in 1976-77. However, in 1977-78, this proportion increased to 55 per cent and in 1978-79 the proportion increased again to 58 per cent and remained at this proportion in 1979-80. Of the other areas shown in the above table, the Hunter Division accounted for 9 per cent (including 7 per cent in the Newcastle Statistical District) of the dwellings completed in 1979-80, and the Illawarra Division for 7 per cent (including 4 per cent in the Wollongong Statistical District). The Mid-North Coast Statistical Division had the largest number of dwellings completed in the 'Rest of N.S.W.' in each of the last six years (these numbered 2,338 in 1979-80, about 6 per cent of the State total).

The houses completed in the State in the last six years are classified in the next table according to the type of builder and the material used for their external walls.

HOUSES COMPLETED IN N.S.W.: TYPE OF BUILDER AND MATERIAL OF EXTERNAL WALLS

Type of builder	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(a)	1979-80(a)
BRICK, STONE, OR CONCRETE						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	874	801	827	831	970	1,240
Owner-builders	865	654	879	937	1,026	1,402
Government houses	4	10	2	9	1	3
Total houses	1,743	1,465	1,708	1,777	1,997	2,645
BRICK-VENEER						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	13,451	11,861	14,153	14,843	17,576	20,331
Owner-builders	3,205	3,041	4,055	4,194	2,992	3,592
Government houses	1,768	3,091	1,373	1,062	914	976
Total houses	18,424	17,993	19,581	20,099	21,482	24,899
TIMBER						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	514	389	301	251	253	232
Owner-builders	265	217	278	250	216	224
Government houses	368	465	239	195	112	204
Total houses	1,147	1,071	818	696	581	660
ASBESTOS-CEMENT						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	2,042	1,905	2,072	1,902	1,850	1,931
Owner-builders	1,602	1,210	1,413	1,080	782	842
Government houses	771	1,039	405	297	254	309
Total houses	4,415	4,154	3,890	3,279	2,886	3,082
TOTAL, ALL MATERIALS (b)						
Private houses—						
Contract builders	17,130	15,180	17,509	18,004	20,827	23,931
Owner-builders	6,219	5,355	6,848	6,582	5,083	6,126
Government houses	2,912	4,606	2,019	1,565	1,283	1,494
Total houses	26,261	25,141	26,376	26,151	27,193	31,551

(a) From 1978-79, minor changes have been made to criteria used to classify builders as either contract builders or owner builders. These changes have increased the number of houses classified as 'Contract-built' and commensurately decreased the number of houses classified as 'Owner-built'.

(b) Includes a small number of houses not classified to any of the materials shown.

'Owner-building' takes a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor (who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project), to the work of the owner himself who undertakes the actual construction at week-ends or in other free time. Owner-builders accounted for 19 per cent of the houses completed in the State in 1979-80, compared with 24 per cent in 1974-75. In 1979-80, brick-veneer houses accounted for 79 per cent of all houses built, compared with 70 per cent in 1974-75.

Houses completed in recent years by contract builders for private ownership are classified in the next table according to the value of the house. The average value of houses built has increased substantially in recent years; houses valued at \$30,000 or more made up 57 per cent of the total number of houses built by contract builders for private ownership in 1979-80, compared with 43 per cent in 1978-79 and 33 per cent in 1977-78.

Information on wage and material costs in the building industry are given in the sections 'Wages and Hours' and 'Prices and Rents' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

HOUSES COMPLETED BY CONTRACT BUILDERS FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, N.S.W.: CLASSIFIED BY VALUE OF HOUSE

Material of external walls	Value of house (a)							Total all groups
	Under \$20,000	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 or more	
1978-79: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, stone, or concrete ..	28	147	187	179	114	101	214	970
Brick-veneer	1,729	7,858	4,679	2,004	737	297	272	17,576
Timber	57	131	37	15	4	5	4	253
Asbestos cement	736	958	128	21	4	2	1	1,850
Other materials	45	102	21	8	—	1	1	178
Total, all materials	2,595	9,196	5,052	2,227	859	406	492	20,827
1978-79: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$'000)								
Brick, stone, or concrete ..	479	3,624	6,433	7,914	6,102	6,355	22,546	53,453
Brick-veneer	30,736	193,492	159,275	87,840	39,429	18,800	22,933	552,505
Timber	842	3,113	1,248	641	211	309	415	6,778
Asbestos cement	12,058	22,549	4,152	907	218	130	76	40,089
Other materials	716	2,469	701	344	—	64	74	4,367
Total, all materials	44,830	225,245	171,809	97,646	45,960	25,658	46,044	657,193
1979-80: NUMBER OF HOUSES								
Brick, stone, or concrete ..	24	175	204	198	160	134	345	1,240
Brick-veneer	1,315	6,925	6,680	3,032	1,243	596	540	20,331
Timber	40	97	45	19	15	4	12	232
Asbestos cement	492	1,112	273	44	8	2	—	1,931
Other materials	40	120	28	3	4	2	—	197
Total, all materials	1,911	8,429	7,230	3,296	1,430	738	897	23,931
1979-80: TOTAL VALUE OF HOUSES (\$'000)								
Brick, stone, or concrete ..	405	4,334	7,008	8,746	8,548	8,485	35,003	72,529
Brick-veneer	23,755	174,253	228,772	133,433	66,603	37,900	46,311	711,027
Timber	630	2,401	1,452	835	795	257	1,091	7,462
Asbestos cement	8,142	26,626	9,195	1,877	426	127	—	46,393
Other materials	650	2,991	960	134	209	134	—	5,076
Total, all materials	33,582	210,605	247,387	145,026	76,581	46,903	82,406	842,488

(a) Excludes the value of the land on which the house is erected.

NEW SYSTEM FOR COLLECTING AND COMPILING BUILDING ACTIVITY STATISTICS

In July 1980 a new system of collecting and processing building statistics was implemented. Conceptually, there is very little difference between the old system and the new system. The principal changes to the previous system are as follows:

- the introduction of a monthly dwelling commencements series (based on information supplied by local government authorities and government departments) which provides statistics down to local government area level;
- replacement of the quarterly census of house building jobs by a quarterly sample survey which provides data on house building activity at the State level but not at finer levels of geographic disaggregation (as previously provided) nor is it possible to classify these data by as many variables as in the past (e.g. material of outer walls, roof, etc.) because of the sampling variability associated with such data; and

- (c) continuation of the quarterly census of building jobs other than houses resulting in no change to existing output.

CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING)

Statistics relating to the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams, and water distribution systems, sewer systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating plant and equipment, telecommunication's structures and other work of a non-building nature are compiled each quarter. The statistics relate to work by private contractors on prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more and are inclusive of all associated sub-contract work performed for the prime contractor. Alterations and additions undertaken as prime contracts valued at \$100,000 or more are included. Repairs and maintenance contracts, construction undertaken by government authorities involving their own work forces, and construction on their own account by enterprises in the private sector, are excluded.

Details of construction (other than building) activity are given in terms of *prime contracts* only. Although the prime contract is the normal method of arranging business between a project owner and a contractor, some variation can occur in the extent to which the prime contract covers the value of plant, machinery, and materials associated with construction (other than building) projects. For example, plant, machinery and materials will not be included in the value of the prime contract when supplied directly by the project owner. Consequently, the statistics do not give the total cost of projects with which the prime contractors are associated.

A prime contract for the installation of equipment which is an integral part of a construction (other than building) project is at present included in the statistics but those prime contracts which involve only the supply of materials and equipment are excluded.

Since the September quarter 1979 prime contracts have been classified in the following manner:

- (a) where there is only one type of good or service produced, the contract is classified according to that type of good or service.
- (b) where there are a number of goods and/or services produced within the one prime contract, that contract is classified according to the predominant (in terms of value) type of goods or service produced, and
- (c) where a prime contract is only one of many contracts involved in a larger project, and the goods and/or services produced by the prime contract are only an essential part of the larger project, the contract is classified according to the goods or services produced by the larger project.

A more detailed account of the scope, coverage, and definitions used in construction statistics is given in *Construction (Other than Building) Operations: Australia* (Catalogue No. 8708.0).

The value of construction (other than building) in New South Wales in 1979-80 by the class of construction is shown in the following table.

CONSTRUCTION (OTHER THAN BUILDING) BY TYPE, NEW SOUTH WALES, 1979-80
(\$'000)

Type of construction	Commenced	Completed	Under construction at 30 June 1980	Work done during year	Work at 30 June 1980 yet to be done
Class 1— Roads, highways, and related structures	48,473	39,109	42,003	50,519	15,308
Classes 6, 7, and 8— Dams, water supply, and sewerage	33,182	54,846	83,033	64,425	25,896
Classes 5 and 11— Power transmission and electrical generating plant	299,182	135,482	504,082	127,293	305,325
Class 4— Harbours	28,211	2,743	174,162	62,165	37,403
Class 12— Heavy industrial plant and equipment, n.e.c.	147,233	65,010	215,385	93,044	132,458
Other classes (a)	153,163	90,920	216,170	106,485	113,075
Total all construction—					
Private	165,428	114,374	168,463	114,065	100,768
Government	544,016	273,736	1,066,372	389,866	528,697
Total	709,444	388,110	1,234,835	503,931	629,465

(a) Includes bridges, railways, pipelines, street lighting, and telecommunications structures.

The value of prime contracts by stage of construction in New South Wales in the last six years is given in the following table.

VALUE OF PRIME CONTRACTS BY STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, N.S.W.
(\$m)

Year	Commenced	Completed	Under construction at end of year	Work done during year	Work (at end of year) yet to be done
1974-75	156	160	509	229	225
1975-76	176	235	517	331	153
1976-77	326	318	639	328	260
1977-78	369	289	632	349	304
1978-79	412	296	874	437	376
1979-80	709	388	1,235	504	629

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Building Approvals* (monthly) (Catalogue No. 8702.0), *Building Activity* (quarterly) (8705.0)

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Building Approvals* (monthly) (8707.1), *Building Activity* (quarterly) (8706.1), *Building* (8701.1), *Number of Dwellings Commenced in New South Wales* (quarterly) (8714.1)

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Housing Commission of New South Wales, Rural Bank of New South Wales, Defence Service Homes Corporation, Housing Loans Insurance Corporation and the Department of Housing and Construction. Also reports on the *Home Savings Grant Act 1976* and the *Housing Assistance Act 1978* prepared by the Department of Housing and Construction.

CHAPTER 12

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act*, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States; navigation and shipping, quarantine, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Overseas and interstate navigation and shipping are regulated under the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* 1912, and intrastate shipping within New South Wales under the (State) *Navigation Act*, 1901, both of which embody the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

In 1980 an amendment to the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act*, provides that the Commonwealth government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. Trading ships include those that are used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis. The Commonwealth Act does not apply in relation to '(a) a trading ship proceeding on a voyage other than an overseas voyage or an inter-state voyage; (b) an Australian fishing vessel proceeding on a voyage other than an overseas voyage; (c) an inland waterways vessel; or (d) a pleasure craft, or in relation to its owner, master or crew'.

Under the provisions of the *Navigation Act*, all ships engaging in coastal trade must be licensed. During the time ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian-registered vessels.

The pilotage service in New South Wales is administered under the (State) *Pilotage Act* 1971, the only relevant provision in the (Commonwealth) *Navigation Act* being a section which affirms the liability of the owner and master of a ship under pilotage.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth Government, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer.

Control and administration of the trading ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described later in this section. There are Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING COMMISSION

The Australian Shipping Commission operates the merchant shipping service owned by the Commonwealth Government and trades under the name 'The Australian National Line'. The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Transport, and is empowered to establish and operate both interstate and overseas shipping services for the carriage of passengers, freight, and mails.

At 30 June 1980, the Commission operated 32 ships, which totalled 1,270,690 tonnes dead weight. Of these ships, 18 were engaged in the Australian coastal trade (9 in general cargo trade, and 9 in interstate carriage of bulk commodities), and 14 in the overseas trade. About 75 per cent of the cargo carried by the Australian National Line in the coastal trade comprises bulk commodities, mainly iron ore, bauxite, gypsum, sugar, and wheat.

EMPLOYMENT IN STEVEDORING INDUSTRY

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. All waterside workers in Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla, are permanently employed. In Sydney and Botany Bay they are employed by individual employers and in Newcastle and Port Kembla by the Holding Company, administered by the Association of Employers of Waterside Labour, although a small number in Newcastle are employed by an individual employer. There are no other ports in N.S.W. where stevedoring operations are performed by waterside workers. All industry arrangements, such as port quotas, company labour strengths, and industrial disputes, are determined by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee, a Committee established under amendments to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and having representation by the Waterside Workers Federation and employers. This Committee acts on the advice of similarly constituted Port Co-ordinating Committees and any matters not resolved by the Federal Co-ordinating Committee may be referred to the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for determination. The quotas of waterside workers in New South Wales ports are 1,819 for Sydney, 251 for Botany Bay, 265 for Newcastle, and 425 for Port Kembla. At 31 December 1980, the strengths were 2,087, 251, 265 and 425 respectively.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics shown in the following two tables have been compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from information provided by shipping companies or their representatives via Customs Houses at each port in New South Wales.

The growth and changes within the international shipping industry over the past few years necessitated a review of this Australia-wide collection of vessel movement and cargo statistics. Significant alterations resulted in July 1978 and again in July 1979. The existing collection deals entirely with international voyages; the coastal component was removed in 1978.

The scope of this collection includes all vessels except the following; naval vessels; yachts and other pleasure craft; foreign fishing vessels that neither load nor discharge cargo; geophysical and oceanographic research vessels and all oil rigs and vessels servicing them; and other vessels of 200 net tonnes and under.

The unit of quantity used in the following two tables to measure cargo is the "revenue tonne." This is the unit predominantly used in the shipping industry and is the basis on which freight is levied. It is obtained by adding mass (tonnes weight) and volume (cubic metres) units.

"Vessel calls" show the number of port visits that an overseas vessel makes in New South Wales. For example, an overseas vessel which arrives direct in Newcastle, makes a further call in Sydney before it departs for an overseas port from Botany Bay is counted as one arrival call and one departure call for each of the three ports.

OVERSEAS CARGOES

The overseas trade of New South Wales is predominantly confined to four ports: Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows overseas cargo discharged and loaded at each of these ports and "other" ports in New South Wales in the last four years. 'Other' ports are Twofold Bay, Trial Bay, Clarence River, Coffs Harbour, and Port Macquarie.

OVERSEAS CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED AT N.S.W. PORTS

Year ended 30 June	Cargo discharged				Cargo loaded			
	Vessel calls	Total cargo (revenue tonnes)			Vessel calls	Total cargo (revenue tonnes)		
		Container cargo (a)	Other cargo	Total cargo		Container cargo (a)	Other cargo	Total cargo
SYDNEY								
1977	1,895	2,312,869	2,626,431	4,939,300	1,885	1,323,533	5,058,967	6,382,500
1978	1,739	2,344,977	2,967,523	5,312,500	1,705	1,454,739	4,849,861	6,304,600
1979	1,558	2,822,486	2,791,272	5,613,758	1,572	1,666,604	3,956,579	5,623,183
1980	1,714	2,501,768	2,344,490	4,846,258	1,658	1,122,148	5,262,788	6,384,936
BOTANY BAY								
1977	180	—	1,787,000	1,787,000	179	—	168,300	168,300
1978	94	700	1,786,300	1,787,000	94	—	84,900	84,900
1979	94	—	1,807,506	1,807,506	92	—	188,519	188,519
1980	97	—	2,171,613	2,171,613	92	—	128,564	128,564
NEWCASTLE								
1977	600	25,163	935,637	960,800	606	15,611	10,623,089	10,638,700
1978	620	35,037	1,118,063	1,153,100	614	31,598	11,794,602	11,826,200
1979	573	32,963	1,098,750	1,131,713	577	33,899	12,726,066	12,759,965
1980	608	28,238	1,119,850	1,148,088	593	18,782	14,051,717	14,070,499
PORT KEMBLA								
1977	383	21	493,579	493,600	390	2	6,473,898	6,473,900
1978	341	—	575,900	575,900	337	180,083	7,131,517	7,311,600
1979	258	775	650,956	651,731	259	20,969	6,388,593	6,409,562
1980	262	2,951	731,147	734,098	252	961	7,011,374	7,012,335
OTHER PORTS								
1977	41	—	10,900	10,900	42	—	755,700	755,700
1978	30	—	10,000	10,000	30	—	732,400	732,400
1979	18	—	2,430	2,430	18	—	387,040	387,040
1980	143	87,727	42,609	130,336	130	41,059	818,376	859,435
TOTAL NEW SOUTH WALES								
1977	3,099	2,338,053	5,853,547	8,191,600	3,102	1,339,146	23,079,954	24,419,100
1978	2,824	2,380,714	6,457,786	8,838,500	2,780	1,666,420	24,593,280	26,259,700
1979	2,501	2,856,224	6,350,914	9,207,138	2,518	1,721,472	23,646,797	25,368,269
1980	2,824	2,620,684	6,409,709	9,030,393	2,725	1,182,950	27,272,819	28,455,769

(a) Container cargo refers only to cargo shipped in 20 ft. (6·096 m.) or 40 ft. (12·19 m.) standard international containers.

Overseas ports at which vessels load or discharge cargo are allocated to their respective countries which in turn are allocated to 'Trade Areas' in accordance with the Classification of Trade Areas for Shipping Statistics.

The following table shows details of overseas cargo discharged and loaded at New South Wales ports, classified by trade area, for the year 1979-80.

OVERSEAS CARGO, N.S.W.: TRADE AREA (a) OF PORT OF LOADING OR DISCHARGE, 1979-80
(*000 revenue tonnes)

Trade area	Dis- charged at N.S.W. ports	Loaded at N.S.W. ports	Trade area	Dis- charged at N.S.W. ports	Loaded at N.S.W. ports
<i>Europe</i>	1,128.9	5,556.5	<i>Persian Gulf</i>	946.3	857.7
<i>East Asia</i>	501.9	2,404.2	<i>West India</i>	54.0	140.5
<i>Japan</i>	2,064.2	17,053.6	<i>East India</i>	76.2	525.3
<i>North America-East Coast</i>	690.0	144.1	<i>South East Asia</i>	237.8	727.9
<i>North America-West Coast</i>	762.4	219.9	<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	21.8	227.0
<i>Central America</i>	26.1	28.1	<i>Central Pacific</i>	10.4	80.4
<i>South America-East Coast</i>	22.6	11.6	<i>French Pacific</i>	2.6	88.7
<i>South America-West Coast</i>	—	2.4	<i>Pacific Islands (other)</i>	164.5	21.9
<i>West Africa</i>	0.3	1.9	<i>Other</i>	136.8	—
<i>South and East Africa</i>	83.3	162.5			
<i>Red Sea</i>	2,100.2	201.4	<i>Total</i>	9,030.4	28,455.8

(a) See text preceding table.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

MARITIME SERVICES BOARD

The Maritime Services Board is responsible for the general management and control of all navigable waters and harbours within New South Wales, for the pilotage service and other matters of a navigational character within the State, for the control and administration of wharves and other port facilities in all ports, and for the provision and maintenance of wharfage, channels, and other port facilities at all trading ports of the State. The Board, established under the Maritime Services Act, 1935, is a statutory authority within the State and functions under the control and direction of the Minister for Public Works and Ports. It is a corporate body of seven Commissioners appointed by the Governor. Three of the Commissioners are full-time members of the Board and four are part-time. Of the latter, referred to as Nominated Commissioners, one represents the interests of the port of Newcastle and the others represent other shipping and maritime interests.

The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees, etc. collected by the New South Wales Board at ports are paid into a special fund, from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports. Before 1 July 1978 all other revenue collections by the Board were paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which were met the cost of pilotage and other navigation services at all ports and the cost of providing and maintaining port facilities at ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany Bay. Since 1 July 1978 the Board's powers have been widened and the Board now retains the aforementioned collections in its own fund and bears the responsibility for expenditure related to pilotage and navigation services, and port facilities at Port Kembla, and other minor trading ports. The revenue and expenditure of the Board are summarised for the last six years in the next table.

MARITIME SERVICES BOARD FUND (a): REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(Source: Maritime Services Board)

(\$'000)

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
REVENUE						
Tonnage rates and berthing charges	3,668	3,366	3,732	4,384	6,115	6,855
Harbour rates—						
Inward and transhipment	17,704	20,477	(b) 26,766	(b) 27,873	(b) 36,297	(b) 38,598
Outward	4,343	4,811	(b) 14,713	(b) 16,202	(b) 21,926	(b) 26,482
Coal loader charges	7,502	8,129	12,128	17,332	24,769	30,276
Rents (wharves, etc.)	3,028	3,560	3,847	3,895	4,564	5,716
Navigation and shipping charges	—	—	—	—	6,845	6,946
Other	10,518	8,968	5,745	7,971	8,566	11,099
Total revenue	46,764	49,311	66,930	77,657	109,082	125,972
EXPENDITURE						
Working expenses (c)	29,963	32,703	(d) 48,623	(d) 54,189	(d) 74,607	(d) 83,580
Provision for renewals	8,250	7,330	7,950	11,700	13,300	14,500
Sinking fund contributions	1,461	1,490	1,550	1,619	3,460	4,345
Interest and exchange	6,790	7,715	8,722	10,051	17,597	21,580
Total expenditure	46,464	49,238	66,845	77,559	108,964	124,005
SURPLUS						
Surplus	301	73	85	99	118	1,967

(a) Refers to activities of the Maritime Services Board at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Botany Bay until 30 June 1978 and includes Port Kembla and minor commercial ports from 1 July 1978. (b) Includes special harbour rate for deepening Newcastle Harbour. (c) Includes loan management expenses. (d) Includes a transfer to Newcastle Harbour Deepening Account.

SYDNEY HARBOUR

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of 9 metres or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 47 metres at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 6 to 8 kilometres from the Harbour entrance (the Heads). Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table.

Class of berth	Number	Length (metres)
<i>Effective commercial cargo berths—</i>		
Container berths	5	1,132
Other	47	8,093
Passenger terminal berths	3	604
Cross berths and connecting lengths .. .. .	..	696
Harbourcraft	9	600
Dolphin berths	5	1,020
Other berths—oil, private, etc.	44	3,599
Berths out of commission	17	2,062
Naval berths	22	3,027
Total .. .. .	..	20,833

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wheat, wool, etc. are provided on the waterside. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes. At Balmain, there are two coal loading gantries with capacities of 500 tonnes per hour each. At Pyrmont there are two 3-tonne cranes, at Darling Harbour a 26-tonne crane, and at Woolloomooloo there are two 26-tonne cranes with grabs available for the discharge of bulk cargoes. Five container berths with five specialised cranes are available in the port area at White Bay and Glebe Island. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane 'Titan', which has a capacity of 150 tonnes, or by the 250-tonne crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock. There are also two berths at Darling Harbour equipped with 'roll on/roll off' ramps.

A Port Operations and Communications Centre came into operation in 1974. The Centre, housed in a reinforced concrete tower 87 metres above sea level at Millers Point, accommodates personnel and equipment involved in the port traffic management control and the Board's general radio communication system.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into the port of Sydney during the last six years. (Source: Maritime Services Board):

Arrivals		
Year ended 30 June	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
1975	3,264	31,865,959
1976	2,954	30,735,650
1977	2,925	31,803,240
1978	2,757	32,023,801
1979	2,543	28,504,539
1980	2,469	27,974,016

The composition of arrivals in 1980 was:

Arrivals		
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
Overseas	1,547	21,830,668
Interstate	390	3,253,545
State	532	2,889,803

BOTANY BAY

Botany Bay is situated about 16 kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour and its 260 hectares have been well planned for commercial use. Port facilities consist of the oil refinery wharf and multi-buoy mooring on the southern side of the Bay and the single buoy mooring, which can accommodate vessels of up to 80,000 dwt on the northern side.

A major port development for container and bulk trades, with channels of up to 19.2 metres in depth and large areas of reclamation, is being developed on the northern foreshore. A specialised wharf has been constructed and areas leased for tank farms for bulk liquid chemicals. The first of two major container terminals has been completed. It is 42 hectares, with three 'roll on/roll off' berths, and was commissioned in 1979. A second three-berth terminal of 38 hectares is under construction, and it is expected that this terminal will be in service by December 1981.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into Botany Bay during the last six years. (Source: Maritime Services Board):

<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	
	<i>Vessels (number)</i>	<i>Gross registered tonnage</i>
1975	371	5,679,128
1976	288	5,864,283
1977	276	6,250,946
1978	274	6,281,563
1979	288	6,519,092
1980	361	7,099,307

The composition of arrivals in 1980 was:

	<i>Arrivals</i>	
	<i>Vessels (number)</i>	<i>Gross registered tonnage</i>
Overseas	144	2,587,674
Interstate	199	3,884,558
State	18	627,075

NEWCASTLE HARBOUR

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 kilometres by sea, or 160 kilometres by road north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 230 hectares, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 65 hectares. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 365 metres; the entrance channel, with a depth of 11 metres at low water, is 150 metres wide. Deepening of the port to provide a minimum depth of 15.2 metres commenced in 1977. The work requires the dredging of 8 million cubic metres of soft material and the blasting and dredging of 2 million cubic metres of rock. It is estimated that the work will occupy five years and will cost in the vicinity of \$90m.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the handling of general cargo and container units. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 245 metres of wharfage with 4 traversing loading heads have been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

The main coal loaders are the Steelworks Channel and Eastern Basin. The Steelworks Channel loader is capable of a loading rate of 4,000 tonnes per hour through two wharf mounted ship loaders. The Eastern Basin loader has two travelling gantry coal loaders with a gross handling rate of 2,000 tonnes per hour.

The total length of commercial wharfage is approximately 5,380 metres of which 1,503 metres are privately owned whilst the remaining 3,877 metres are under the control of the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. In addition to general cargo berths, special berths have been provided for the handling of bulk cargoes, such as wheat, oil, steel, iron, iron ore and phosphatic rock.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Newcastle Harbour by an Advisory Committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the Committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into the port of Newcastle during the last six years. (Source: Maritime Services Board):

<i>Arrivals</i>		
<i>Year ended 30 June</i>	<i>Vessels (number)</i>	<i>Gross registered tonnage</i>
1975	1,361	14,924,117
1976	943	13,397,535
1977	886	13,767,989
1978	853	14,513,087
1979	842	15,523,950
1980	873	16,836,777

The composition of arrivals in 1980 was:

<i>Arrivals</i>		
	<i>Vessels (number)</i>	<i>Gross registered tonnage</i>
<i>Overseas</i>	644	13,205,348
<i>Interstate</i>	194	3,417,927
<i>State</i>	35	213,502

PORT KEMBLA

Port Kembla, which is situated about eighty kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 305 metres and covers an area of 135 hectares; an inner basin, which was opened in 1960, is entered through a channel with a width of 122 metres leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 15.2 metres at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 4.3 to 12.8 metres at the berths. The length of commercial wharfage is approximately 3,352 metres, of which 1,352 metres are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves. Until 1 April 1978, the Department of Public Works retained some responsibilities in the Port Kembla area. Total control passed to the Maritime Services Board on that date.

Port Kembla is the port for the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, and iron and steel are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., phosphatic rock, wood pulp, and refined oil usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

A new coal loader is currently under construction and is due for completion in late 1982. The initial capacity will be 15 million tonnes per annum, and the loading rate 5,000 tonnes per hour. Vessels of up to 110,000 dwt will be able to load at this facility with provision for 150,000 dwt ships after further dredging.

The Maritime Services Board is assisted in the administration of Port Kembla by an Advisory Committee consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor. The Chairman of the Committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port.

Shown below is the number and gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals into Port Kembla during the last six years. (Source: Maritime Services Board):

Year ended 30 June	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
1975	813	12,072,529
1976	723	11,890,023
1977	689	11,564,472
1978	666	11,875,723
1979	655	12,978,496
1980	605	13,349,396

The composition of arrivals in 1980 was:

	Arrivals	
	Vessels (number)	Gross registered tonnage
Overseas	348	9,841,589
Interstate	257	3,507,807
State	—	—

PORT CHARGES

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth government in terms of the *Lighthouses Act* 1911 and the *Navigation Act* 1912, and by the State Government under the *Pilotage Act*, 1971, the *Port Rates Act*, 1975, and the *Sydney Harbour Trust Act*, 1900. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in May 1981.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in the table 'Maritime Services Board: Revenue Collections' shown earlier in this section.

CHARGES LEVIED ON SHIPS

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from \$4 to \$16 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with \$4 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of \$40. Motor boats of under 15 tons (gross) used for business or commercial purposes are also subject to survey, the fee being \$4.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a pilotage port. The rate is 6·0c per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is \$1,300 and the minimum is \$88 at Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and \$44 at other ports. The rate of 3·0c per ton (gross) is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather etc., or for any ship being used solely for a non-commercial purpose.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly. The rate on vessels from 19 to 30 metres in length ranges from \$5 to \$9 while the rate in respect of vessels 31 metres and over is 13c per ton (gross).

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons or more while berthed at most wharves, the charge being \$1.01 per ton (gross) for each period of six hours or part thereof. Vessels under 240 tons (gross) are liable for berthing charges at rates which range from \$1.30 to \$5.18 per day. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the Port

of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

For licences covering occupation of waters by privately-owned vessels, fees are charged in accordance with the length of the vessel and range from \$12 to \$40. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available in the Port of Sydney at a charge of \$60 for the first 24 hours and thereafter at a rate of \$15 for each period of six hours or part thereof.

Ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in the Port of Sydney must obtain a licence for which the charge is \$40 per annum. For lighters, hopper barges, or any other craft supplying services to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is \$45. In other ports the annual licence fee for ballast lighters is \$2. Mobile cranes, fork lifts, tow motors, or other types of mobile cargo-handling equipment operating on the Maritime Services Board's wharves in the main ports must be licensed, the licence fee being \$20 per annum. Other special licences at varying fees are issued by the Board to cover the operation of machinery on land or properties vested in the Board, the crossing of navigable water by cables or pipelines, and for a variety of other purposes.

HARBOUR RATES

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on cargoes landed or shipped at the ports under the Board's jurisdiction. Goods transhipped are subject to transshipment rates, and not to inward or outward harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt. These charges are assessed on the basis of either mass, volume, or capacity (weight, measurement or liquid) or the cargo, at the option of the Board.

STORAGE CHARGES

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage charges are imposed under the Wharf Management and Storage Regulation, 1978, on goods, placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period. The charges are payable, in the case of outward goods, by the owner of the vessel on which the goods are to be shipped and, in the case of other goods, by the owner of those goods. Goods left on a wharf for longer than three days after their unshipment onto the wharf and goods placed on a wharf for shipment more than two days before the date of shipment incur these charges (Sundays and Public Holidays excepted). Other rates are charged for the use of areas specially provided for storage purposes.

REGISTRATION OF PLEASURE BOATS

In terms of the N.S.W. Water Traffic Regulations, vessels not exceeding 19·5 metres in length and with a potential speed of 10 knots or more are required to be registered with the Maritime Services Board and to pay an annual fee of \$18 per annum. There were 95,710 vessels registered during the year ended 30 June 1980. Persons navigating such vessels at speeds of 10 knots or more are required to be licensed, the fee being \$10 for the first year, and \$8 per annum thereafter (165,732 licences were issued or renewed in 1979-80). A licence is also required to promote, organise, or conduct an aquatic race, display, or regatta and the fees range between \$7 and \$35 (524 licences were issued during 1979-80).

RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by small sea-going vessels, although their use for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the New South Wales, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, a comprehensive scheme of control

works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 1.5 metres of water, except in times of unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the Red Ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star (indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth) and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In March 1981, the Commonwealth Government passed through Parliament the *Shipping Registration Act* 1981, providing for the establishment of a single, centralised Australian Shipping Register. The main purpose of the Act is to fix the conditions for compulsory or voluntary registration of ships in Australia and to grant ships Australian nationality. At June 1981, the Act had not been proclaimed.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table.

SHIPPING ON REGISTER: SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND PORT KEMBLA

Tonnage class (net tons)	Number of vessels (at 30 June)				Net tonnage (at 30 June)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1977	1978	1979	1980
Under 50	951	1,042	1,129	1,231	14,952	16,348	17,972	19,688
50 and under 500	67	69	75	81	9,544	9,609	10,860	11,889
500 and under 1,000	9	8	6	6	6,144	5,582	3,957	3,957
1,000 and under 2,000	1	2	1	3	1,281	2,698	1,417	4,069
2,000 and over	15	14	15	14	180,344	177,562	184,234	159,353
Total, all vessels	1,043	1,135	1,226	1,335	212,265	211,799	218,440	198,956

Vessels on the registers at 30 June 1980 comprised 11 steamships (aggregating 46,945 net tons), 1,215 motor ships (including auxiliary motor sailing ships) with an aggregate of 132,438 net tons, and 109 sailing ships, barges, etc. (aggregating 19,752 net tons).

CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the smooth water limits of New South Wales, and by the Marine Branch of the Commonwealth Department of

Transport in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years.

**VESSELS FOR WHICH CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS
WERE ISSUED IN N.S.W.**

Type of vessel	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity	No.	Gross tonnage	Passenger capacity
Sea-going vessels									
Sydney—									
Cargo (a)	729	n.a.	n.a.	872	n.a.	n.a.	832	n.a.	n.a.
Passenger (b)	1	29,871	1,200	1	40,340	2,217	—	—	—
Total	730	n.a.	n.a.	873	n.a.	n.a.	832	n.a.	n.a.
Harbour and river vessels									
Sydney	74	8,192	19,796	92	10,030	26,246	86	8,475	22,284
Other ports	37	1,145	3,198	35	1,245	3,657	42	1,432	3,892
Total	111	9,337	22,994	127	11,275	29,903	128	9,907	26,176
Motor boats (c)	2,173	n.a.	n.a.	2,158	n.a.	n.a.	1,952	n.a.	n.a.

(a) Includes trawlers. (b) Some harbour vessels are also licensed to undertake cruises outside harbours. At 30 June 1980 there were 70 of these vessels, with a gross tonnage of 2,736 tons and passenger capacity of 958. (c) Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Marine Branch in 1979—80 included 236 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,325,328.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are a number of patent slips and three large graving docks. The Captain Cook Graving Dock (the largest of the three) is capable of accommodating all but the very largest tankers. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Dyke End. There are two slips for general use and two slips are privately-owned.

Privately-owned patent slips are available at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING UNDERTAKING

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments as well as private shipowners. The Undertaking also manages the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle which was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

**N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING UNDERTAKING:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**
(\$'000)

Item	Year ended 31 March					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Revenue	32,393	40,566	28,424	15,729	16,724	26,274
Expenditure—						
Net working expenses	31,501	38,506	25,069	13,605	15,621	25,595
Interest (a)	510	568	636	668	378	386
Depreciation	317	323	330	329	197	200
Provision for capital repayments	57	63	133	104	68	56
Total	32,385	39,460	26,168	14,706	16,264	26,237
Surplus or deficit (—)	8	1,106	2,256	1,023	460	37

(a) Interest paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund (30 June year).

The result of the year's activities is largely dependent on the appraisal of the value of work in progress at the close of the year; this attempts to reflect as nearly as possible the expected sale value.

For the 1979–80 year extended activity in shipbuilding is reflected in greater revenue; but this was countered by increased expenses, mainly caused by a higher payroll for a larger workforce.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen in ships trading with overseas countries or between Australian States are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the *Navigation Act* 1912. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation.

When a seaman commences employment on a ship he is recorded as an 'engagement', and is recorded as a 'discharge' when ceasing employment on that ship.

In New South Wales, the principal mercantile marine offices where such matters are administered are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in the last six years.

TRANSACTIONS AT MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES, N.S.W.

Port	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED						
Sydney	7,337	7,617	6,009	6,239	5,871	5,027
Newcastle	3,699	3,785	3,704	2,862	3,149	2,765
Port Kembla	4,605	4,578	3,944	3,654	3,819	3,451
ENGAGEMENTS DISCHARGED						
Sydney	7,312	7,591	6,228	6,335	5,970	5,109
Newcastle	3,702	3,789	3,782	2,978	3,298	2,860
Port Kembla	4,620	4,560	3,929	3,581	3,816	3,462

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the (Commonwealth) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904*.

COMPENSATION TO SEAMEN

Under the (Commonwealth) *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911* compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and diseases contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies to seamen employed on ships registered in Australia that are engaged in trade or commerce with other countries or among the States or Territories; and it also applies to those on ships not registered in Australia but employed under articles of agreement entered into in Australia, and to seamen engaged in Australia and employed on ships on a delivery voyage to or from Australia.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships (i.e. ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State) may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Federal law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

There are 26 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth Government) along the 1,099 kilometres of New South Wales coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the major and minor ports and coastal rivers.

Shipping casualties which occur on or near the coast of New South Wales may be the subject of hearings by Courts of Marine Inquiry, Commonwealth or State, as the case may be (see also Chapter 9 'Law, Order, and Public Safety').

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Shipping and Cargo, Australia* (Catalogue No. 9211.0); *Overseas Shipping, Australia* (9207.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Transport and Communication* (Catalogue No. 9101.1).

Other Publications: Annual report and port statistics of the Maritime Services Board and annual report of the Department of Transport.

RAILWAYS, BUSES, AND FERRIES

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

The Public Transport Commission of New South Wales was established in 1972, when it assumed responsibility for the management and operation of the New South Wales Government railway and bus services. In 1974, the Commission also assumed control of Government ferry services on Sydney Harbour.

On 1 July 1980 under the provisions of the Transport Authorities Act, 1980, the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. was dissolved and replaced by two separate organisations: The Urban Transit Authority (U.T.A.) and the State Rail Authority (S.R.A.), both under the direction and control of the Minister for Transport. In addition, the Railway Workshops Board was established as a subsidiary of the S.R.A.

The U.T.A. has the responsibility to ensure co-ordination of bus, rail, ferry, and taxi passenger services in the urban and inter-urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong; to operate publicly-owned buses and ferries in these areas, including bus and ferry workshops; to exercise broad policy control over privately-operated public vehicles in the areas; and to enter into contractual arrangements with private vehicle and ferry operators, for the provision of private transport services.

The U.T.A. consists of ten members: four ex officio and six appointed. The ex officio members are the Managing Director of the Authority, the Commissioner for Motor Transport, the Deputy Chief Executive (Industrial Relations) of the S.R.A., and the General Manager (Operations) of the S.R.A. The appointed members are the part-time chairman, three members to represent commuters, bus and taxi-cab proprietors, a member elected by the Officers and employees, and a nominee of the Labor Council of N.S.W.

The S.R.A. is responsible for operating all passenger and freight rail services throughout N.S.W.; providing urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in consultation with the U.T.A.; and arranging for the recruitment and industrial relations both for itself and the U.T.A.

The S.R.A. consists of four ex officio and three appointed members. The ex officio members are the Chief Executive and two Deputy Chief Executives of the S.R.A. and the Managing Director of the U.T.A. The appointed members are a part-time chairman, a member elected by officers and employees, and a nominee of the Labor Council of N.S.W.

The Railway Workshops Board is accountable to the S.R.A. for the management of railway workshops and consists of six members.

RAILWAYS

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the gauges of the railway system owned by each State Government and the Australian National Railways Commission, as at 30 June 1979, are shown in the following table. Particulars of private lines are not available.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: ROUTE AND TRACK KILOMETRES OPEN, CLASSIFIED BY GAUGE, 30 JUNE 1979

Railway system	Gauge							
	1,600mm		1,435mm		1,067mm		Total	
	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track	Route	Track
New South Wales	(a)9,773	13,790	..	..	9,773	13,790
Victoria	325	411	..	..	6,184	8,725
Queensland	(c)111	139	9,678	11,491	9,789	11,630
South Australia (d)	142	338	..	..	142	338
Western Australia	1,377	1,855	(e)4,393	5,550	5,770	7,405
National (d)	2,610	2,986	2,678	3,530	7,683	9,502
Total	8,396	11,638	14,196	19,181	16,749	20,571
							39,341	51,390

(a) Includes 456 kilometres which are electrified. (b) Excludes 328 kilometres of 1,600mm gauge line which almost parallels the 1,435mm gauge line between Melbourne and Albury. Includes 420 route kilometres which are electrified. (c) Operated by the Public Transport Commission of N.S.W. which is reimbursed for the cost of operations. (d) See text at beginning of section. (e) Excludes 148 kilometres of 1,435mm/1,067mm dual gauge line which is included under 1,435mm gauge.

Details of the action taken to standardise Australian rail gauges (at 1,435 millimetres) is contained on pages 312 and 313 of Year Book No. 64, 1976. Unbroken standard gauge rail services between Sydney and Perth commenced in 1972.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows: Canberra, 326 kilometres; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 987 kilometres; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 1,151 kilometres; Melbourne, 960 kilometres; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,736 kilometres; Perth *via* Broken Hill, 3,961 kilometres; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 4,367 kilometres.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales, at 30 June 1980, was 10,218 kilometres, and comprised 9,773 kilometres owned by the New South Wales Government, a line of 6 kilometres from St Mary's to Ropes Creek and one of 47 kilometres from Broken Hill to Cockburn (South Australia) owned by the Commonwealth Government, 324 kilometres of border railways in the Riverina district connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government, and 68 kilometres of private railways available for general traffic.

STATE RAILWAY SERVICES

Length of State Railways

The first railway line, 22.5 kilometres in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26 September 1855. However it was not until the 1880's that rapid development of the railways really occurred. Thereafter, until the 1920's, there was a steady growth in the length of new railway routes opened.

Since 1934 the length of line open has remained almost static (in that year it reached a maximum 9,918 kilometres). At 30 June 1980 there were in New South Wales 9,773 kilometres of lines open, comprising 8,553 kilometres of single track, 1,114 kilometres of 2-line track, and 106 kilometres of 3 or more line track. In addition, there were 2,553 kilometres of sidings and cross-overs. The total length of line comprising the single track equivalent of multi-line track and sidings and cross-overs was 13,787 kilometres.

In Sydney, an electric railway forms a two-track loop railway around the city, running for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The eastern section of the city railway from Central to St. James Station, a distance of 1.5 kilometres, was completed in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations, approximately 2.4 kilometres, in 1932. Suburban services along the main

western, southern, and northern lines were connected, via Wynyard, with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Suburban lines are electrified as far as Cowan on the northern line, Emu Plains on the western line, Campbelltown on the southern line, and Cronulla and Waterfall on the Illawarra line.

The Eastern Suburbs Railway was opened in 1979. This railway provides a new 2-line track running mainly underground from Chalmers Street at Central Station to Bondi Junction via Town Hall, Martin Place, Kings Cross and Edgecliff. Total cost of construction was \$169m. In 1980 the electrified extension of the Illawarra line to Waterfall was integrated with the Eastern Suburbs line.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line (to Lithgow) was completed in 1957, and to Gosford on the northern line in 1960. It is anticipated that the section from Gosford to Wyong will be open by December 1981.

Finances of State Railways

Particulars of railway finances in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: FINANCES (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE						
Earnings—						
Passenger services	69,908	77,682	72,368	83,465	85,408	111,004
Freight services						
Goods (a)	198,570	214,227	251,230	264,400	258,909	344,439
Livestock	2,135	3,304	3,006	4,432	3,630	3,704
Trading and catering services	12,787	13,422	13,798	14,628	15,845	17,961
Rents, advertising, etc	6,203	7,100	7,680	7,075	7,813	8,478
Other	1,270	2,928	3,763	6,724	7,428	10,247
Total earnings	290,873	318,663	351,845	380,724	379,033	495,833
Government contribution towards—						
Losses on developmental lines (b)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Superannuation (b)	3,086	3,199	4,811	6,815	7,749	9,396
Losses due to competition from road transport services (c)	500	100	30	—	—	—
Total revenue	296,059	323,562	358,286	389,139	388,382	506,829
EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE						
Working expenses	405,135	457,437	551,303	622,444	656,356	744,944
Provision for renewals	11,500	11,000	12,575	14,785	15,927	13,052
Debt redemption	8,169	9,073	8,289	11,382	13,810	13,360
Interest and exchange on interest	38,194	45,924	55,746	66,597	73,634	63,456
Other expenditure (d)	—	4,000	5,000	2,000	—	—
Total expenditure from revenue	462,998	527,434	632,913	717,208	759,727	834,812
DEFICIT						
Deficit	166,939	203,872	274,627	328,069	371,345	327,983

(a) Goods include parcels and mail.
Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.

(b) Contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund.
(d) Comprises transfers to Special Reserve.

(c) Contribution from State

The receipts from railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc., are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons. In 1979–80, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to \$6.6m (including \$6.2m for the carriage of wheat and flour), while further concessions amounting to \$13.7m (including \$12.1m for the carriage of wheat) were borne by State revenues.

The carriage of goods contributed 70 per cent of the total earnings in 1979–80, compared with 22 per cent, from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

An analysis of the finances of the various rail services provided by the Public Transport Commission in 1979–80, is shown in the following table.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: FINANCES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SERVICE,
1979-80
\$'000

Type of service	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficit
Passenger services—			
Sydney and Newcastle urban services	103,189	222,158	118,969
Country and interstate services	41,448	141,849	100,401
<i>Total passenger services</i>	<i>144,637</i>	<i>364,007</i>	<i>219,370</i>
Freight services	362,192	470,805	108,613
Total rail services	506,829	834,812	327,983

Further particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

Traffic on State Railways

Particulars of goods traffic carried by the State railways in the last six years are given in the next table.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: TRAFFIC

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)						
Passenger journeys	193,265	180,352	184,421	183,540	182,750	(a) 208,821
FREIGHT ('000 tonnes)						
Coal	15,846	14,557	16,126	16,408	17,913	20,068
Wheat	3,100	3,488	4,667	5,125	3,260	6,056
Iron and steel	2,323	2,290	1,867	1,700	1,786	2,127
Containers	2,163	2,165	2,662	2,548	2,724	3,025
Other	10,072	8,679	8,455	7,653	7,799	8,410
Total	33,504	31,179	33,777	33,434	33,482	39,686

(a) Includes 204,961 in Sydney and Newcastle urban services.

Employment in State Rail Services

The annual average number of persons employed in the State railways (excluding those employed on the construction of new lines) and the salaries and wages paid to them during the last six years were:

	Employees	Salaries, wages, allowances, etc. (\$'000)		Employees	Salaries, wages, allowances, etc. (\$'000)
1974-75	40,050	330,494	1977-78	42,276	482,176
1975-76	39,331	355,168	1978-79	42,765	515,291
1976-77	39,973	404,610	1979-80	42,599	598,052

Accidents on State Railways

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. In 1977 an accident at Granville involving a City-bound commuter train resulted in 83 passengers being killed and 213 injured.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE RAILWAYS: ACCIDENT CASUALTIES AND COMPENSATION PAID

Category	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Persons killed—						
Employees	13	9	9	14	9	7
Other	70	49	114	25	60	62
Total	83	58	123	39	69	69
Persons injured—						
Employees	6,370	6,233	5,794	5,228	5,507	5,370
Other	712	667	686	476	438	928
Total	7,082	6,900	6,480	5,704	5,945	6,298
Compensation paid (\$'000)—						
Persons (a)	127.3	76.7	188.4	437.3	2,443.4	1,322.2
Goods (b)	467.8	545.0	495.5	576.9	656.4	693.7
Total	595.1	621.7	683.9	1,014.2	3,099.8	2,015.9

(a) Excludes compensation paid to employees.

(b) Compensation is mainly for goods stolen in transit.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired an interest in railways in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 1,600 mm gauge but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitable for conversion to the standard gauge of 1,435 mm.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 324 kilometres. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Board. In 1979-80, the

number of train kilometres run on the three lines open for traffic was 152,342, the number of passengers carried, 1,422; and the weight of goods carried was 771 thousand tonnes. At 30 June 1980 there were 150 employees.

INDIAN-PACIFIC SERVICE

The regular passenger service between Sydney and Perth (the Indian-Pacific Service) is run four times a week in either direction, each trip taking $2\frac{3}{4}$ days. The current (March 1981) adult single fare (including meals, reservations, and sleeping berths) is \$340.00 first class and \$264.00 economy travel. The service which passes through Broken Hill (in N.S.W.) and Port Pirie (in South Australia), is operated jointly by the Australian National Railways Commission, the State Rail Authority of New South Wales and Western Australian Government Railways.

BUS SERVICES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates bus services in the Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private bus services are operated in the Sydney, Newcastle and other districts, subject to regulation by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

STATE BUS SERVICES

The State bus services are administered by the Urban Transit Authority of New South Wales (see reference at the beginning of this section). At 30 June 1980, the route length of the services (excluding duplications) was 833 kilometres in the Sydney district and 233 kilometres in Newcastle.

Finances

At 30 June 1980 the capital cost of fixed assets of the bus services amounted to \$39m. After deducting provision for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheet at \$19m.

Revenue of the State bus services, as shown in the following table, includes an annual contribution from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards the cost of employees' superannuation (\$874,000 in 1979-80).

In 1978-79 and earlier years, charges in respect of the capital indebtedness of the bus services (met in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund) are fully reflected in the expenditures shown below. However, from 1 July 1979, the government cancelled the capital debt liability, involving writing off \$47m of capital debt and \$54m in unpaid debt charges.

Included in both revenue and expenditure in 1979-80, are leasing costs (\$5,550,000 for Metropolitan and \$616,000 for Newcastle bus services), which were met in full by a contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In previous years, leasing costs were included only as an expenditure item.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Item	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80(a)
SYDNEY SERVICES						
Revenue	39,605	41,821	37,261	40,805	41,449	56,085
Expenditure—						
Working expenses	68,587	72,066	82,039	93,863	103,533	109,048
Depreciation	1,127	1,697	1,753	1,949	931	371
Debt redemption	298	326	636	503	500	—
Interest	2,383	2,710	3,067	3,247	3,395	—
Total expenditure	72,394	76,799	87,495	99,563	108,359	109,419
Deficit	32,789	34,978	50,234	58,758	66,909	53,334
NEWCASTLE SERVICES						
Revenue	3,414	3,573	3,251	3,523	3,487	5,189
Expenditure—						
Working expenses	7,224	7,687	8,577	9,602	10,501	11,966
Depreciation	126	203	247	251	119	29
Debt redemption	45	49	54	49	47	—
Interest	264	302	311	312	309	—
Total expenditure	7,659	8,241	9,189	10,214	10,978	11,995
Deficit	4,245	4,668	5,937	6,691	7,490	6,806
ALL SERVICES						
Revenue	43,020	45,395	40,513	44,328	44,936	61,273
Expenditure—						
Working expenses	75,811	79,753	90,617	103,465	114,034	121,014
Depreciation	1,252	1,900	2,000	2,200	1,050	400
Debt redemption	343	375	690	552	547	—
Interest	2,647	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704	—
Total expenditure	80,053	85,041	96,685	109,776	119,337	121,414
Deficit	37,034	39,647	56,171	65,449	74,399	60,140

(a) See text preceding table.

Total State Government assistance to bus services (including debt charges met by Consolidated Revenue Fund and amounts credited to other accounts) are shown in the following table.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE
(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June	Contributions to revenue (a)	Grant towards accumulated losses (b)	Unrecouped debt charges (b)	Leasing of buses (b)	Total government assistance
1975	510	31,100	3,013	—	34,623
1976	510	35,806	3,418	—	39,734
1977	600	51,100	4,095	—	55,795
1978	684	59,802	4,136	—	64,622
1979	836	70,113	4,278	—	75,227
1980	874	59,630	—	6,166	66,670

(a) Comprises contributions from Consolidated Revenue Fund towards superannuation. Fund.

(b) Paid by Consolidated Revenue

Traffic

Particulars of the passenger traffic and the distance travelled by buses in the Sydney and Newcastle districts in the last six years are given in the next table.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BUS SERVICES: TRAFFIC (a)

Year ended 30 June	No. of passengers ('000) (b)			Vehicle kilometres ('000 kilometres)		
	Sydney	Newcastle	Total	Sydney	Newcastle	Total
1975	180,095	17,473	197,568	58,201	7,699	65,900
1976	170,419	16,945	187,364	56,151	7,757	63,908
1977	174,293	18,363	192,656	55,413	7,615	63,028
1978	178,108	18,562	196,670	56,016	7,452	63,468
1979	176,438	17,916	194,354	57,576	7,605	65,181
1980	176,059	18,307	194,366	56,942	7,718	64,660

(a) Excludes charter operations.
estimation methods.

(b) Figures for 1979 and 1980 are not comparable with previous years due to a change in

Fares

Bus routes are divided into sections of an average length of 1.6 kilometres, and single journey fares are calculated according to the number of sections travelled.

Weekly, quarterly and annual tickets, allowing unlimited travel within specified areas at reduced rates, are available, while various fare concessions are granted to pensioners and students.

Rolling Stock, and Employment

At 30 June 1980 the rolling stock of the State bus services consisted of 1,531 vehicles in Sydney, 1,445 under-floor-engine single deck, and 84 doubledeck and 2 mini-buses, while in Newcastle there were 187 under-floor-engined single deck buses.

The number of persons employed by the Public Transport Commission in providing bus services was 6,372 at 30 June 1980; the salaries and wages paid during 1979-80 amounted to \$93m.

PRIVATE BUS SERVICES

Private (non-government) bus services in the (Sydney) Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930, and the Regulations for Public Vehicles, and a licence for each privately-owned bus service must be obtained from the Department of Motor Transport (see section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' later in this chapter). This service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Services are not permitted to operate in direct duplication of State bus services. Details of the numbers of services operated and vehicles used in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, in recent years, are shown in the next table.

**PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:
NUMBER OF SERVICES AND VEHICLES IN SERVICE**

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

At 30 June	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Number of services	Vehicles in service	Number of services	Vehicles in service	Number of services	Vehicles in service
1975	204	1,419	23	148	25	210
1976	206	1,463	23	149	26	194
1977	203	1,461	23	149	24	183
1978	199	1,457	23	150	24	181
1979	199	1,516	21	152	24	174
1980	199	1,525	19	143	24	172

The next table shows the passengers carried and distance travelled by private bus services in the three transport districts.

**PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:
PASSENGERS CARRIED AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED**

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

Year ended 30 June (a)	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)	Passengers carried ('000)	Distance travelled ('000 km)
1975	113,838	48,969	4,263	4,079	15,873	9,594
1976	103,281	45,513	4,073	4,805	11,483	8,066
1977	95,652	47,922	2,405	4,709	10,118	7,020
1978	93,825	50,681	2,816	4,686	10,149	6,087
1979	83,944	42,017	2,855	4,397	11,305	6,089
1980	66,056	33,588	3,162	4,468	9,101	6,473

(a) In 1975 the figures shown are for the 12 months ended 31 March.

The numbers of employees of the private bus services in June 1980 were 1,037 persons in the Metropolitan Transport District, 65 in the Newcastle District, and 185 in the Wollongong District.

Particulars of revenue and expenditure for these services in recent years are contained in the next table.

**PRIVATE BUS SERVICES IN SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, AND WOLLONGONG:
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**

(Source: Department of Motor Transport)

(\$'000)

Year ended 30 June (a)	Metropolitan Transport District		Newcastle and District Transport District		Wollongong Transport District	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1975	23,102	21,391	1,654	1,572	3,197	3,191
1976	30,258	27,682	2,768	2,415	3,847	3,844
1977	32,380	30,389	3,143	2,784	3,784	3,624
1978	36,786	34,367	2,996	2,692	4,099	3,956
1979	37,513	35,955	3,726	3,135	4,477	4,268
1980	39,985	37,357	3,446	3,416	5,228	5,064

(a) In 1975 the figures shown are for the 12 months ended 31 March.

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY AND HYDROFOIL SERVICES

On 1 July 1980, ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries was vested in the Urban Transit Authority. From that date the Authority became responsible for the operation of the services formerly operated by the Public Transport Commission.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the State Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of State Government and major private ferry and hydrofoil services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle during the last six years are given in the following table.

PASSENGER FERRY AND HYDROFOIL SERVICES IN SYDNEY AND NEWCASTLE

Year ended 30 June	Vessels in use		Passenger accommodation (persons)	Passenger journeys (a) ('000)	Gross revenue from passenger traffic (b) (\$'000)	Persons injured in accidents	
	Ferries	Hydro- foils				Passengers	Employees
1975	33	5	13,253	12,317	4,745	11	16
1976	32	5	13,033	11,533	4,414	10	14
1977	29	5	12,449	12,430	3,946	3	10
1978	31	5	12,531	12,626	4,233	2	5
1979	28	5	12,493	12,736	4,534	—	2
1980	29	5	13,000	13,895	5,773	—	2

(a) Includes passengers carried on regular cruises, charters, etc.
picnics, etc.

(b) Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters,

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Rail, Bus and Air Transport, Australia* (Catalogue No. 9201.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Transport and Communications* (9101.0).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Commissioner for Motor Transport, the Australian National Railways Commission, and New South Wales government transport authorities.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police enforce traffic laws, and have authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic, to serve notice of traffic offences, to regulate the flow of traffic, and to enforce traffic parking regulations.

The Motor Traffic Act, 1909, provides that the speed limit on a length of road is as indicated by signs. Where there are no signs the general limits fixed by the law apply. There is a limit of 60 kilometres per hour on roads with street lights and in other areas where a 60 kilometres per hour sign is displayed. On roads without street lights the general limit is 100 kilometres per hour except where a different speed limit is indicated by signs. Provisional licences issued to new drivers contain a special condition prohibiting a speed of more than 80 kilometres per hour in any circumstances. The holder of a learner's permit to drive or ride is restricted to 70 kilometres per hour in any circumstances.

Special speed limits apply on roads without street lights to motor lorries (or combination of lorry and trailer) where the vehicle or any load carried (either on the vehicle or trailer) weighs more than 4.5 tonnes (speed limit, 80 kilometres per hour) and to large passenger carrying vehicles such as omnibuses and tourist coaches (speed limit, 90 kilometres per hour). Trailers or caravans which have a loaded weight in excess of 750 kilograms may not be towed at a speed exceeding 80 kilometres per hour.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets. Owners of motor vehicles are required to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to other persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR TRANSPORT

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is the driver licensing and motor vehicle registration authority in N.S.W. and the Department's functions extend over a wide variety of matters.

The Department is responsible for collecting taxes for road works paid in conjunction with vehicle registrations, stamp duty on new and transferred registrations, and premiums for motor vehicle third party insurance effected with the Government Insurance Office. It also licenses and regulates the operations of commercial passenger carrying services such as taxicabs, hire cars and privately owned bus services; licenses the operations of commercial aircraft within the State; and licenses motor vehicle driving instructors, and persons engaged in the tow-truck industry.

In addition, the Department's Traffic Accident Research Unit, which is discussed later in this section, conducts research into means of improving traffic safety.

TRAFFIC AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Traffic Authority of New South Wales is constituted under the Traffic Authority Act, 1976. The principal functions of the Authority are to: (a) improve traffic arrangements throughout the State, including arrangements relating to regulation and control of vehicles; (b) establish general standards and principles in the design, construction, and erection of traffic control facilities (including intersections and approaches to railway crossings); (c) establish priorities and co-ordinate the activities of public authorities in providing traffic control lights, signs, and other traffic facilities; (d) promote traffic safety measures for the safety of pedestrians and drivers and to reduce accidents occurring on public streets; and (e) disseminate road safety educational material to the general public and persons engaged in the motor vehicle industry.

The members of the Traffic Authority comprise the Commissioner for Motor Transport (Chairman), the Commissioner for Main Roads, the Commissioner of Police, the Director of the Department of Environment and Planning and the Managing Director of the Urban Transit Authority together with nominees of the Council of the City of Sydney, the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales, the Transport Workers' Union of Australia (New South Wales Branch) and a nominee of the Minister for Transport.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners.

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1976 and later years. This series is based on the 1976 and 1979 censuses of motor vehicles and the records of State and Commonwealth registration authorities. Figures for September 1976 and September 1979 are final census results whereas those for later periods are estimates.

MOTOR VEHICLES (a) ON THE REGISTER (b), N.S.W.
(^{'000})

At end of month	Cars (c)	Station wagons (c)	Utilities	Panel vans	Trucks (d)	Buses	Motor cycles	Total vehicles
1976: Sept	1,451.4	261.5	131.8	108.0	136.7	11.2	95.5	2,196.0
1979: Sept	1,611.5	295.0	146.7	129.6	162.2	13.0	93.2	2,451.3
1980: June	1,646.8	306.6	149.9	134.2	168.9	13.4	100.9	2,520.9
1980: Dec	1,673.3	316.1	152.0	139.5	174.8	14.0	107.4	2,577.2

(a) Includes government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, and mobile plant and equipment. (b) See text preceding table. (c) From 1978, hatchback vehicles previously included in 'station wagons' have been included in 'cars'. (d) Includes truck-type vehicles.

The majority of vehicles entering the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local and imported components. Of the 451,950 new cars and station wagons registered in Australia in 1979-80, only 94,077, or 21 per cent, were imported fully assembled.

The number of cars and station wagons registered in N.S.W. per 1,000 of population was 348 in September 1976, and is estimated to be 384 in December 1980.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given on page 793 of Year Book No. 64.

PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned bus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with State railway or bus services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is \$8 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) has been 60c flag-fall and 42·5c per kilometre in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts since 19 December 1980. A booked hiring charge of 50c and a waiting fee of \$10.20 per hour may be made where applicable. Elsewhere, the rates are determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab licences in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts to qualified persons on the basis of seniority as disclosed by the Driver's Seniority Register. To qualify, an applicant must hold a current taxicab driver's licence, have no financial interests in a taxicab, and, generally, must reside within 5 kilometres of the registered location of the taxi plate to be allotted. In other areas new licences are allocated by ballot.

Hire car licences are issued to approved applicants.

PUBLIC PASSENGER VEHICLES ON REGISTER (a), N.S.W.

At 30 June	Metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong Transport Districts			Other districts			Tourist vehicles (all districts)
	Buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire cars	Buses	Taxi- cabs	Hire cars (b)	
1976	3,513	3,647	231	3,131	939	106	118
1977	3,512	3,643	223	3,266	931	101	116
1978	3,647	3,709	230	3,418	924	95	131
1979	3,646	3,709	241	3,576	922	95	127
1980	3,774	3,711	254	3,699	913	89	126

(a) As recorded by the Department of Motor Transport.

(b) Includes a number operating in regular services.

In addition to the vehicles shown above, there were 986 motor vans licensed, at 30 June 1980, to operate in services inside the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

CENSUSES OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Particulars of the type, make, year of manufacture, tare weight, and location of the motor vehicles in Australia are available from periodic censuses of motor vehicles conducted by the Australian Statistician. The last censuses covered the vehicles on the register at 30 September 1976, and 30 September 1979.

An age distribution for the main types of registered motor vehicles in New South Wales in 1979 is given in the next table.

REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES (a) IN N.S.W.: YEAR OF MANUFACTURE

Type of vehicle	At 30 September	At 30 September 1979					Total (b)
		Year of manufacture					
		1976	Before 1971	1971 to 1974	1975 to 1977	1978		1979
Cars	1,451,391	495,476	507,590	389,329	129,129	82,649	1,611,516
Station wagons	261,518	87,612	77,346	82,645	27,539	18,181	295,040
Utilities	131,768	46,143	41,735	38,625	12,210	6,395	146,703
Panel vans	108,011	23,970	40,920	43,112	14,508	6,249	129,569
Trucks—							
Rigid	115,726	48,987	33,514	32,943	12,720	6,071	136,608
Articulated	13,105	4,021	3,809	4,656	1,586	844	15,405
Other truck-type (c)	7,847	2,786	3,223	2,991	736	233	10,210
Buses	11,154	3,907	3,290	3,574	1,230	519	13,019
Motor cycles	95,459	7,007	30,584	35,097	12,597	6,512	93,199
Total vehicles	2,195,979	719,909	742,011	632,972	212,255	127,653	2,451,269
Plant and equipment (d)	25,427	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23,244
Caravans	67,276	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,001
Trailers	291,364	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	350,657

(a) Includes government owned vehicles but excludes those of the defence forces.

(b) Includes vehicles with year of

manufacture unknown. (c) Comprises those truck-type vehicles which are designed for purposes other than freight carrying, e.g. street flushers.

(d) Includes tractors registered.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the next table. From 1 July 1976, a revised Australian motor vehicle classification has been used for statistics of vehicles on the register and new vehicle

registrations. The main features of this classification are:

- (a) acceptance of vehicle-type data as recorded by the registration authority in each State;
- (b) allocation of commercial vehicles to the categories 'utilities', 'panel vans', or 'trucks and other truck-type vehicles' solely on the basis of recorded body-type; previously, these commercial vehicles were classified as 'light commercial type' (*open or closed*) if the carrying capacity was less than one tonne, or as 'trucks or other truck-type vehicles' if the carrying capacity was one tonne or more;
- (c) inclusion in 'trucks and other truck-type vehicles' of ambulances and hearses, previously classified as 'light commercial type - closed'.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED (a) IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Cars (b)	Station wagons (b)	Utilities (c)	Panel vans (c)	Trucks and truck-type vehicles (c)	Buses	Motor cycles	Total vehicles
1975	157,261	28,540	13,630	14,374	13,646	1,217	24,007	252,675
1976	129,772	26,930	11,891	13,045	15,057	1,320	18,703	216,718
1977	123,025	29,077	14,030	14,094	14,148	1,043	16,800	212,217
1978	127,199	26,086	13,197	15,808	14,088	1,149	12,984	210,511
1979	136,497	29,698	11,774	13,057	14,798	1,006	13,706	220,536
1980	129,247	33,442	11,940	13,132	14,613	1,018	20,279	223,671

(a) Includes government-owned vehicles other than those of the defence forces. Excludes tractors, trailers, non-motorised caravans, and mobile plant and equipment. (b) From 10 November 1978, hatchback vehicles previously included in 'station wagons' have been included in 'cars'. (c) For details of the revised motor vehicle classification adopted from July 1976, refer to the text preceding the table.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in New South Wales in 1979-80 were Holden (25.1 per cent of total number registered), Ford (20.8 per cent), Toyota (13.4 per cent), Mitsubishi (13.0 per cent), Datsun (11.0 per cent), and Mazda (6.2 per cent). The principal makes of utilities, panel vans, and trucks were Ford (21.3 per cent), Toyota (20.4 per cent), Holden (16.2 per cent), Datsun (8.6 per cent), Suzuki (5.5 per cent), and International (3.8 per cent).

SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE

Sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage were conducted by the Australian Statistician in respect of the years ended December 1963, September 1971, September 1976, and September 1979. The sample for the 1979 survey comprised approximately 57,000 vehicles and 2,216 buses throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles for which registration fees were paid in respect of periods including 30 September 1979, except for caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration and buses operated by government or municipal authorities.

The estimates derived from the sample may differ from the figures which would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaire and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which provides a measure of the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of vehicles and not the whole population was surveyed. In the following statistics, the standard error for each estimate is shown as a percentage of the associated estimate.

The following table shows the total and average annual kilometres travelled by vehicles registered in New South Wales and Australia, classified by area of operation.

**TOTAL AND AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) TRAVELLED BY VEHICLES
REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA:
AREA OF OPERATION, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979**

Particulars	Capital city urban	Provincial urban	Other areas of State	Other States or Territories	Total
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Total annual kilometres—					
Million kilometres	(b)19,206.1	(c)5,444.2	10,950.8	1,230.0	36,831.5
Standard error (per cent)	(b)3.1	(c)6.6	4.0	8.9	1.8
Average annual kilometres—					
'000 kilometres	(b)7.9	(c)2.2	4.5	0.5	15.2
AUSTRALIA					
Total annual kilometres—					
Million kilometres	59,282.9	11,561.8	35,818.2	4,804.9	111,469.2
Standard error (per cent)	1.5	3.9	1.9	3.9	0.9
Average annual kilometres—					
'000 kilometres	8.1	1.6	4.9	0.7	15.3

(a) Excludes operations of buses.
gong, and Port Kembla.

(b) Comprises the Sydney Statistical Division.

(c) Comprises Newcastle, Wollon-

The results indicate that the total annual kilometres travelled by the 2,438,300 vehicles (except buses) registered in New South Wales at 30 September 1979 was estimated as 36,832 million kilometres. Fifty-two per cent of this vehicle usage was in capital city urban areas, 15 per cent in provincial urban areas, 30 per cent in other areas of the State, and 3 per cent in other States or Territories.

In the following two tables the average annual kilometres travelled, classified by type of vehicle, are shown. Business kilometres, which are given in the first table, include kilometres travelled for hire and reward, or charged to a business expense, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received, but it excludes travel to and from work.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH
WALES: TYPE OF VEHICLE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979**

Type of vehicle	Average annual kilometres		Average annual business kilometres (b)	
	'000 kilometres	Standard error (per cent)	'000 kilometres	Standard error (per cent)
Cars and station wagons	14.8	2.1	14.2	5.6
Utilities and panel vans	16.9	6.1	16.9	8.3
Rigid trucks—tare weight—				
Under 3 tonnes	16.1	3.8	15.4	4.0
3 and less than 4 tonnes	13.2	3.7	13.0	3.7
4 tonnes and over	23.9	6.7	22.7	4.2
Total rigid trucks	18.0	3.6	17.3	2.8
Articulated trucks—tare weight—				
Under 9 tonnes	42.5	4.7	42.1	4.7
9 and less than 11 tonnes	38.9	3.7	38.4	3.7
11 tonnes and over	80.2	2.3	79.4	2.4
Total articulated trucks	59.0	2.1	58.4	2.1
Other truck-type vehicles	15.9	8.8	17.4	14.0
Motor cycles	6.5	7.1	3.9	17.4
Total vehicles (excluding buses)	15.2	1.8	16.0	3.6

(a) Excludes operations of buses.

(b) See text preceding table.

AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES (a) BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1963-79

'000 kilometres

Type of vehicle	Twelve months ended			
	31 Decem- ber, 1963 (b)	31 Decem- ber, 1971 (b)	30 Sept- ember, 1976	30 Sept- ember, 1979
Cars and station wagons	13.8	16.1	15.6	14.8
Utilities and patrol vans	13.6	(c)17.3	16.3	16.9
Trucks	14.4	19.6	19.5	22.2
Motor cycles	n.a.	7.2	5.2	6.5
Total vehicles .. .. .	..	16.1	15.4	15.2

(a) Excludes operations of buses. commercial type vehicles—open, closed'.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Survey classification was 'Light com-

THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners are required, under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or bodily injury caused to other persons arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers, including the Government Insurance Office, may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles (including tractors) and trailers, registered for use on public roads. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income. In practice, such claims are made in the usual way upon the 'Nominal Defendant'. Total expenditure in the calendar year 1979 by authorised insurers in respect of claims involving the 'Nominal Defendant' amounted to \$6.8m.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They are varied on the first day of January each year by the change in the Consumer Price Index (all groups-Sydney) for the previous twelve months ended September. Rates vary depending upon the location in which the vehicle is usually garaged; for example, rates are generally higher in the urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong than the rest of the State. The annual rate, current at 1 January 1981 was \$137.15 for a motor car in the Sydney and Wollongong districts and \$119.65 for the Newcastle district and the rest of the State. The highest annual premium levied was \$942.65 for taxicabs operating in the Sydney and Wollongong districts.

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the section 'Non-bank Financial Institutions' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. Licences may be issued for periods of one year or three years; drivers of public passenger vehicles are eligible only for one-year licences. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations.

Licences are issued in several classes, the most common being a Class 1 licence which allows holders to drive private cars, lorries up to 2 tonnes unladen, tractors, and

implements. Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of lorries of over 2 tonnes unladen, articulated vehicles, and lorries with large trailer combinations. Taxicab drivers and motor cycle riders are required to obtain special licences. Drivers of public passenger vehicles are required to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations.

The minimum age for a Class 1 driver's licence or cycle rider's licence is 17 years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least 12 months, and meet a higher minimum-age requirement. The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

A learner's permit is issued for a period of three months to enable potential licensees to reach the required standard of driving proficiency. Provisional licences are issued to those who have not previously held a Class 1 licence (or a motor cycle rider's licence), and are subject to cancellation if, during the first year's driving experience, the provisional licensee fails to display 'P' plates, exceeds 80 kilometres per hour, or is convicted of a basic traffic offence. In 1979-80, 118,495 provisional licences were issued while 14,312 were cancelled. In 1977, a system of graded licences was introduced for motor cyclists mainly as a safety measure for new riders. The main feature of the new system is that novice riders (riders with a learner's permit or provisional licence) on motor cycles are restricted to those motor cycles with an engine capacity not exceeding 250 millilitres.

The number of drivers' and riders' licences in force at 30 June 1980 were 2,741,969 and 238,428 respectively. Drivers' licences comprise 2,259,810 Class 1 licences, 460,905 other licences and 21,254 taxicab drivers' licences in the Sydney, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport refused 1,235 applications for licences in 1979-80, 610 for physical disabilities and 625 on other grounds. These refusals exclude applicants who did not reach the required standards in practical and oral tests to drive a motor vehicle. During 1979-80, in addition to provisional licences cancelled, he suspended or cancelled 13,824 licences under the 'points system' for traffic offences, 934 for physical disabilities, and 1,892 on other grounds. The 'points system' provides for the allotment of a fixed number of points (ranging from 2 to 4) for specified traffic offences and any driver who accumulates a total of 12 points in any period of two years may have his licence cancelled by the Commissioner and be placed on probation by means of a provisional licence. The provisional licence has a currency of 12 months and is subject to cancellation for a period if the holder is convicted of (or pays the fixed penalty in respect of) any of the specified traffic offences. The points system does not apply to an offence for which a court imposes a disqualification, nor to provisional licences, which are subject to immediate cancellation. Appeals against suspensions, cancellations, and refusals of licences (including provisional licences) were successful in 1,179 cases. Details of persons disqualified from driving by courts are given in the sub-section 'Driving Offences' later in this section.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are shown in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

Motor Vehicle Taxes. Two taxes are currently levied on motor vehicles in N.S.W., these being the *weight tax* and the *tax levy* which, from 1 July 1981, are subject to automatic annual indexing in line with rises in the cost of roadworks. These taxes may both be charged at a 'private' or 'business' rate, depending on the purpose for which the vehicle is used. They are paid when a certificate of registration is issued or renewed.

The rates of *weight tax* vary according to the type of vehicle. As an indication of the annual rates applying in February 1981, the rate on a solo motor cycle was \$7.10; on a small car (750 kilograms) it was \$26.65 private, and \$34.50 business; on a medium car (1,500 kilograms) it was \$52.50 private, and \$69.00 business; on a large car (2,000 kilograms) it was \$70.00 private, and \$92.00 business; and on a seven tonne truck it was

\$562.25 private, and \$686.40 business. Exemptions or concession rates apply to primary producers, ministers of religion, and certain selected organisations such as charities and government instrumentalities.

The annual rates current in February 1981 for *tax levy* ranged from \$6.90 for trailers or motor cycles to \$34.65 for cars and station wagons used for business purposes. The levy for privately used cars and station wagons ranged between \$11.65 and \$20.80, depending on the weight of the vehicle.

The motor vehicle taxes collected during 1979–80 amounted to \$145m of which \$144m was credited to the funds of the Department of Main Roads and \$1.3m to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Registration Fees. Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees are—motor car, \$10, motor cycle, \$5; motor omnibus, \$25 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$15 in other districts; taxicabs, \$25 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, and \$15 elsewhere; hire cars, tourist vehicles, airway coaches, \$15; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts, \$10; other motor vehicles, \$10. Traders' registration fees are \$18 for motor cycles and \$75 for other vehicles. The above registration fees have been current since 1974.

Drivers' Licences. Fees are charged at an annual rate of \$10 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle and \$8 for a licence to ride a motor cycle (except that a 'No Fee' rider's licence is issued to a person who is the holder of a current motor vehicle driver's licence); the fee for a learner's permit is \$5. The licence fee for a motor omnibus conductor is \$10.

Service Licence Fees are payable in respect of privately-owned bus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts as described in that part of the sub-section 'Motor Vehicle Registrations' relating to 'Public Motor Vehicles'.

Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 60c to \$2; agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of \$4.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding \$300 must be reported to the police as soon as practicable and within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, and/or where the vehicles involved are towed from the scene of the accident are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents and casualties, and their ratio to vehicles registered and to mean population are shown in the following table for each of the last six years.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

Item	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of accidents (a)	138,958	70,701	69,260	74,159	71,675	65,682
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	64.7	32.2	30.7	31.8	29.7	26.2
Per 10,000 of mean population	285.6	144.3	140.4	148.9	142.1	128.5
Number of persons killed	1,311	1,242	1,279	1,336	1,312	1,276
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	0.61	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.54	0.51
Per 10,000 of mean population	2.69	2.54	2.59	2.68	2.60	2.50
Number of persons injured	37,701	38,623	37,293	40,187	38,513	38,058
Per 1,000 vehicles registered	17.55	17.60	16.56	17.24	15.96	15.16
Per 10,000 of mean population	77.48	78.85	75.59	80.67	76.35	74.45

(a) For 1976 and later years the figures exclude accidents in which there were no persons injured and where no vehicles were towed away. Figures prior to July 1975 included these accidents.

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 44 per cent of road deaths in 1979-80 resulted from collisions between vehicles; 18 per cent from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 37 per cent from vehicles overturning, leaving the roadway, or colliding with a fixed object. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 61 per cent, 11 per cent, and 27 per cent.

Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents

In 1979-80 motor drivers, motor cyclists, and passengers comprised 78 per cent of the persons killed and 86 per cent of those injured in road accidents, while pedestrians constituted 19 per cent of the fatal cases and 11 per cent of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table.

ROAD ACCIDENTS, N.S.W.: CLASSES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED

Year ended 30 June	Motor drivers	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others (a)	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1975	469	166	27	290	355	4	1,311
1976	462	133	12	252	382	1	1,242
1977	461	115	22	271	408	2	1,279
1978	545	130	28	259	372	2	1,336
1979	514	138	26	254	378	2	1,312
1980	484	135	31	243	382	1	1,276
PERSONS INJURED							
1975	15,247	4,130	749	4,329	13,215	31	37,701
1976	14,124	5,097	784	4,445	14,090	83	38,623
1977	14,297	4,005	985	4,255	13,705	46	37,293
1978	15,708	4,022	1,040	4,507	14,878	32	40,187
1979	15,431	3,657	1,023	4,338	14,057	7	38,513
1980	15,135	4,051	1,235	4,214	13,397	26	38,058

(a) Includes drivers and riders of animals.

ROAD SAFETY

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways is maintained by the Department of Main Roads, and contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department were operating in January 1981 at 1,702 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, and certain country areas.

The Traffic Accident Research Unit, which is a branch of the Department of Motor Transport, undertakes scientific research into traffic accidents. The Unit includes sections concerned with research into road-user behaviour, engineering, and medical factors;

accident analysis; and the dissemination of traffic safety information. Other services include specialised research, library facilities, lecturing, and publicity. Research is also used as a basis for public education campaigns. The Unit operates a comprehensive range of testing equipment including a crash simulator, and is engaged on investigations into the causes of accidents, the development of counter-measures, and the evaluation of their effects. The results of this research are usually published and distributed by way of research reports. Staff of the Unit includes professionally qualified researchers in the fields of medicine, engineering, psychology, and statistics.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council, a co-ordinating and advisory committee, at Ministerial level, established by the Commonwealth and State Governments to consider policy matters relating to transport operations, co-ordination, and development, has set up a number of advisory committees, one of which is the Advisory Committee on Safety in Vehicle Design. This Committee makes recommendations to the Council in the form of Australian design rules for motor vehicle safety. These design rules set out detailed technical specifications of each safety feature and include appropriate dates for implementation in the various classes of vehicles. The safety features covered in design rules endorsed by the Council (which comprises the Commonwealth and State Ministers for Transport) include seat belts and seat belt anchorage points, direction turn signal lamps, reversing signal lamps, head restraints, collapsible steering columns and motorcycle and commercial vehicle braking systems.

Since 1971 it has been compulsory for motor cyclists and pillion riders to wear safety helmets and for drivers and passengers of motor vehicles to use seat belts where fitted. All vehicles first registered after 1 January 1965 must have seat belts fitted for the front seats, and those first registered after 1 January 1971, on the back seats.

DRIVING OFFENCES

The records of driving offences committed in New South Wales by individual motorists are maintained by the Department of Motor Transport and the statistics contained in the next two tables are those recorded by that Department.

Persons convicted of specified serious driving offences are, by law, disqualified automatically from driving for specified periods, which may, however, be varied by the courts. Convictions of this type in 1979-80 numbered 22,874. Particulars of these convictions in recent years are shown in the following table.

DRIVING OFFENCES INVOLVING AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION FROM HOLDING DRIVER'S LICENCE: CONVICTIONS (a) IN N.S.W.

Year ended 30 June	Man-slaughter	Culpable driving	Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	Drunken driving, etc. (b)	Dangerous driving	Failure to stop after accident (c)	Driving whilst disqualified	Total
1975	12	74	25	17,786	2,079	55	1,926	21,957
1976	8	87	14	16,141	1,728	36	1,607	19,621
1977	—	95	10	16,527	1,661	110	1,491	19,894
1978	—	92	12	17,841	1,699	85	1,520	21,249
1979	—	119	15	18,441	1,969	57	1,823	22,424
1980	—	228	28	18,544	2,114	69	1,891	22,874

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. These numbered 1,614 in 1974-75 and 962 in 1979-80 (including 942 for drunken driving, etc.). No adjustment has been made for successful appeals.

(b) Comprises 'Driving, or attempting to drive, whilst under influence of alcohol or a drug', 'Exceeding prescribed concentration of alcohol', and 'Refusing breath test analysis'; convictions for these offences in 1979-80 were 653, 17,452, and 439 respectively. See text following table.

(c) Involving injury.

Since 1968, a system of breath analyses for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood has operated. In 1980 the prescribed concentration of alcohol was changed from .08 to .05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and, if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station. The maximum penalty for the offence is a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for six months. Penalties are also prescribed for persons who refuse to undergo a roadside test or breath analysis.

Details of convictions, etc., in New South Wales for driving offences which do not involve automatic disqualification from driving are shown, for recent years, in the next table. Police officers are empowered to serve on-the-spot traffic infringement notices (setting out the offence and the standard fine for that offence) for the less serious driving offences and persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without Court appearance—the numbers of fines paid in this way are also shown in the table.

**DRIVING OFFENCES NOT INVOLVING AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION FROM
HOLDING DRIVER'S LICENCE: CONVICTIONS AND TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT
PENALTIES PAID (a) IN N.S.W.**

Year ended 30 June	Convictions by court					Traffic infringement penalty paid (b)			
	Failure to stop after accident (c)	Negligent driving	Exceeding speed limit	Other offences	Total	Negligent driving	Exceeding speed limit	Other offences	Total
1975	598	9,826	26,430	19,116	55,970	31,483	136,679	70,115	238,277
1976	906	6,970	25,807	16,431	50,114	22,815	147,542	61,713	232,070
1977	974	6,209	22,985	24,168	54,336	18,909	151,726	70,610	241,245
1978	1,366	6,673	30,278	27,399	65,716	16,728	163,036	72,005	251,769
1979	1,519	8,205	33,787	36,668	80,179	21,372	168,974	83,698	274,044
1980	1,367	10,085	29,341	33,451	74,244	29,006	173,524	99,778	302,308

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556.4 of the Crimes Act. These numbered 3,415 in 1979-80. (b) See text above table. Infringement notices are not given for the offence 'Failure to stop after accident'. (c) In some cases this offence involves automatic disqualification (see previous table).

In 1979-80, there were 4,275 instances where courts revoked the licences of drivers convicted of offences which do not result in automatic disqualifications.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances, see previous sub-section 'Motor Drivers' Licences'.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter 'Law, Order, and Public Safety'.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Imports of Assembled New Passenger Motor Cars Australia (Preliminary)* (Catalogue No. 5416.0), *Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage* (9208.0), *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9303.0), *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia* (9304.0), *Road Traffic Accidents Involving Fatalities, Australia* (9401.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Motor Vehicle Census* (9301.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Department of Motor Transport, Traffic Authority, and Government Insurance Office; Statistical statement, *Road Traffic Crashes in New South Wales*, Traffic Accident Research Unit, Department of Motor Transport.

AIR TRANSPORT

CONTROL OF AIR TRANSPORT

Air transport in Australia is controlled, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Air Navigation Act* 1920 and regulations made under the Act, by the Commonwealth Department of Transport. The Department determines the rules of the air and general conditions of flight over Australian territory, licenses air services (as do State transport authorities but having regard to different criteria), approves fares, freight rates, and timetables, negotiates international air transport agreements, and regulates international flights and air services within Australia. The Department is responsible for the operation of the Australian air traffic control and air navigation network, provides (in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology) a national weather information service for aircraft, and co-ordinates search and rescue operations. It operates aerodromes and related facilities and licenses their use, determines airworthiness requirements for civil aircraft and issues certificates of airworthiness, is responsible for the licensing of aircraft operating crews and flying training schools, and collects the charges imposed on aircraft operators for the use of Commonwealth aerodromes and air route facilities.

In terms of the (State) *Air Transport Act*, 1964, commercial aircraft operating regular intrastate services for the carriage of passengers or freight must be licensed by the New South Wales Minister for Transport. Intrastate airline operators must hold a State licence in addition to a licence issued under Commonwealth air navigation regulations.

AIR NAVIGATION CHARGES

Under the *Air Navigation (Charges) Act* 1952 charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air routes, and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth Government.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRLINES COMMISSION

The Australian National Airlines Commission, which trades under the name 'Trans-Australia Airlines' (TAA), was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, under the *Australian National Airlines Act* 1945 to operate air services between the States, within the States where so authorised, and to, from, and within the Australian Territories.

DOMESTIC AIRLINES AGREEMENTS

The *Civil Aviation Agreement Act* 1952 ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and by rationalising the services of both airlines.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. by Ansett Transport Industries Limited (Ansett), the *Civil Aviation Agreement Act* 1957 was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline.

Further agreements between the Commonwealth Government, Ansett Transport Industries Limited, and the Australian National Airlines Commission were reached in 1961, 1972, and 1973. These agreements consolidated the arrangements for maintaining the two-airline competitive system.

The *Airlines Equipment Act* 1958 empowers the Commonwealth Government to ensure that the two major domestic airlines maintain comparable (but not necessarily identical) aircraft fleets on competitive routes, and is designed to prevent the provision of excess aircraft capacity.

1981 Domestic Airlines Agreement Legislation

The two airline policy was maintained when a new agreement between the Commonwealth Government, the Australian National Airlines Commission (TAA) and Ansett Transport Industries Limited (Ansett), the *Airlines Agreement Act* 1981, was assented to on 18 June 1981. Section 3 of the Act is expected to be proclaimed in the latter part of 1981. Cargo is no longer included in the ambit of the two airline policy. The principal provisions of the Agreement are:

- (a) To repeal the Civil Aviation Agreement Acts of 1952 and 1957 and the Airlines Agreements Acts of 1961, 1972, and 1973.
- (b) Only two operators Ansett and TAA will provide scheduled domestic air passenger services over trunk routes within Australia. The Agreement does not however preclude other operators from providing services over prescribed routes (which may also be trunk routes), successive prescribed routes, which together may form a trunk route, or specialist scheduled passenger services over trunk routes. Regional operators' services are defined to include a comprehensive route structure embracing intrastate, intraterritory routes, as well as trunk routes over which TAA and Ansett have declined to operate, routes over which regional operators provided services at 1 July 1980, and between regional centres and any other place in Australia.
- (c) Ansett or TAA have the option of withdrawing from operating a rural airline service if costs exceed revenue.
- (d) The arrangements governing the period of the Agreement provide that any party may give notice of termination no earlier than 5 years after the Agreement commences with the notice taking effect not less than 3 years later.

The *Independent Air Fares Committee Act* 1981 established the Independent Air Fares Committee which will conduct reviews to vary and determine domestic air fares of all regular public transport domestic air passenger operators.

The *Airlines Equipment Act* 1958 was amended in 1981. In addition to revising the capacity determination arrangements for Ansett and TAA, the *Airlines Equipment Amendment Act* 1981 makes provision for capacity determination arrangements for regional airlines.

AIRCRAFT, AERODROMES, ETC.

The number of aircraft registered in New South Wales and the total registered in Australia, by class of operation, at 30 June 1980 are shown below.

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS

Area	Private (class 1)	Aerial work (class 2)	Charter (class 3)	Regular public transport (class 4)	Total
New South Wales ..	1,102	473	354	29	1,958
Australia	3,606	1,307	1,248	131	6,292

There were 441 civil land aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1980. Of these, 80 (New South Wales, 13) were owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and 361 (New South Wales, 72) were owned by local government authorities and private interests. In 1957, the

Commonwealth Government introduced a local ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Government shares development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, 8 kilometres south of the centre of Sydney, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales. A secondary capital city airport is located at Bankstown and 305,789 general aviation aircraft movements were recorded at this airport for the year ended 31 December 1980. (Details of movements at principal airports are shown in that part of subsection 'Regular Air Services' relating to 'Air Traffic Statistics' shown later in this section.)

In October 1976 the Commonwealth Government established the M.A.N.S. Committee to study the 'Major Airport Needs of Sydney'. The Committee, which comprised Commonwealth and State officials, was set up to review the likely future regular air transport needs of Sydney, and to recommend suitable strategy for airport development over the next twenty-five years. The Committee took into account economic, financial, social, technical, operational, environmental, and land use factors, as well as community attitudes. Commonwealth officials on the Committee comprised the Chairman, from the Department of Transport, and representatives from the Departments of Science and the Environment; Housing and Construction; and Finance; and State officials comprised representatives from the Motor Transport and Premier's Departments and from the Planning and Environment and Pollution Control Commissions. In December 1979, the Commonwealth members of the Committee submitted their recommendations in their Abstract Report. State members, however, disassociated themselves from the report and the proposals. Recommendations made in the report include the development of Kingsford Smith Airport by construction of a close spaced parallel runway and associated facilities east of the existing north-south runway. In addition it recommended that a contingent site for a curfew-free second major airport, preferably at Badgery's Creek (40 km south-west of Sydney), should be protected by the operation of existing land use planning controls.

AIR AMBULANCE AND 'FLYING DOCTOR' SERVICE

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital is operated in the far west of New South Wales and other remote areas throughout Australia. The service is subsidised by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Qantas Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates overseas air services from Sydney. In addition, at 30 June 1980, the following overseas airlines operated international services to or via Sydney:

Air India, Air New Zealand, Air Niugini, Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Continental Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Airlines, J.A.T. Yugoslav Airlines, K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa, Malaysian Airline System, Pan American World Airways, Philippine Airlines, Singapore Airlines, South African Airways, Thai Airways International, and U.T.A.

The direct air distances (in kilometres) between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals are as follows: London, 17,036; Singapore, 6,302; Tokyo, 7,807; Hong Kong, 7,372; Johannesburg, 11,049; Noumea, 1,982; Auckland, 2,164; San Francisco, 11,952; Vancouver, 12,504; Nadi, 3,167; and Papeete, 6,128.

INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of Australia. The majority of scheduled interstate services with passenger aircraft are provided by two airlines only, the private enterprise airline Ansett Airlines of Australia and the Commonwealth Government-owned Trans-Australia Airlines. All principal routes are competitive, with both airlines providing equal capacities in accordance with legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament.

Intrastate services in N.S.W. are operated by the regional division of Ansett Airlines of Australia, Ansett Airlines of N.S.W. and East-West Airlines, which is based in Tamworth, N.S.W. Trans-Australia Airlines operates services between Sydney and Newcastle as part of its interstate network. There are also a number of 'commuter' services in operation. These are not services conducted under an airline licence but regular flights by charter firms usually with small single and twin-engined aircraft operating to fixed and published timetables. They provide regular air links to many centres, towns, and country areas which are, in most cases, not served by direct airline links with Sydney or their nearest major regional centre. Details of their operations are not included in the statistics in this section.

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The following table shows details of domestic and international traffic at principal airports in New South Wales during the year ended 31 December 1979.

PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES: PASSENGER FARE FROM SYDNEY AND SCHEDULED DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC CARRIED

Airport	Fare from Sydney in May 1981 (a) (\$)	Traffic during the year ended 31 December 1979		
		Passenger movements (b)	Freight handled (tonnes) (c)	Aircraft movements (d)
Albury	69.50	90,914	308	3,544
Armidale	61.50	65,317	67	2,551
Bathurst	41.00	18,279	62	1,395
Broken Hill	111.15	29,609	235	1,046
Casino	80.00	55,969	193	1,785
Coffs Harbour	64.50	57,422	114	2,352
Cooma	58.50	39,370	41	1,619
Cowra	47.00	21,023	26	1,305
Dubbo	53.00	88,320	301	2,577
Glen Innes	71.00	7,755	48	710
Grafton	74.50	31,325	47	2,011
Griffith	67.50	29,841	58	1,255
Inverell	69.00	16,072	96	748
Kempsey	60.50	11,719	19	795
Merimbula	60.50	16,441	39	1,023
Moree	71.50	12,772	34	574
Mudgee	43.00	5,358	12	727
Narrabri	63.00	16,736	39	867
Narrandera	68.00	13,857	25	1,240
Newcastle/Williamtown	30.50	45,234	176	2,238
Orange	45.00	28,251	155	1,396
Parkes	52.50	25,220	44	1,310
Port Macquarie	58.50	39,124	235	1,936
Sydney (e) .. .. .	..	5,783,282	58,067	87,682
Sydney (f) .. .. .	..	2,260,102	86,106	18,238
Tamworth	55.50	83,329	584	3,190
Taree	52.50	26,809	209	1,859
Wagga Wagga	57.50	76,921	704	2,183
Walgett	73.50	4,842	11	314

(a) Economy (or single-class) fare. (b) Number of passengers embarked and disembarked. (c) The amount of freight uplifted and discharged. (d) The number of aircraft landings and departures. (e) Domestic traffic. (f) International traffic, excluding passengers in transit.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Commonwealth Department of Transport. The following table shows the number of persons killed or seriously injured in civil aircraft accidents which occurred in New South Wales and Australia.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES (a), N.S.W. AND AUSTRALIA

Nature of flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
NUMBER OF CASUALTY ACCIDENTS								
Regular air services	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Charter	—	1	2	—	3	6	4	2
Aerial work—								
Agricultural	2	2	5	5	4	5	6	7
Instructional	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	1
Other	—	3	2	4	1	5	9	10
Private	4	8	5	5	12	24	19	16
Gliding	5	2	1	4	10	6	3	11
Total	11	17	16	19	33	47	43	48
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular air services	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
Charter	—	2	2	—	6	10	2	2
Aerial work—								
Agricultural	—	—	2	2	—	2	3	3
Instructional	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—
Other	—	1	1	1	—	4	5	7
Private	8	14	7	3	28	40	25	20
Gliding	2	1	—	2	3	2	1	5
Total	10	18	12	21	39	58	42	50
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular air services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charter	—	—	2	—	3	4	4	3
Aerial work—								
Agricultural	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	4
Instructional	—	1	1	—	3	1	4	1
Other	—	2	1	3	1	5	7	9
Private	3	1	6	7	6	11	17	18
Gliding	3	1	1	3	8	4	2	9
Total	7	7	14	16	24	27	37	44

(a) Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury. Excludes all accidents to Australian aircraft in Papua New Guinea and overseas; includes all accidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia. Excludes parachutists killed or injured on contact with earth after an uninterrupted fall.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Rail, Bus and Air Transport, Australia* (Catalogue No. 9201.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Transport and Communication, New South Wales* (9101.0).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Australian National Airlines Commission, QANTAS and (Commonwealth) Department of Transport. (Commonwealth) Department of Transport's publications: *International Air Transport* and *Domestic Air Transport*.

COMMUNICATION

Since 1975, public communication services within and to and from Australia have been provided by three separate statutory authorities, namely, the Australian Postal Commission (which provides all postal services within Australia and to overseas countries), the Australian Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services within Australia), and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services to overseas countries). The first two Commissions were established in 1975 under the *Postal Services Act 1975*, the *Telecommunications Act 1975*, and the *Postal and Telecommunications Commissions (Transitional Provisions) Act 1975*. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission was established in 1946, under the *Overseas Telecommunications Act 1946*.

POSTAL SERVICES

The Australian Postal Commission, which trades as 'Australia Post', was established under the *Postal Services Act 1975* which requires the Postal Commission to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

The following table indicates the financial results of the Australian Postal Commission for its first five years of operation.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: FINANCES, AUSTRALIA

(Source: Australian Postal Commission)

(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE					
Mail services	402,221	435,790	456,739	528,978	582,200
Postal money order service	7,481	6,881	6,242	5,434	6,350
Commission on agency services	85,892	101,739	95,636	93,171	82,189
Other revenue	10,044	17,186	20,110	18,907	19,442
Total	505,638	561,596	578,727	646,490	690,181
EXPENDITURE					
Operating and general	368,640	410,419	441,972	476,915	530,875
Transportation (a)	33,078	35,424	39,471	44,842	52,744
Depreciation, superannuation, long service leave, interest	72,258	86,854	95,217	102,144	94,876
Total	473,976	532,697	576,660	623,901	678,495

(a) Represents the cost of conveyance of mail by outside agencies.

Post offices are located throughout New South Wales, the scope and nature of the services provided depending upon the local conditions. There were 1,692 post offices in the State at 30 June 1980 of which 508 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time Commission staff) and 1,184 were non-official.

Postal services provided include private post office boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 141,973 and 4,148 respectively, in New South Wales at 30 June 1980.

Particulars of persons engaged in providing postal services for the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory are given in the next table.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: PERSONS ENGAGED IN PROVIDING POSTAL SERVICES IN N.S.W. (a)

(Source: Australian Postal Commission)

At 30 June	Official staff (b)		Staff at non-official post offices (c)	Mail contractors (d)	Total
	Permanent (full-time)	Temporary and part-time			
1977	8,490	5,096	1,922	1,590	17,098
1978	9,268	4,437	1,894	1,713	17,312
1979	9,400	4,332	1,759	1,556	17,047
1980	9,650	4,228	1,737	1,420	17,035

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) 'Official staff' are those whose employment is governed by the Postal Services Act. (c) Non-official post office staff are persons who are not employed under the Postal Services Act, but who are employed on the basis of business transacted. (d) Mail contractors are persons or organisations who hold road mail service contracts with the Australian Postal Commission.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas in the last two years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

ARTICLES POSTED AND RECEIVED IN N.S.W. (a)

(Source: Australian Postal Commission)

('000)

Article	1978-79			1979-80 (b)		
	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery overseas	Received from overseas	Posted for delivery within Australia	Posted for delivery overseas	Received from overseas
Standard letters (c)	774,802	29,305	47,873	804,074	31,260	53,968
Non-standard articles (c)	128,798	6,635	14,383	137,469	5,761	16,370
Registered articles (d)	1,039	734	1,789	1,056	763	1,783
Parcels (incl. registered) (c)	7,891	474	723	9,382	490	696

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Figures are not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in reporting procedures. (c) Includes certified, messenger delivery, and priority paid mail. (d) Letters and articles may be registered against loss or damage. Includes messenger delivery mail.

The postage rates for standard letters is uniform throughout Australia and its territories and, since 1 April 1980, is 22 cents a letter (from 14 July 1981, 24 cents). The rates for non-standard articles and parcels vary according to the mass of the article, its destination and whether it is sent by surface mail or airmail.

For articles for delivery within Australia and overseas, several services, which provide security of transmission, are available. Within Australia a registration service, which provides security for valuable items, is available. The maximum compensation payable for loss or damage is \$400. In addition, a certified mail service offers an optional proof of posting and a record of delivery, and the maximum compensation payable is \$40.

For overseas articles, a registration service, which provides only security of transmission and is not intended to provide an insurance cover for the value of the contents, is available. Compensation for loss or damage is limited to an indemnity payment of about \$15.40. An insured parcel service provides for compensation of up to \$400 to be paid for the loss or damage of parcels posted to many overseas countries.

A 'priority paid' mail service is available to provide a reliable, speedy service for urgent mail. The service, which involves an additional charge, guarantees delivery times, which may be the same day, for example, between most capitals, depending on lodgement and aircraft flight times, or the next working day for later lodgements. An extensive intrastate

service is also available. In New South Wales the number of 'priority paid' articles handled was 1,154,000 in 1979-80. An 'International Priority Paid' mail service provides a quick and reliable delivery, for urgent non-dutiable items such as letters and business documents, to the following destinations: Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, The Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Peoples Republic of China, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Australia Post Courier offers a door-to-door delivery service for articles within capital cities, between capital cities and in selected provincial centres.

Australia Post offers a postal money order service which enables them to transmit money without sending bank notes through the post. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia and are also issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. A fee which depends on the amount of the money order is charged for this service.

INTERNAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Australian Telecommunications Commission trading as 'Telecom Australia', commenced operations in 1975, taking over the telecommunications functions of the former Postmaster-General's Department.

The main functions of the Australian Telecommunications Commission, as defined in the *Telecommunications Act* 1975, are to plan, establish, maintain, and operate telecommunications services within Australia.

The following table shows the financial results of the Australian Telecommunications Commission for its first five years of operation.

AUSTRALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION: FINANCES, AUSTRALIA
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
EARNINGS					
Telephone—					
Rentals	416,831	454,111	495,420	533,295	602,655
Calls	839,580	967,331	1,078,830	1,211,057	1,355,373
Connections and rearrangements	58,447	77,465	80,719	88,206	102,091
Total	1,314,858	1,498,907	1,654,969	1,832,558	2,060,119
Telex—					
Rentals	14,090	16,219	18,655	21,495	25,644
Calls	17,417	20,021	26,081	24,890	28,936
Total	31,507	36,240	44,736	46,385	54,580
Telegrams	29,423	31,511	31,303	35,187	32,497
Other earnings	48,401	108,334	125,490	130,274	133,613
Total, earnings	1,424,189	1,674,991	1,856,499	2,044,404	2,280,810
EXPENSES					
Maintenance of plant	278,125	355,196	386,723	424,736	(a)576,760
Operating	236,148	275,278	288,573	307,994	(a)399,873
General and administrative	62,621	71,520	105,160	137,001	(a)178,739
Accommodation	50,224	64,678	74,705	85,917	(a) 99,382
Depreciation	312,358	340,817	366,514	410,412	447,383
Superannuation	70,395	100,381	106,669	118,887	..
Long service leave	22,336	24,090	25,949	30,849	..
Interest	239,588	278,629	317,288	338,090	367,127
Total, expenses	1,271,795	1,510,589	1,671,581	1,853,886	2,069,264

(a) Includes superannuation and long service leave previously shown separately.

The total full-time staff employed by the Commission in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was 30,430 in June 1980 (29,939 in 1979).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, N.S.W.

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80(a)
TELEPHONES AT 30 JUNE (b)					
Telephone exchanges	1,825	1,814	1,833	1,825	1,811
Telephone services (c)—					
Sydney (d)	898,211	935,506	980,710	1,033,164	1,088,230
Rest of N.S.W. (b)	514,343	547,896	600,054	651,469	711,254
Total, N.S.W. (b)	1,412,554	1,483,402	1,580,764	1,684,633	1,799,484
Number of services per 1,000 persons	276	287	302	318	335
Connections of new telephone services during year	120,122	131,270	155,905	167,612	188,645
Public telephones (e)	12,976	12,670	12,875	12,799	12,900
TELEX AT 30 JUNE					
Number of subscribers	6,341	7,283	8,409	9,420	10,850
TELEGRAMS DURING YEAR ('000)					
Number—					
To places within Australia	4,427	3,613	3,292	2,727	2,091
To places outside Australia	1,026	949	870	796	738
Total	5,453	4,562	4,162	3,523	2,829
DATA TRANSMISSION SERVICE AT 30 JUNE					
Number	5,032	6,817	9,140	12,963	15,357
TELEFINDER SERVICE AT 30 JUNE (f)					
Number	5,316	8,416	11,811	16,129	21,636

(a) Figures for 1979-80 with the exception of numbers of telegrams, are not directly comparable with previous years due to changes in reporting procedures. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e. not duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers. (d) Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 40.2 km of Sydney G.P.O. (e) Included in 'Telephone services'. (f) A count of exchange numbers allocated in the provision of single and dual telefinder services.

Telephone Service. The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout Australia and trunk lines service practically all settled areas. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. An expanding network of high-capacity trunk systems links all capital cities and provides direct subscriber to subscriber trunk dialling (S.T.D.) facilities between these cities and to most country centres. In 1979-80 about 91 per cent of the trunk calls originating in New South Wales were dialled direct by subscribers, compared with 79 per cent in 1974-75.

Telex Service. A telex service was introduced into Australia in 1954 with a total of 78 customers. At the end of June 1980, there were 29,731 subscribers in Australia (10,850 in New South Wales) using the facility. The service utilises teleprinters instead of telephones and a subscriber can have direct contact with any other telex subscriber in Australia, or in most overseas countries.

Telegram Service. The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio, or by a combination of these. There has been a steady decline in the number of public telegrams because of the introduction of

faster, alternative means of communications.

Data Transmission Service. This service (Datel), which was introduced in 1969, provides for the high-speed transmission of large volumes of non-voice information. A customer using lines leased for this purpose from the Australian Telecommunication Commission, or using the public telephone network, can establish a direct link between data equipment at different centres, and transmit information at speeds of up to 48 Kilobits per second.

Telefinder Service. In June 1980 there were 52,190 telefinder radio paging services operating in Australia (21,636 in New South Wales). In 1978–79 a regional telefinder service was introduced. A limited national telefinder service commenced operations early in 1981. This enables users of paging equipment to be contacted in any radio paging area throughout Australia.

OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia), established by the *Overseas Telecommunications Act* 1946, is a Commonwealth statutory authority responsible for the establishment, maintenance, operation and development of all public telecommunications services between Australia and other countries, between Australia and its external territories and with ships at sea. It has a specific responsibility under Section 38A, to make its services available at the lowest possible rates of charges. The Commission is responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament through the Minister for Communications. Developments leading to the establishment of the Commission were published in Year Book No. 64, pages 372–5.

Telephone, telex, public message telegram, phototelegram, switched data and leased circuit services are provided to most countries and places throughout the world by means of submarine cables, communications satellites and, in a decreasing number of cases, short wave radio. Television relay is provided to and from countries with access to satellite communication facilities. Recently introduced services include INTERPLEX (a large-scale, common-use, leased-message switching system), MIDAS (a multimode international data acquisition service) and OVERSEASFAX (an international facsimile service for document transfer).

The Commission participates in the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, the International Telecommunication Union and the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) which has established a global communications satellite system. The Commission was involved in the establishment of, and is now a participant in, the International Maritime Satellite Organisation (INMARSAT) which will provide a satellite system for high-grade telephone, telex and data communications with ships at sea on a global basis including distress and search and rescue communications.

The Commission, whose head office is in Sydney, owns and operates many communication establishments in Australia, including two International Gateway terminals in Sydney, a satellite earth station at Moree, international radio stations at Doonside and Bringelly, and a coast radio station at La Perouse, near Sydney.

Further details concerning the operations of the Commission are published in the Australian Year Book.

RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations in New South Wales and Australia, authorised by the Minister administering the *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905. These figures exclude broadcasting and television stations, particulars of which are given in the chapter 'Culture and Recreation'.

**RADIOCOMMUNICATION STATIONS AUTHORISED IN N.S.W. (a) AND
AUSTRALIA (b), 30 JUNE 1980**

Type of station	N.S.W. (a)	Australia (b)	Type of station	N.S.W. (a)	Australia (b)
Fixed stations (c)—			Mobile stations—		
Aeronautical	19	98	Aeronautical	754	3,539
Services with other countries	65	126	Land mobile	58,299	209,001
Outpost	280	2,270	Harbour mobile	6,418	19,197
Radiotelephone			Outpost	493	4,062
subscribers service	86	238	Radiodetermination	76	263
Other	1,383	4,134	Radiotelephone		
Land stations (d)—			subscribers service	103	369
Aeronautical	112	516	Ships	2,724	13,109
Base stations—			Paging	18,209	43,351
Land mobile	6,530	23,353	Citizen band	24,197	78,093
Harbour mobile	193	633			
Coast OTC	1	17	Earth space services	4	11
Limited coast (fishing			Broadcasting services (e) ..	..	3
safety, VHF marine)	84	455			
Special experimental	235	1,070	Amateur stations—		
Repeater	104	232	Unrestricted	2,260	6,521
			Restricted	987	3,483
			Novice	1,267	3,906
			Total	124,883	418,050

(a) Excludes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes internal and external territories. (c) Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations. (d) Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations. (e) Stations are located on Norfolk Island, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Australian Bureau of Statistics: *Transport and Communication* (Catalogue No. 9101.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Australian Postal Commission, Australian Telecommunications Commission, and the Overseas Telecommunications Commission.

CHAPTER 13

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

GENERAL RURAL ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

STATISTICS ON THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The statistics relating to agricultural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled, in the main, from statutory returns supplied annually by occupiers of establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales.

An *establishment with agricultural activity* is defined, for statistical purposes, as a single physical location which is used for the production of crops (including fruit and vegetables) and/or for the raising of livestock and the production of livestock products. Before 1977–78 such establishments were termed 'holdings'. Where two or more locations are within the same local government area, and are worked as one, they are regarded as forming a single establishment.

In recent years the Australian Bureau of Statistics has been gradually excluding from the statistics establishments with agricultural activity whose contribution to agricultural production is small. Generally, establishments with agricultural activity have been excluded from the annual collections if the enterprise operating the establishment had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500 during a season. While this has reduced the number of establishments with agricultural activity, the effect on the statistics of production of major commodities is small. Statistics of minor commodities normally associated with smaller scale operations may be affected to a greater extent.

Comprehensive lists of establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales are maintained by a system of tracing the changes in ownership and tenancy reported by occupiers of these establishments. From time to time, the lists are reconciled with administrative records maintained by various authorities.

Although an establishment with agricultural activity is a suitable unit for the collection of land use and commodity data, and for the publication of geographic data, it is unsuitable for compiling economic and structural data compatible with those produced for other sectors of the economy. Information, obtained from a special census in 1974, was used to delineate economic units engaged in agricultural activity within a hierarchy of an enterprise group, enterprise, or establishment, and to classify these units according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (see Appendix B to this Year Book, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'). Further details of agricultural operating units are given later in this section.

Statistical Areas

For the purpose of presenting the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State, New South Wales is divided into twelve Statistical Divisions. Most of the Divisions are subdivided into two or three parts, to provide a second tier of statistical areas comprising nine Statistical Districts and twenty five Statistical Subdivisions.

Statistical Divisions are intended to represent 'regions' of the State which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and economic units within them, under the unifying influence of one or more major cities or towns. Because of the criteria upon which they were identified, they are not necessarily suitable geographical areas for the general presentation of agricultural statistics. Statistical Subdivisions, other than those within the Sydney Statistical Division, were delineated

broadly on the basis of topographical and/or climatic features, and therefore reflect (inter alia) some degree of homogeneity of type of agricultural activity. A full description of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions is given in the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

For the summary presentation of agricultural statistics for New South Wales, Statistical Agricultural Areas were specially defined, on the basis of topographical and/or climatic and other natural features which affect agriculture, to reflect the general distribution of agricultural activity over the State. These Statistical Agricultural Areas comprise groups of Statistical Subdivisions and Divisions, as shown in the following table. The boundaries of the Areas are shown in a map at the end of this volume.

STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, N.S.W.

Groups of agricultural areas	Agricultural areas	Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions — S.D.) included (a)
Coastal Areas	Northern Coastal Area	4. Richmond-Tweed (S.D.) 5a. Clarence 5b. Hastings
	Central Coastal Area	2. Hunter (S.D.)
	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area ..	1. Sydney (S.D.) 3. Illawarra (S.D.) 9a. Lower South Coast
Tableland Areas	Northern Tableland Area	6a. Northern Tablelands
	Central and Southern Tableland Area	8a. Central Tablelands 9b. Snowy 9c. Southern Tablelands
Slope Areas	Northern Slope Area	6b. Northern Slopes 7a. Central Macquarie
	Central Slope Area	8b. Lachlan
	Southern Slope Area	10a. Central Murrumbidgee 11a. Upper Murray
Northern and Southern Plains Areas ..	Northern Plains Area	6c. North Central Plain 7b. Macquarie-Barwon
	Southern Plains Area	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee 11b. Central Murray
Western Plains Area	Western Plains Area	7c. Upper Darling 11c. Murray-Darling 12. Far West (S.D.)

(a) Numbers shown in the table are the standard numbers for Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions, see the section 'Geography' in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Many factors have influenced the pattern of agricultural development in New South Wales. These include improvements to transportation of agricultural products, such as the introduction of refrigerated containers for meat and dairy products, and the bulk handling of grain. Scientific research has increased the productive possibilities of agricultural land. New areas have been developed and existing ones improved by the use of better cultivation methods and fertilisers, mechanisation, the encouragement of improved breeding programmes, the control of plant and animal diseases and pests, and the introduction of new varieties of cereals, fruit, and vegetables more suited to local conditions and improved food processing techniques.

Trade barriers imposed by major importing countries, the availability of imported products on the local market, and the availability of substitute products have also influenced the pattern of agricultural development. The number of livestock has been

influenced by fluctuations in overseas demand for Australian meat. Overseas exports of butter, cheese, and processed milk products have been significantly influenced by import policies of the European Economic Community and the United States of America. As a result of these policies, together with changes in local consumption patterns, the number of establishments with dairy cattle in New South Wales has, despite government assistance, decreased in recent years. Many of the remaining establishments have diversified by introducing beef cattle grazing. Imports of processed agricultural products such as canned mushrooms, orange juice, tomato paste, and vegetable oils have also had a depressing effect on both established and developing industries in New South Wales. Wool production has fluctuated in the last decade partly in response to competition from synthetic cloth fibres, and in this industry some diversification has occurred with many wool producers also sowing crops, including wheat, or switching completely to cropping activities.

State and Australian government policies which have promoted agricultural development include the introduction of stabilisation schemes, price support schemes, establishment of marketing boards, subsidies on fertilizers, duties on imported agricultural products, taxation concessions, contributions to agricultural research, promotion of extension activities, improved transport and communications, and the negotiation of trade treaties and international commodity agreements.

Post war changes in consumption patterns show a decreased per capita usage of butter and an increased per capita usage of margarine. This has been reflected in higher oilseed production. Consumption of poultry meat in Australia has risen in recent years and there has been a significant growth in the production of meat strain chickens. Production of wine grapes has risen in response to the increased consumption of wine.

The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops, and the controlled use of artesian water has also influenced agricultural development of inland regions. Irrigation projects are described in greater detail in the section 'Water Resources and Irrigation' in the chapter 'Physical Development'.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in New South Wales was wool growing, but with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the central districts, particularly in the 350-500 millimetre rainfall belt, some contraction of wool growing occurred. The widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reversed that trend and establishments which combine grazing sheep and growing cereal grains are now common. Increased demand for meat led to even greater diversification. The principal agricultural activities in New South Wales are wool growing, wheat growing, and the raising of cattle for meat production.

The main wool growing region in the State is the Slopes Area, followed by the Tableland Areas, and to a lesser extent the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Wool growing is by far the most predominant activity of the Western Plains Area. Wheat and other cereal grains are grown mainly on the Slopes and in the Northern and Southern Plains Areas. Beef cattle raising is important in all areas of the State except the Western Plains Area. Sheep for the production of lamb and mutton are located mainly throughout the Tableland and Slope Areas of the State, and dairying is confined mainly to the fertile coastal river basins where rainfall is greatest.

The density of settlement throughout the State generally increases from west to east. Establishments with agricultural activity on the coast and on the Southern Plains where irrigation is used, are compact and intensively cultivated but on the Western Plains they

are larger with over fifty percent consisting of more than 5,000 hectares. On the Tablelands large areas of rugged and wooded land are unsuitable for any type of agricultural activity but there is dense settlement in some parts of the tablelands.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and selected production statistics for New South Wales for the latest year available. The geography and meteorological conditions of the State are described in detail in Chapter 1 'Natural Environment'.

RAINFALL, POPULATION, AREA, AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Area	Range of average annual rainfall (a) (mm)	Estimated population at 30 June 1979 (c)'000	Area at 30 June 1979 (b) (c)'000 hectares	Production 1979-80 season		Estimated value of agricultural commodities produced 1978-79 season (d) (\$'000)
				Wool (c) (c)'000 kg	Wheat for grain (c)'000 tonnes	
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	990-1,980	285	3,586	54	1	167,889
Central	560-1,370	441	3,083	2,588	92	161,240
Sydney and Southern	790-1,400	3,516	3,034	349	—	216,654
Total .. .. .	..	4,241	9,703	2,992	94	545,783
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	760-1,070	66	3,273	15,224	9	106,278
Central and Southern	510-1,570	199	6,071	43,717	158	272,995
Total .. .. .	..	265	9,344	58,941	167	379,273
Slope Areas—						
Northern	530- 740	153	6,978	23,293	1,284	389,561
Central	430- 740	71	4,523	26,058	1,232	288,676
Southern	460-1,370	161	4,310	28,903	1,183	297,641
Total .. .. .	..	385	15,811	78,253	3,699	975,878
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	430- 630	54	8,894	23,394	1,180	347,477
Southern	330- 480	71	6,284	18,455	769	313,984
Total .. .. .	..	125	15,178	41,849	1,949	661,461
Western Plains Area ..	200- 430	56	30,097	28,620	91	122,146
New South Wales .. ..	..	(e)5,079	80,134	210,655	6,000	2,684,548

(a) At recording stations, during the period 1931 to 1960. (b) Excludes 8,762 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours, rivers, etc. not included within municipal and shire boundaries. (c) Excludes dead wool. Quantity as in the grease. (d) Local value of production excluding value of nursery products and cut flowers. (e) Includes 6,950 migratory persons not included in divisional totals. Excludes Lord Howe Island (250 persons).

Statistics in respect of Statistical Agricultural Areas are shown, where appropriate, throughout the agricultural sections of this Yearbook. However, a summary of the main characteristics including topography, climate, and the principal agricultural activities of these Areas are provided below.

COASTAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

These areas cover the coastal fringe that extends from the Victorian to the Queensland border, bounded on the west by the Great Dividing Range and on the east by the South Pacific Ocean. Rainfall is regular and varies from 900–2,000 millimetres per annum in the northern region (the highest in the State), to 750–1,500 millimetres per annum in the central and southern regions. The climate changes from sub-tropical in the northern region to temperate in the south and central regions. Temperatures are mainly mild to hot with a

difference of approximately 10°C occurring between summer and winter. Major rivers of these areas are the Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven Rivers, all of which are characterised by regular flows and short lengths. Agricultural settlement has been determined mainly by the regularity of rainfall, the fertility of the river valleys, and the proximity to ports or markets of large urban centres, although major highways run along the entire length of the coast, and rail services operate from the Queensland border in the north to Nowra in the south. Approximately one third of the State's establishments with agricultural activity are located in the coastal areas. These are small in size (the average being approximately 230 hectares as against the State average of approximately 1,145 hectares) and the predominant agricultural industry is beef cattle grazing.

Other important agricultural industries are dairying, the raising of poultry for meat and the farming of poultry for eggs. Significant localised activities include plantation fruit and sugar-cane production in the northern region, wine grape growing in the central region (mainly located in the Hunter Valley) and citrus fruit growing, vegetable (except potatoes) growing, and the raising of nursery products occurring around the urban fringes of Sydney and Newcastle.

TABLELAND AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Tableland Areas consist of rugged mountain ranges and plateaux that form part of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. Elevation above sea-level normally exceeds 500 metres. For the majority of these areas average annual rainfall varies from 700 to 1,000 millimetres. Temperatures are mild in summer (average maximum of 22°C), and cool to cold in winter (average minimum of 7°C). The Southern Tablelands are the coldest part of the State and where, on the Snowy and Munyang Ranges, snow is usually present for most of the year. Many rivers, including the Apsley, Gwydir, Macintyre, and Severn in the northern region, the Macquarie in the central region, and the Snowy in the southern region, flow through the Areas. The headwaters of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers are located in the Southern Tablelands. Although these Areas are well served with both road and railway links, agricultural settlement is scattered because much of the terrain is unsuited for agricultural development. The main agricultural activities are the grazing of sheep for meat and/or wool, and the raising of beef cattle. Sown pastures are grown and hay is produced to supplement native pastures. At 31 March 1980, these Areas had 25 per cent of the State's meat cattle, 29 per cent of sheep and lambs, and in 1979-80 produced 28 per cent of the total wool. Orange City and Cabonne Shire are the major pear growing areas in New South Wales, while Young Shire is the principal cherry growing shire. Orange City and Cabonne Shire are amongst the major apple growing areas.

SLOPE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Slope Agricultural Areas comprise undulating fertile lands, well watered from inland rivers which include the Namoi, Macquarie, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. They have reliable rainfall of between 500 and 750 millimetres per annum. These areas are among the most productive agricultural regions of the State, with 84 per cent of the total area being devoted to agriculture. The predominant agricultural industry is the combined grazing of sheep and growing of cereal grains. Other important agricultural industries include the growing of cereal grains only, the grazing of sheep only, and the grazing of meat cattle together with either cereal grains growing or sheep grazing. In the 1979-80 season, the Slope Areas grew 62 per cent of the State's wheat, as well as grazing 32 and 39 per cent of the State's beef cattle and sheep respectively. Extensive areas of pastures are sown and hay is produced to maintain livestock throughout the year. The Slopes have also developed as the State's largest oilseed producing area, accounting for more than 50 per cent of total New South Wales production in the 1979-80 season. Inverell Shire, located in the northern region, is the principal tobacco growing shire of New South Wales. Mudgee is a developing wine growing area, the only such area on the Slopes. Four of the Grain Handling Authority's five main country sub-terminals are located at Werris Creek, Parkes,

Temora and Junee, which have rail connections to the Newcastle and Sydney bulk storage depots and shipping facilities.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREAS

These areas consist of flat country which lie west of the Northern and Southern Slopes Agricultural Areas. The main soil type of these areas are heavy textured grey and brown soils which differ noticeably from the desert loam and mallee soils of the Western Plains Agricultural Area. The climate is dry, rainfall unreliable, and evaporation high. The average annual rainfall ranges between approximately 350 and 500 millimetres. The lower reaches of the Barwon, Namoi, and Macquarie Rivers, and the headwaters of the Darling River flow through the Northern Plains, while the lower reaches of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers flow through the Southern Plains, which is also bounded on the south by the Murray River. Bore water is obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the Northern Plains. Initially the main agricultural activity of these areas was sheep grazing. However, the Northern and Southern Plains are now important wheat growing areas, which grew 35 per cent of the State's wheat area in the 1979-80 season. The Grain Handling Authority's fifth main country sub-terminal is located on the Northern Plains at Moree. Other agricultural activities of the Northern Plains are the production of most of the State's cotton (which is grown mainly in the irrigated lands of the Namoi Valley), and the production of oilseeds. In the Southern Plains the construction of dams for irrigation and flood control on the Lachlan, Murray, and Murrumbidgee Rivers, and other minor rivers in the area have influenced the other major agricultural activities. Irrigated land in this area produces most of the State's rice and the Southern Plains is also the State's major producer of apricots, peaches, prunes, and wine grapes and a major producer of citrus fruits.

WESTERN PLAINS AGRICULTURAL AREA

This Area occupies approximately 38 per cent of the State. It consists of flat country bounded on the east by the Northern Plains, Central Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, on the south by the Murray River and on the north and west by the Queensland and South Australian borders respectively. The main soils of the area are desert loam and mallee soils which have given rise to arid, mallee or mulga scrub vegetation. The climate is dry, summer temperatures are high and evaporation is high. Rainfall is low and irregular with the western regions of the Area receiving an average annual rainfall of less than 250 millimetres. Although most of the land is devoted to agricultural activity, it has not become a major agricultural area because of the dry climate. Most of the agricultural land is held under perpetual or other long-term Crown lease, and is divided into large establishments with an average size of 14,700 hectares, compared to the State average of 1,145 hectares. Consequently, less than 4 per cent of the State's establishments with agricultural activity are located on the Western Plains. The only major river in this area is the Darling River which roughly bisects the area between its eastern and western boundaries. The Menindee Lakes form a major fresh water storage on the Darling River. Bore water is also obtained from the Great Artesian Basin in the northern region of this area. The most important agricultural activity is sheep grazing (for wool), which feed on the natural vegetation. The only region where more diversified agricultural activities occur is that part encompassing the Buronga, Coomealla, Curlwaa, and Mallee Cliffs Irrigation Areas located around the town of Dareton on the Murray River. In these areas 36 per cent of the State's grapes, including almost all of the grapes for drying, were produced in the 1979-80 season.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Before 1974-75 establishments with agricultural activity were, in general, classified to the activity which accounted for more than half of the estimated gross receipts of the establishment. Between 1974-75 and 1977-78, establishments in the agricultural sector

were classified in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, Preliminary Edition, Vol. 1* (Catalogue No. 1201.0). In 1979 a revised, *1978 Edition*, was published and subsequent statistics have been prepared on the basis of the industry groups and classes of this later edition.

CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The basic economic units referred to in this section are defined as follows: (a) An *agricultural enterprise* is a single operating legal entity which is engaged mainly in agricultural activity. It may also engage in non-agricultural activity in which case all revenue earned from such activity is included in the total revenue of the enterprise. An agricultural enterprise is comparable with enterprise units in other sectors of the economy. These are discussed in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'. (b) An *agricultural establishment* is normally part of an agricultural enterprise, and operates at a distinct physical location (or in certain circumstances at more than one location) and is engaged mainly in agricultural activities. Agricultural establishments may engage in non-agricultural activities, and all revenue from such activities is included in the total revenue of the establishment. However, in most cases, the value of non-agricultural operations is an insignificant proportion of their total operations.

An establishment with agricultural activity, as defined at the beginning of this chapter, differs from an agricultural establishment in that agriculture may not necessarily be the main activity.

The following table shows the number of agricultural establishments classified by size and industry in New South Wales for the 1978-79 season.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY CLASS, N.S.W.: ESTIMATED VALUE OF OPERATIONS, 1978-79

Industry class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establishments with an estimated value of operations of—				Total estab- lishments
		Under \$10,000 (b)	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more	
Poultry—						
For meat	0124	38	114	113	63	328
For eggs	0125	36	71	113	189	409
Fruit—						
Grapes	0134	122	181	212	511	1,026
Plantation fruit	0135	175	492	288	54	1,009
Orchard and other fruit	0136	567	535	516	261	1,879
Vegetables—						
Potatoes	0143	51	72	78	37	238
Other	0144	475	402	222	147	1,246
Cereal grains, sheep, cattle and pigs—						
Cereal grains (incl. oilseeds n.e.c.)	0181	466	952	2,451	2,269	6,138
Sheep and cereal grains	0182	188	1,563	3,559	2,180	7,490
Meat cattle and cereal grains	0183	259	609	859	483	2,210
Sheep and meat cattle	0184	813	1,787	1,664	756	5,020
Sheep	0185	1,403	2,266	1,879	691	6,239
Meat cattle	0186	5,666	3,277	916	234	10,093
Milk cattle	0187	238	1,457	1,890	264	3,849
Pigs	0188	337	351	237	105	1,030
Other agriculture—						
Sugar cane	0191	51	222	203	46	522
Tobacco	0193	—	7	32	30	69
Cotton	0194	—	—	3	68	71
Nurseries (c)	0195	115	152	195	69	531
Agriculture, n.e.c. (d)	0196	637	229	79	27	972
Total, agriculture		11,637	14,739	15,509	8,484	50,369

(a) As defined in the 'Australian Standard Industrial Classification 1978 Edition. (b) Establishments were not tabulated if they, or the associated enterprises, had an estimated value of agricultural operations of less than \$1,500. (c) Except forest nurseries. (d) Includes peanuts, A.S.I.C. code no. 0192.

In 1978-79, 48,562 agricultural enterprises and 917 non-agricultural enterprises operated the 50,369 establishments shown in the above table. Family partnerships and sole operators were the two most common legal statuses of the agricultural enterprises, accounting for 53 per cent and 34 per cent of all New South Wales agricultural enterprises respectively.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

NUMBER AND AREA OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Variations in the scope of the agricultural census as outlined in the introduction to this section have resulted in the exclusion of establishments with agricultural activity whose contribution to production is small.

The number and area of establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas at 31 March, for the last three years are given in the following table.

NUMBER AND AREA OF ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS (At 31 March)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Number of establishments			Area of establishments (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	8,073	8,348	9,106	2,009	2,025	2,041
Central	3,554	3,650	3,992	1,731	1,751	1,782
Sydney and Southern	4,995	4,873	5,766	571	553	563
Total	16,622	16,871	18,864	4,311	4,330	4,386
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	2,875	2,974	3,064	2,466	2,481	2,519
Central and Southern	7,123	7,267	7,742	3,988	3,987	4,040
Total	9,998	10,241	10,806	6,454	6,468	6,560
Slope Areas—						
Northern	7,010	7,138	7,477	5,698	5,658	5,726
Central	4,618	4,614	4,672	4,062	4,065	4,114
Southern	5,532	5,563	5,666	3,406	3,442	3,432
Total	17,160	17,315	17,815	13,166	13,164	13,273
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	2,903	2,951	3,047	7,702	7,708	7,748
Southern	4,312	4,301	4,402	5,635	5,632	5,740
Total	7,215	7,252	7,449	13,336	13,340	13,488
Western Plains Area	1,871	1,849	1,854	27,521	27,760	27,300
New South Wales	52,866	53,528	56,788	64,788	65,062	65,005

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

In the Coastal Areas, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise agricultural activities, establishments with agricultural activity tend to be smaller in area than those in the Tableland and Slope Areas, where 70 per cent in 1979-80 were from 250 to 2,000 hectares in extent. Irrigation settlements account for most of the small establishments in the Southern and Western Plains Areas. The largest sized establishments are found mainly in the Western Plains Area due to the low carrying capacity of livestock per hectare, caused by lack of adequate supplies of water and vegetation.

The classification of establishments with agricultural activity by area at 31 March 1980 is summarised in the following table.

ESTABLISHMENTS (a) CLASSIFIED BY AREA IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, 31 MARCH 1980

Area (hectares)	Northern Coastal Area	Central Coastal Area	Sydney and Southern Coastal Area	Northern Tableland Area	Central and Southern Tableland Area	Northern Slope Area
0— 19 (b)	1,418	413	2,785	142	443	429
20— 49	1,494	357	786	148	527	347
50— 99	2,117	521	706	192	639	394
100— 249	2,413	1,079	955	476	1,596	829
250— 499	898	697	372	551	1,908	1,474
500— 749	315	344	81	489	1,008	1,273
750— 999	136	166	29	301	594	772
1,000— 1,999	192	272	33	482	757	1,475
2,000— 4,999	94	114	15	245	248	442
5,000— 19,999	27	28	4	36	22	41
20,000 or more	2	1	—	2	—	1
Total establishments (a)	9,106	3,992	5,766	3,064	7,742	7,477

Area (hectares)	Central Slope Area	Southern Slope Area	Northern Plains Area	Southern Plains Area	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
0— 19 (b)	122	159	36	514	438	6,899
20— 49	114	205	45	432	121	4,576
50— 99	171	284	53	156	25	5,258
100— 249	560	832	136	882	30	9,788
250— 499	1,045	1,778	256	901	21	9,901
500— 749	854	1,085	301	369	10	6,129
750— 999	523	519	231	232	11	3,514
1,000— 1,999	886	633	752	356	34	5,872
2,000— 4,999	346	146	872	312	65	2,899
5,000— 19,999	50	24	344	202	573	1,351
20,000 or more	1	1	21	46	526	601
Total establishments (a)	4,672	5,666	3,047	4,402	1,854	56,788

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

(b) Includes 687 migratory beekeepers without land.

LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

Land use on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales during the past 6 seasons is given in the following table.

LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.

Item	Unit of quantity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Establishments (a) at 31 March							
Number	Number	74,962 (e)	69,450 (e)	56,312 (e)	52,866 (e)	53,528 (e)	56,788
Total area	'000 hectares	68,880 (e)	68,756 (e)	65,981 (e)	64,788 (e)	65,062 (e)	65,005
Land use (b)							
Crops—							
Wheat for grain	'000 hectares	2,646	2,774	3,116	3,377	3,162	3,415
Total area used for cropping (c)	'000 hectares	4,355	4,518	4,728	5,121	5,237	5,383
Sown grasses and clovers (d)	'000 hectares	5,356	5,224	5,446	5,345	5,975	6,413
Native pasture	'000 hectares	15,329	14,798	15,074	15,189	12,812	12,246

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. (b) Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc. (c) Includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses, cut for hay, green feed or silage, or harvested for seed. Excludes duplication on account of double cropping. (d) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes sown grasses and clovers oversown with crops during the year. (e) The number and area of establishments with agricultural activity are not strictly comparable with earlier seasons because of variations in the scope of the agricultural census, as outlined in the introduction to this section.

The following table shows the land use on establishments with agricultural activity in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in the 1979–80 season.

LAND USE ON ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS, 1979–80
(’000 hectares)

Statistical Agricultural Area	Total area at 30 June 1979 (b)	Total area of establishments (a) at 31 March 1980	Land use (c)			
			Crops		Sown grasses and clovers (e)	Native pasture
			Wheat for grain	Total area used for cropping (d)		
Coastal Areas—						
Northern	3,586	2,041	1	56	187	586
Central	3,083	1,782	45	112	257	470
Sydney and Southern	3,034	563	—	29	159	121
Total	9,703	4,386	46	196	603	1,177
Tableland Areas—						
Northern	3,273	2,519	6	54	650	875
Central and Southern	6,071	4,040	81	210	1,683	976
Total	9,344	6,560	87	264	2,333	1,851
Slope Areas—						
Northern	6,978	5,726	732	1,254	646	1,399
Central	4,523	4,114	744	992	863	638
Southern	4,310	3,432	552	879	1,341	532
Total	15,811	13,273	2,028	3,125	2,850	2,570
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—						
Northern	8,894	7,748	807	1,064	97	1,827
Southern	6,284	5,740	393	657	499	1,481
Total	15,178	13,488	1,200	1,721	596	3,309
Western Plains Area ..	30,097	27,300	54	77	31	3,340
New South Wales	80,134	65,005	3,415	5,383	6,413	12,246

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity. (b) Excludes 8,762 hectares, comprising Lord Howe Island, and harbours, rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries. (c) Excludes fallow land, natural bush, scrub, and forest wetlands etc. (d) Includes lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, or harvested for seed. Excludes duplication on account of double cropping. (e) Excludes native grass and naturalised paspalum. Includes sown grasses and clovers oversown with crops during the year.

TENURE OF LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

The tenure of land used for agricultural purposes in New South Wales is principally either freehold or leasehold from the Crown. Except in the Western Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, where almost all the land is held under perpetual or long-term lease from the Crown, most land used for agricultural purposes falls into the category of ‘alienated or virtually alienated’. For further information on land tenure see Chapter 3.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section ‘Non-bank Financial Institutions’ in the chapter ‘Private Finance’.

In 1978–79 there were 46 agricultural services co-operative societies in New South Wales with 1,498 members. These societies, which had a turnover of \$20.2m during the year, were formed for the purpose of providing some specific service as an aid to rural production and include veterinary services, reticulation of electricity, and the provision of machinery for the harvesting or transport of sugar cane.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED

Two measures of the value of agricultural commodities produced are calculated for statistical purposes. The *gross value of agricultural commodities produced* is recorded production valued at wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. The *local value of agricultural commodities produced* is derived by deducting estimated marketing costs from the gross value of agricultural commodities produced. The following table shows the value of agricultural commodities produced by the type of commodity.

VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL, FORESTRY, FISHING, AND HUNTING COMMODITIES, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Item	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
GROSS VALUE						
Agriculture—						
Crops	822,280	896,100	921,655	870,054	1,485,670	1,642,851
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals ..	337,539	387,482	557,499	577,292	872,142	1,051,917
Livestock products	491,888	525,925	619,120	642,710	716,393	809,186
Total, agriculture	1,651,707	1,809,508	2,098,274	2,090,056	3,074,205	3,503,954
Forestry	51,216	56,405	65,209	75,524	81,398	103,487
Fishing	24,609	31,599	36,059	39,665	42,698	58,661
Hunting	4,016	6,835	7,638	11,855	16,390	15,054
Total, forestry, fishing, and hunting	79,840	94,839	108,906	127,044	140,487	177,202
Total, primary (excluding mining)	1,731,547	1,904,346	2,207,180	2,217,099	3,214,691	3,681,156
LOCAL VALUE						
Agriculture—						
Crops	707,555	756,282	761,725	716,910	1,231,159	1,394,752
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals ..	300,244	353,341	510,805	528,393	816,227	985,169
Livestock products	451,191	483,824	573,416	598,349	669,641	757,721
Total, agriculture	1,458,990	1,593,448	1,845,946	1,843,652	2,717,028	3,137,641
Forestry	51,176	56,365	65,169	75,484	81,367	103,447
Fishing	21,569	25,334	30,352	32,993	35,114	48,405
Hunting	3,350	5,768	7,363	11,523	15,870	14,576
Total, forestry, fishing, and hunting	76,095	87,468	102,884	120,000	132,351	166,428
Total, primary (excluding mining)	1,535,085	1,680,916	1,948,831	1,963,651	2,849,379	3,304,069

Further details of the value of agricultural commodities produced are given later in this chapter. Regional values of agricultural commodities produced are available in *Agricultural Sector: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (Catalogue No. 7501.1).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Data which was collected on the annual agricultural census returns until 1975-76, showed that the number of persons permanently engaged on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales at 31 March had declined over most of the post-war years and that this trend accelerated after 1970. These data may be found in Year Book No. 64 in the chapter 'Rural Industries'.

Employment in agriculture is estimated at the time of the periodic censuses of housing and population. At the Census held on 30 June 1976, 75,634 males and 35,589 females, representing 5.5 per cent of the employed population, were classified as being employed in agriculture.

Quarterly estimates of persons employed in agriculture are also available from the Labour Force Survey. Recent estimations of the workforce employed in agriculture are shown in the next table.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES TO AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.
(⁰⁰⁰)

Month and Year	Full-time			Part-time		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
February 1977	77.4	11.2	88.6	4.8	12.7	17.6
February 1978 (a)	74.0	12.6	86.6	6.0	9.7	15.7
February 1979	75.6	10.2	85.8	(c)	10.8	15.1
February 1980 (b)	87.7	11.3	98.9	(c)	12.6	16.1
May 1980	87.3	12.6	99.9	4.5	10.8	15.3
August 1980	78.3	11.1	89.4	(c)	11.2	15.1
November 1980	75.2	11.6	86.8	(c)	11.4	15.3
February 1981	81.5	15.3	96.8	5.0	15.8	20.8
May 1981	83.3	17.1	100.3	(c)	13.7	17.5

(a) Figures shown from 1978 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures. (The definitions, scope, and comparability over time of Labour Force Survey data are more fully discussed in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages and Prices').

(b) From November 1979 classification is according to the 1978 Edition of A.S.I.C.

(c) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

CONDITIONS OF AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

A summary of the development of Commonwealth and State legislation relating to employment conditions and awards in the agricultural industry is given in Year Book No. 64, 1976 on page 789.

The State Pastoral Employees Award and the Commonwealth Pastoral Award have since 1954 and 1967 respectively, covered the employment of station hands engaged in the management, rearing, or grazing of livestock (other than pigs), the sowing, raising, or harvesting of crops, or the preparation of land for any of the above purposes, or for shearers and station hands engaged in sheep grazing.

Other State awards cover most phases of agricultural employment not covered by the State and Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Awards. The following table shows the rates of wages prescribed in recent years for selected occupations covered by the principal awards.

ADULT WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, N.S.W.
(\$ per week)

Award	Occupation	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Commonwealth Pastoral Award (a)	Shearers-rate per 100 ordinary flock sheep	51.55	56.24	59.38	68.13	75.22
	Shed hands	125.91	139.82	145.39	164.07	180.46
	With keep	151.20	166.80	173.10	198.30	218.70
	Without keep					
	Station hands	87.13	91.15	103.86	111.70	118.65
State Awards (b)	With keep	110.20	115.20	131.20	140.90	150.30
	Without keep					
	General hand	119.10	131.60	140.70	145.20	158.10
	Horticultural	99.80	111.30	129.40	133.50	145.00
	Sugar field workers					
Citrus, apple, and pear growing	Cane cutter (c)	114.30	126.60	135.40	139.70	152.10
	General hand (d)	114.30	126.60	135.40	139.70	152.10
	General hand	116.70	129.10	138.00	142.40	155.00
Potato growers	General hand (e)					
Dairying						

(a) At 30 September. (b) At 31 December. (c) Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates.
(d) Class 1 general hand (i.e. Hand who is a picker or does general work.) (e) Class 2 general hand (i.e. Hand who drives tractors etc. in addition to general farm work.)



High intensity fire in eucalyptus forest in south eastern New South Wales.

Bush Fires Branch, Department of Services



View of Port Kembla, 1981. In the foreground the new coal loader works are in progress. In the centre foreground is the rail loop which will deliver wagons to the stacking area, and between the two existing berths the new multi-purpose berth is under construction. Along the opposite side of the channel are the Australian Iron and Steel ore discharge berths.

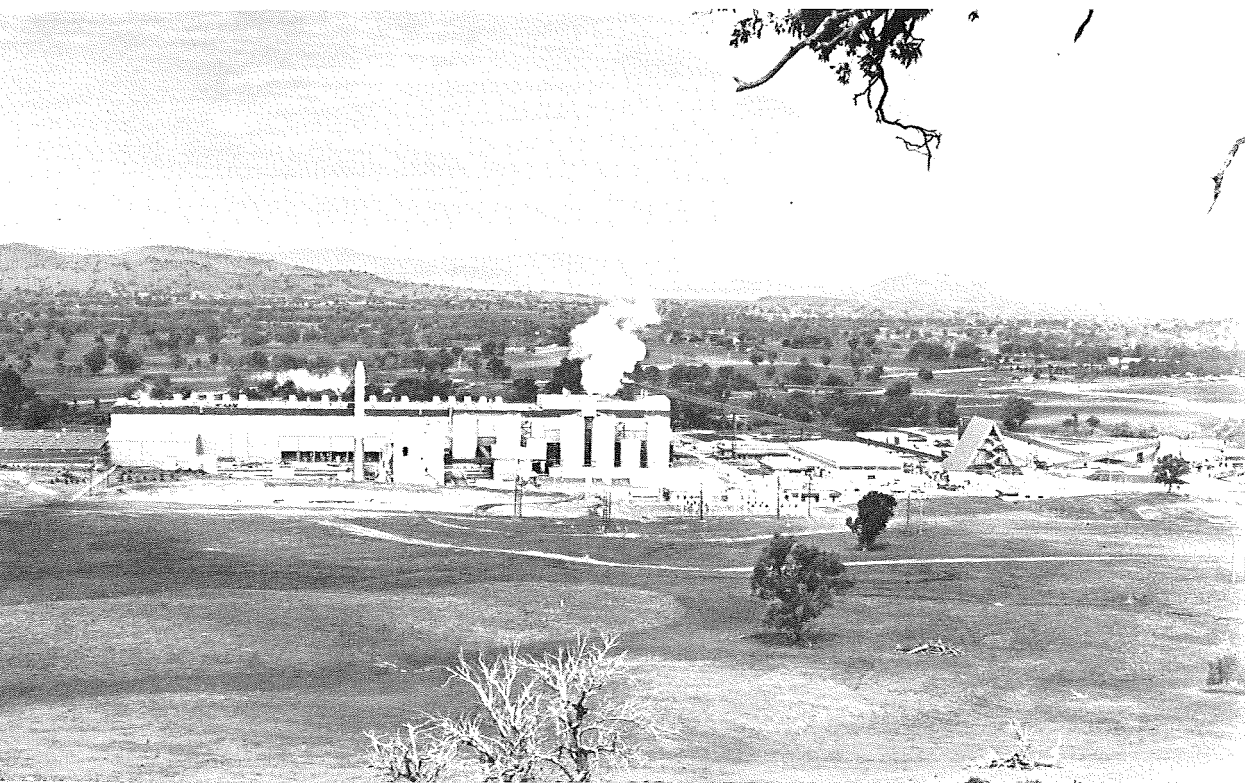


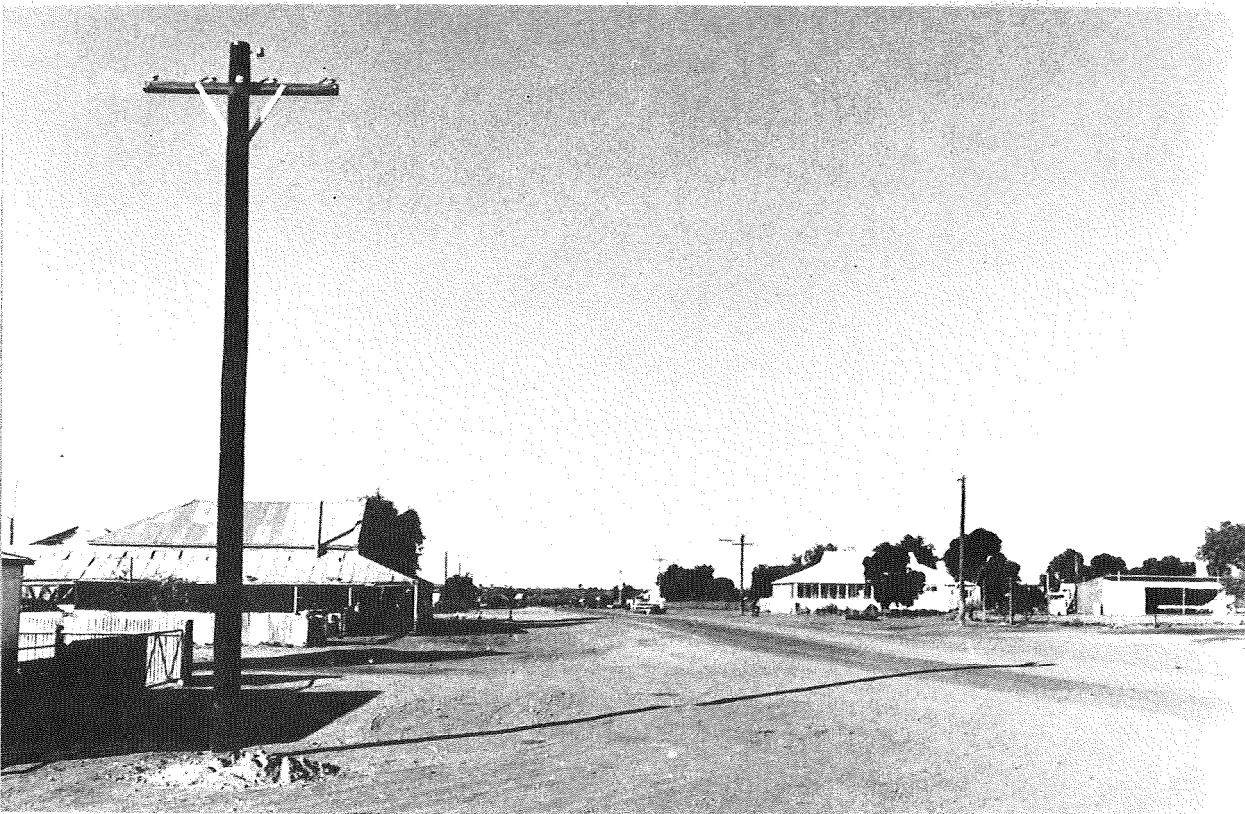
The Land Newspaper

Feeding baled lucerne hay and grain dust from breweries to maiden first cross ewes in the Oberon district.

The Australian Newsprint Mills Limited, Albury mill was opened in 1981. Combined with production of newsprint in Tasmania, the Albury mill will satisfy 75 per cent of Australia's newsprint needs. About two-thirds of the pulpwood required by the mill will be thinnings from pine plantations in the Tumut district of New South Wales.

Australian Newsprint Mills Limited





The main street of Tibooburra in the far north-west of New South Wales.

The Sydney Morning Herald

Dubbo in central New South Wales.

The Sydney Morning Herald



Agricultural Workers' Accommodation

Under the provisions of the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1969, employers of labour are required to provide for employees, who are engaged for more than 24 hours and who are required by the terms of their employment to live on the premises, accommodation of a prescribed standard. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation and facilities. The Act also specifies the facilities to be provided for non-resident workers.

SHARE-FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land (usually requiring the land to be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time period), the share-farmer provides the necessary labour, and the manner in which other costs are to be borne by owner and share-farmer is specified in the particular agreement. Arrangements are made for the sharing of farm proceeds between owner and share-farmer in certain agreed proportions. These arrangements, and the arrangements made for meeting costs other than labour costs, vary according to the relative contributions made by the owner and the share-farmer and according to the industry and area of the State involved. In dairy share-farming, a common type of arrangement provides for the owner to supply all livestock and equipment and to pay all maintenance costs and half the running costs of the farm, and for the farm proceeds to be divided equally between the owner and the share-farmer. However, the practice of share-farming continues to decline in dairying due primarily to the decrease in the number, and viability, of small dairy farms. In wheat share-farming the division of proceeds between the share-farmer and the owner are traditionally based upon the share of expenses met by each.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvements.

The Agricultural Holdings Act applies to tenancies of agricultural holdings of approximately 0.8 hectares (two acres) or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees, with representatives of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, the landlord, and the tenant, are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute.

SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture and seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity and to ensure the marketing of safe produce. Its functions include dissemination of technical and management information, enforcement of statutory requirements for the control and eradication of animal and crop diseases and for ensuring standards of quality and of conduct in activities associated with agriculture, conduct of

agricultural research and provision of resultant information, and provision of tertiary agricultural education. It conducts the Orange, C. B. Alexander, and Murrumbidgee Agricultural Colleges.

An extensive restructuring of the Department's head office divisions and regional structure was completed in 1981. The head office consists of the following divisions:

Animal Health. Investigation and control of animal diseases (including cattle tick); veterinary research; meat inspection; administration of the Quarantine Act in respect of import and export of animals and import of animal products.

Animal Production. Livestock production advice, research and regulation; scientific and technical innovation promotion; drought relief; registration of brands and stockfoods; pastures protection.

Marketing and Economics. Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of agricultural products; reporting of livestock and farm produce markets; farm business management; research into agricultural economics, farm management, and marketing.

Plant Industries. Provision of advisory, research and regulatory services in connection with pastures, field crops, and horticultural (including fruit and vegetables) crops; licensing of potato growers, nurserymen, and resellers of nursery stock; plant quarantine; export of agricultural commodities.

Research and Advisory Services. Provision of technical and professional services (including agricultural engineering), extension methodology training, and evaluation of rural extension and research activities (including market extension); administration of the Department's library; assistance to agricultural groups (Agricultural Bureau and Rural Youth); co-ordination of formal educational programs.

Provision of research, advisory and veterinary services is structured around five agricultural regions, with headquarters at Dubbo, Gunnedah, Leeton, Lismore, and Orange.

The Biological and Chemical Research Institute researches agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology), and entomology.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of three organisations: the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Resources Commission, and the Forestry Commission.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Resources is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian agricultural products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to agricultural products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection and certification of agricultural products intended for export and for the establishment of standards for the composition, quality, packaging, and labelling of foodstuffs exported. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, an independent research organisation within the Department, carries out research into aspects of agriculture that are significant in determining the economic performance of producers and agriculture generally.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) is an autonomous statutory authority established under the *Science and Industry Research Act*

1949. It maintains, throughout Australia, regional laboratories and field stations where research into agronomic and livestock problems is undertaken, and conducts research into the potentialities and processing of Australian agricultural products.

Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, under the *Quarantine Act* 1908, in co-operation with the Bureau of Customs and state agricultural departments.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which consists of the relevant Commonwealth and State Government ministers, promotes uniformity of action between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems.

EXTENSION SERVICES GRANTS

Since 1948–49, the Commonwealth Government has made annual grants to State Governments to assist them to develop their agricultural extension and regional research operations. The first grant was made specifically for the purpose of promoting efficiency on dairy farms. In 1979–80, the allocation to New South Wales was \$1.2m. The grants have been used by the States to employ additional research and extension personnel, to provide laboratories and facilities, and to provide opportunities for studies of agriculture and related subjects both in Australia and overseas. Following the Review of Commonwealth Functions by a Ministerial Committee (chaired by Sir Phillip Lynch) the Prime Minister made a statement to the House of Representatives on 30 April 1981 in which he indicated that direct Commonwealth involvement in rural extension services is to be terminated.

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be generally recognised, though, early in the century, problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1967 showed that roughly two-fifths (or 19,400,000 hectares) of the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State were affected by erosion. These Divisions are described in Chapter 3, 'Land Settlement'. About 8,900,000 hectares were affected by gully-type erosion, and the remaining 10,500,000 hectares were affected by sheet and wind erosion. Of the area affected by gully erosion, 650,000 hectares had been treated with structural works and the erosion brought under control. The most recent assessment of the erosion position in the State was made during the period 1975–77. This revealed that 80 per cent of all land used for agricultural and pastoral production in the non-arid zone was suffering from soil erosion and required some form of soil conservation treatment. In the Western Lands Division, surveys have shown that large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, some eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, the Soil Conservation Service of New South Wales is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist land-holders generally in their erosion problems. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against landholders whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages, hydro-electric, or irrigation projects. In 1980 an amendment to the Soil Conservation Act provided for the setting up of catchment committees to permit community consultation and participation in soil conservation and erosion control programmes.

A major function of the Service is the provision of earthmoving plant, technical advice and assistance to landholders through officers located in 60 centres throughout the State. Since the inception of the scheme over 60,000 landholders have sought advice on erosion problems. In many cases the soil conservation measures recommended involve the

construction of earthworks and the majority of landholders arrange for this work to be done by the Service. Landholders who wish to construct these works with their own equipment or with a private contractor are assisted by local soil conservationists who supervise the standard of the work. Advances of up to 100 per cent of the cost may be granted to landholders for approved projects provided they undertake to maintain the works and fulfil conditions relating to land use. The advances are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years at low interest rates.

A subsidy of 25 per cent, to a maximum of \$1,000 per property, is payable by the State Government to landholders who construct water storages as part of an approved soil conservation scheme. Advances to June 1980 are given in the section 'Water Resources and Irrigation' in the chapter, 'Physical Development'.

The Service is undertaking a series of valley conservation projects throughout the State to reclaim and stabilise the more seriously eroded areas. Between 1965 and 1980, fifteen such projects were notified. These have involved works in the Hunter, Shoalhaven, Murrumbidgee, Namoi, and Macquarie River Valleys. The Service also undertakes land capability studies and assists government authorities and councils in planning and development to ensure a stable land surface. Services include the protection of catchment areas, treatment of wind erosion on beaches and in semi-arid areas, control of roadside erosion, and investigates problems arising from the development of the State's mineral resources.

In addition to the decentralised offices there are six Soil Conservation Research Centres located at Inverell, Gunnedah, Wellington, Cowra, Scone, and Wagga Wagga where problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use and cropping practices are investigated.

CONTROL OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large animals likely to attack livestock in New South Wales are wild dogs (includes dingoes and any dog which is, or has become, wild), foxes, and feral pigs; but animals such as rabbits are possibly more harmful because of their deleterious effects on pastures. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission takes measures to destroy wild dogs and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the northern and western borders.

Rabbits have done incalculable damage to pastures since they first became a problem about 1881. In the following years they rapidly spread over the whole State, and are believed to have played a major part in the decline in the capacity of agricultural land to carry livestock. By the late 'thirties' rabbits had been brought under control though they continued to limit carrying capacity and control measures were costly to maintain; during the Second World War, scarcity of labour and materials made it difficult to keep them in check. The problem seemed to be solved after 1951, when the virus disease, myxomatosis, released by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, spread rapidly over the State. By 1953, it was estimated by the Organization that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling River. Since then, however, rabbits have developed an increasing resistance to the disease and satisfactory control now depends largely on their destruction by other means. Poisoning by sodium fluoroacetate (1080), under the supervision of Pastures Protection Board officers, is now the main method of control. The practice of ripping and fumigation of warrens and trapping are also recommended for control programmes.

Feral pigs became established in New South Wales prior to 1870. They now range over most of the western marsh and river systems and there are also numerous colonies on the slopes and tablelands, southern alps, and coast. Numbers fluctuate markedly with seasonal conditions and there is heavy mortality during major droughts. From 1968, the incidence of feral pig damage to grain crops and predation on lambing flocks was reported to be high in some areas. Their close contact with livestock in many areas has caused concern

that they could be carriers of exotic diseases, if such diseases entered the country and feral pigs became infected. Control programmes, conducted by Pastures Protection Boards, which involve poisoning with sodium fluoroacetate (1080) have given promising results in limiting crop damage. For effective control, poisoning programmes need to be integrated with other procedures such as shooting and trapping to prevent rapid repopulation after poisoning.

Pastures Protection Boards

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, (which relates to such matters as noxious animal control, travelling livestock, stock brands and earmarks, and camping reserves and public watering places), the State is divided into 58 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

The Boards levy rates on travelling livestock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling livestock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received, supplemented by grants from the State Government, are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee which is fixed by regulation, for watering livestock.

Rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders whose properties are capable of carrying five or more head of large livestock or 50 or more sheep or goats, and are based on the total number of livestock actually or potentially on the establishment.

Other functions performed by the Boards include control of contagious animal diseases (under the Stock Diseases Act), control of noxious insects (under the Noxious Insects Act), local administration of relief for drought and other natural disasters, and administration of the cattle tail tag system.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Large stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, 1921. Each large stock brand can be registered by only one owner within the State.

Sheep brands and earmarks are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

PROVISION OF FINANCE TO THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

The continued long-term increase in agricultural production in New South Wales has been accompanied, in the post-war years, by a decline in the labour force engaged in agriculture while the total area of establishments with agricultural activity has undergone a slight decrease. Rapid changes in technology and increases in productivity are tending to increase the capital intensity and the optimal size of farms with consequent changes in financing requirements as agricultural businesses are consolidated. Enterprises engaged in agricultural activities are generally unincorporated businesses and the finance required to fund the changes has come increasingly from sources other than their operating surpluses.

Besides the need to finance the increasing volume and improved quality of capital equipment, there exists also a need to finance land improvements and acquisition, buildings, storage, increased livestock numbers, and working capital. Apart from these fundamental needs, temporary financial assistance must also be available during periods of climatic adversity and low prices.

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia, trading banks, the Commonwealth Development Bank, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank of Australia makes seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing

boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of agricultural products. Funds are often provided to the agricultural industry on conditions more liberal than for other industries. Further particulars on banks and financial institutions are given in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

STATE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL LOANS

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of agriculture or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of agricultural products.

THE PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia was established under the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* with capital subscribed in equal parts by the Commonwealth of Australia, each of the major trading banks and by a combination of four State banks. Other main sources of funds are Commonwealth funds on deposit (from the Income Equalisation Deposits Trust Account) and transferable deposits from the public. The Bank's principal object is the provision of finance to banks and other prime lenders to enable them to on-lend the funds to individual primary producers for commercially sound purposes relating to primary production. The Bank thus operates as a refinancing bank, and not as a direct lender to primary producers. Risk assessment is the sole responsibility of the prime lenders and all risks are borne by them.

Specific purposes for which the Bank provides funds to refinance long-term expenditure include: the purchase of rural land; the provision of assistance in holding together a rural enterprise where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulty; capital expenditure on fixed and structural improvement; recovery from natural disasters or their mitigation when such relief is not covered by any natural disaster recovery scheme; the purchase of fishing vessels and facilities; the purchase of farm machinery, equipment, and livestock; the expansion of existing farm development and fishing projects; funds for the restructuring of existing debt; and other purposes, including forest operations.

Loans refinanced are usually between \$10,000 and \$250,000 and for periods of between eight and thirty years. Maximum interest rates to ultimate borrowers in 1980 were 11 per cent per annum for loans of less than \$100,000 and 13 per cent per annum for larger loans. (These include a maximum margin of 1.5 per cent per annum added by the prime lenders.)

TRADING BANK LOANS

Loans made by trading banks are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand or fully drawn advances. In practice many of them continue for lengthy periods with repayments influenced by considerations such as collateral security, purpose of the advance, ability to repay, and the current lending policies of the banks.

With the establishment of *term-lending facilities* in 1962, the major trading banks have been enabled to make fixed-term loans for capital expenditure for production in the rural, industrial and, to a lesser extent, commercial sectors. Borrowers in agricultural industries may obtain term-loans for the purchase of land for development, for land clearing, for building and fencing, for the purchase of heavy equipment, for pasture and livestock improvement, and for similar developmental purposes. The loans are made for fixed terms, ranging from about three to ten years, and are amortised by regular instalments.

Farm development loan facilities provide, particularly for small producers, loans for farm development including measures for drought recovery, for mitigation of the effect of future droughts, the financing of property purchases, the repayment of existing short-term debt, and to enable the continuation of farming operations where the death of a proprietor creates financial difficulties. Repayment terms are predominantly 8-12 years and are amortised by regular instalments.

The extent of agricultural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table, which shows the bank advances to borrowers in agricultural industries outstanding on the second Wednesday in July 1980 and earlier years. The 'major trading banks' comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States. The Rural Bank of New South Wales is not classified as a 'major trading bank' and therefore its general bank loans to agriculture are not included in the following table.

**ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURAL BORROWERS BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS (a) N.S.W. (b):
LOANS OUTSTANDING**

(On second Wednesday in July)
(\$ million)

Agricultural borrower	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Main activity of borrower—						
Sheep grazing	191.3	198.3	190.3	207.7	209.1	235.1
Wheat growing	42.3	55.2	75.9	98.3	115.8	137.1
Dairying and pig raising	36.5	34.8	35.6	35.8	40.3	47.9
Other agriculture	210.7	216.0	234.0	236.1	287.2	335.5
Total advances outstanding	480.7	504.3	535.9	577.9	652.4	755.5

(a) Figures include term loans and farm development loans.
External Territories.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Australian

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described in earlier issues of the Year Book and additional information concerning its activities is contained in the chapter 'Private Finance'. The Bank operates through two departments: the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. It makes loans and advances to borrowers in agriculture and other industries, either by way of overdraft or by term loans according to the circumstances of the particular case. The Government Agency Department administers various lending and other financing activities on behalf of the State Government.

Four of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are actively concerned with finance: the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, and Irrigation Agencies. In respect of each of these agencies, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the State Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

The (State) State Bank Bill 1981 provides for the constitution of the State Bank of New South Wales as a successor to the Rural Bank of New South Wales.

Rural Reconstruction Agency

The Rural Reconstruction Agency gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Assistance Board and makes available advances approved by the Board under the Rural Adjustment Scheme. The activities of the Board and details of the Rural Adjustment Scheme are described later in this section. During the year ended 30 June 1980, advances totalling \$8.6m were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$69.9m.

Rural Industries Agency

The Rural Industries Agency makes advances to agriculturalists who are in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, bush fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are available to dairy farmers and small livestock owners for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of agriculturalists for pasture improvement, the eradication of serrated tussock, the establishment of farm woodlots, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve. Advances are also available to

persons of moderate means, who cannot obtain finance from normal commercial channels, for the removing or lifting of houses above flood level. During the year ended 30 June 1980, advances totalling \$3.8m were made. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$14.1m.

Advances To Settlers Agency

The Advances to Settlers Agency makes advances for permanent improvements on agricultural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 4.5 per cent per annum. During the year ended 30 June 1980, advances totalling \$1.4m were made bringing total advances outstanding at the close of the year to \$5.6m.

Irrigation Agency

Matters relating to the control of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Resources Commission, as described in the section 'Water Resources and Irrigation', in the chapter 'Physical Development'. Administration of financial transactions between the Water Resources Commission and farmers is undertaken by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to farmers in the irrigation areas, mainly to assist in the installation of tile drainage, and for farm water supply and irrigation works throughout the State, following approval by the Water Resources Commission. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation. Upon approval by the Minister for Water Resources, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion. Advances made by the Irrigation Agency during 1979-80 totalled \$7.5m. At that date advances outstanding amounted to \$41.3m. New capital debts incurred during 1979-80 amounted to \$0.5m. These debts represented advances to farmers for the purpose of either purchasing land from the Water Resources Commission, to pay for the cost of improvements made to the land, or to pay for the cost of shallow bores sunk or other improvements made to the land by the Commission.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank makes short-term seasonal advances to co-operative associations and marketing boards to assist them in the marketing or processing of primary produce. Advances must be repaid within one year. They are commonly used by marketing boards and co-operatives to pay primary producers part of the value of their produce prior to sale. As proceeds of sales of produce are received by the boards or co-operatives progressively each season, they are applied in repayment of the advances. The normal interest rate charged on loans by the Rural Credits Department in January 1981 ranged between 10.5 and 11.0 per cent per annum (9.0% to 9.5% in January 1980).

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Commonwealth Development Bank provides finance to agriculturalists (and also industrial undertakings) in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions. In considering whether to grant a loan, the Bank has regard primarily to the prospects of the borrower's operations being successful, and not necessarily to the amount of security that can be provided. Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. Loans generally do not exceed \$300,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ON LOANS TO AGRICULTURE

The trend in rates of interest on loans to agriculture is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1978 and later years on loans to agriculture by the private trading banks, the General Bank and Government Agency Departments of the Rural Bank, and by the Commonwealth Development Bank.

The rates shown for carry-on, debt reconstruction, and farm improvement advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency of the Rural Bank are the usual rates chargeable; the Rural Assistance Board has power to fix rates lower than this rate or up to a higher maximum, determined by the State Treasurer, according to individual circumstances.

RATES OF INTEREST (a) ON LOANS TO AGRICULTURE, N.S.W.
(Per cent per annum)

Lending authority	1978	1979	1980
Private trading banks—			
Overdrafts (maximum rate)	(b)10.50	(b)10.50	(b)10.50
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—			
General Bank Department—			
Long-term loans	5.50	5.50	5.50
Overdrafts (maximum rate)	(b)10.50	(b)10.00	(b)10.00
Loans to co-operative societies	(b)10.50	(b)10.00	(b)10.00
Government Agency Department—			
Rural reconstruction—			
Debt reconstruction	(c)6.00	(c)6.00	(c)6.00
Farm build-up	(c)8.00	(c)8.00	(c)8.00
Farm improvement	(c)8.00	(c)8.00	(c)8.00
Carry-on	4.00	6.00	6.00
Rural industries advances—			
Cereal growers	4.50	4.50	4.50
Herd improvement	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50	4.50 to 5.50
Fodder conservation	4.50	4.50	4.50
Drought relief—			
General (1965 scheme)	3.00	3.00	3.00
Carry-on (1976 scheme)	4.00	4.00	4.00
Restocking (1976 scheme)	4.00	4.00	4.00
Other relief schemes (flood, bushfire, etc.)	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00	4.00 to 6.00
Control of serrated tussock	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00	4.50 to 6.00
Small landowners assistance	4.50	4.50	4.50
Removal or lifting of houses above flood level	4.50	4.50	4.50
Advances to settlers	4.50	4.50	4.50
Irrigation—			
Carry-on advances	4.50	4.50	4.50
Farm water supplies	4.50	4.50	4.50
Soil conservation	4.50	4.50	4.50
Commonwealth Development Bank—			
Long-term loans (basic rate)	10.50	10.00	10.00

(a) Current in January of each year shown.

(b) Overdrafts up to \$100,000.

(c) See text preceding table.

PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

Pastoral finance companies are based largely on woolbroking; most of the large companies being members of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Provision of finance to rural clients is to a large extent ancillary to other business with them and is mainly for working capital requirements.

Most of the loans of pastoral finance companies are made to rural producers. The loans are predominantly short-term, being mainly seasonal or cyclical and secured against future sales of stock, grain, and wool.

However some pastoral finance companies are participants in longer-term rural sector financing arrangements refinanced by the Primary Industry Bank of Australia.

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL, AND CROPS

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the section 'Other Private Finance' the chapter 'Private Finance'. These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The *War Service Land Settlement Agreements Act 1945*, provided for an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments relating to settlement on land by ex-servicemen of the 1939–1945 War. Farms were allotted to ex-servicemen on a perpetual leasehold basis. Particulars of the financial assistance given to the ex-servicemen settlers in New South Wales were shown on page 596 of Year Book No. 61. With the expiry of the Agreement in June 1960, activities under the scheme are now restricted to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

INDUSTRY ADJUSTMENT POLICIES

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES

The provisions of the Rural Assistance Act, 1932, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, assistance was given to farmers in financial difficulty, which could not be resolved through normal commercial channels, to restore their farming activities to a viable basis. Activity under the scheme is now restricted to advances made available from recycled funds. As at 30 June 1980, 112 farmers were still receiving the benefits of this scheme with balances outstanding of \$5.2m.

The Rural Assistance Act 1971, abolished the Rural Reconstruction Board, and established its replacement, the Rural Assistance Board, to administer the 1971 Rural Reconstruction Scheme as well as the continuing functions of earlier schemes.

Under the *States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act 1971* the Commonwealth Government made funds available to the States for debt reconstruction, the build-up of the size of farm properties, and rehabilitation of those obliged to leave their properties. Originally, the sum of \$100m (of which \$75m was in the form of repayable advances and \$25m as grants) was to be allocated over the four-year period ending 30 June 1975. With the passing of the *States Grants (Rural Reconstruction) Act 1973* the duration of the scheme was extended to 30 June 1976 and further funds were made available. By agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the scheme, which is administered by the Rural Assistance Board, was further extended to 31 December 1976 pending the introduction of the Rural Adjustment Scheme. By December 1976, New South Wales had received \$70.6m. At 30 June 1980, there were 1,103 cases currently administered under the scheme and advances outstanding totalled \$31m. Further details of the scheme are given on page 810 of Year Book No. 64.

RURAL ADJUSTMENT SCHEME

Following an enquiry into agricultural reconstruction by the Industries Assistance Commission the Commonwealth Government adopted some of the recommendations of the Commission and in 1977 established the Rural Adjustment Scheme. The scheme incorporates, with some modifications, the provisions for Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, and Rehabilitation which were provided originally in the Rural Reconstruction Scheme (1971–76), and encompasses also the major features of the Dairy Adjustment Programme. The existing provisions of the Beef Producers Carry-on Assistance Scheme were incorporated without alteration, and provision was made for future extension of this form of assistance to other agricultural industries, as the need arises. Further details of the Beef Producers Carry-On Assistance Scheme are outlined on page 812 of Year Book No. 64.

Two new forms of assistance were introduced: *Household support* which is designed to supplement income up to the level of unemployment relief for farmers whilst they are considering adjusting out of farming, and *Farm improvement* which provides assistance to increase production of potentially viable farms without addition to farm area.

As in the previous Rural Reconstruction Scheme, the Rural Adjustment Scheme provides loans for Debt Reconstruction and loans to purchase land for Farm Build-up.

Loans for the former purpose are generally repayable over periods up to 25 years, with interest at not less than 6 per cent annually. Funds for the latter purpose are also provided over 25 years, with interest at an average annual rate of 8 per cent.

The new Farm Improvement provisions enable uneconomic properties to be brought to economic viability by improving the effective use of the farm without adding to its area. The farm must be of sufficient area, and the proposed improvements must be such as to offer sound prospects of long-term commercial viability if assistance is to be provided. Advances for purchase of stock and plant, and to effect improvements are available under these provisions.

The purpose of the Rehabilitation Scheme is to provide limited assistance to alleviate personal hardship for those unable to continue farming. Loans of up to \$5,000 may be made for this purpose. It is expected that many of these loans will be converted to grants in due course.

The Rural Adjustment Scheme also provides advances for essential carry-on purposes in specific agricultural industries which are suffering a severe market downturn or similar situation. Assistance was previously available to specialist beef and dairy producers, and to producers of wine grapes, but amendments to the relevant act in recent years, limits assistance under the provisions of the Carry-on Scheme to wine grape growers and beekeepers.

Under the Household Support provisions payments are calculated to augment the individual's net taxable income up to the level of unemployment relief whilst they are endeavouring to sell out. If a farmer disposes of his farming resources within a period of three years, these advances will convert to a grant, otherwise they are repayable over a period of seven years.

From 1 January 1977 to 30 June 1980, approvals in New South Wales under the Rural Adjustment Scheme were:

<i>Provision</i>	<i>Applications Approved</i>	<i>Assistance Approved \$</i>
Debt reconstruction	167	6,543,748
Farm build-up	391	19,055,171
Farm improvement	43	685,870
Rehabilitation	29	111,484
Industry carry-on—Beef	251	2,356,396
Industry carry-on—Dairy	17	63,946
Industry carry-on—Winegrape growers	20	94,200
Household support	28	126,219
Total	946	29,037,034

Funds allocated to New South Wales to 30 June 1980, for Debt Reconstruction, Farm Build-up, Farm Improvement, and Rehabilitation amounted to \$29m whilst \$9.7m jointly funded, usually by equal contributions, by Commonwealth and State Governments has been allocated from March 1975 to June 1979 for specific industry carry-on advances. Household Support is entirely funded by the Commonwealth.

The Rural Adjustment Scheme is a continuing scheme of reconstruction, and additional finance for each programme is made available to the State following regular reviews of the Scheme. Further details of schemes superseded by the introduction of this scheme are given in the Chapter 'Rural Industries' in Year Book No. 64.

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS BOUNTY ACT 1963

The infertility of soils in New South Wales has been an important limitation to agricultural production and since the 1930's the Commonwealth Government, in an effort to encourage the use of fertilisers, has subsidised their cost. Details of these schemes are given on page 603 of Year Book No. 52. Under the *Phosphate Fertilizers Bounty Act 1963* a

bounty is payable in respect of superphosphate and ammonium phosphate produced in Australia and either sold for use in Australia as a fertiliser or used for the production of a fertiliser mixture for use in Australia. The bounty was not paid between January 1975 and February 1976. The current provisions under the Act will operate, until June 1982.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Apparent Consumption of Foodstuff and Nutrients, Australia* (Catalogue No. 4306.0), *Agricultural Sector, Structure of Operating Units, Australia* (7102.0), *Agricultural Sector, Financial Statistics* (7507.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Labor Force, New South Wales* (6201.1), *Agricultural Sector: Land Use, Artificial Fertilisers and Other Improvements, New South Wales* (7104.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Rural Assistance Board, Primary Industry Bank of Australia Limited and the Rural Bank of New South Wales. Also statistical bulletins of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

CROPS AND PASTURES

Until the end of the nineteenth century, the raising of livestock was the predominant agricultural activity in New South Wales and the crops grown barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Rice, oats, barley, sorghum, citrus, pome and stone fruits, sugar-cane and bananas are grown extensively in areas with suitable climatic conditions and cotton-growing and oilseed production have increased in recent years.

AREA OF ALL CROPS

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891. The definition of the term 'crop' has varied over the period covered in the table. However, the effects of these variations are not considered to be significant, given that the data in the table are averages for five seasons.

AREA (a) OF ALL CROPS AND OF WHEAT IN N.S.W.
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Seasons (average)	Area of all crops	Area of wheat for grain	Seasons (average)	Area of all crops	Area of wheat for grain
1891-1895	425	193	1936-1940	2,555	1,726
1896-1900	767	421	1941-1945	2,221	1,375
1901-1905	986	610	1946-1950	2,521	1,727
1906-1910	1,143	694	1951-1955	2,033	1,219
1911-1915	1,629	1,029	1956-1960	2,221	1,138
1916-1920	1,868	1,231	1961-1965	3,484	1,967
1921-1925	1,888	1,276	1966-1970	5,119	3,117
1926-1930	2,029	1,406	1971-1975	4,814	2,558
1931-1935	2,446	1,789	1976-1980	5,017	3,169

(a) Since 1940-41 areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING CROPS

The number of establishments reporting an area under cultivation in recent seasons, and the number of establishments reporting cultivation of selected crops, are shown in the following table.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING SELECTED CROPS, N.S.W.

Crop	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Establishments (a) growing						
Cereals—						
Wheat	16,384	17,502	17,529	18,007	17,106	17,311
Maize	2,507	1,989	1,899	1,605	1,453	1,061
Barley	7,539	9,271	8,115	8,488	8,060	7,629
Oats	15,386	15,070	14,225	15,616	17,272	16,500
Rice	1,406	1,428	1,381	1,425	1,475	1,558
Oilseeds—						
Sunflower	1,516	1,004	655	788	906	503
Rapeseed	154	120	26	70	93	358
Linseed	258	115	71	147	49	58
Safflower	120	117	60	128	275	321
Soybeans	280	136	166	264	320	322
Fruit—						
Bananas	1,181	1,126	1,081	1,087	1,114	1,107
Grapes	1,350	1,414	1,389	1,349	1,324	1,244
Orchard fruit	3,559	3,314	3,083	3,001	2,987	3,133
Other crops—						
Cotton	73	69	64	73	90	102
Potatoes	1,299	1,119	1,069	929	819	710
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	518	536	549	551	553	540
Tobacco	84	84	72	68	79	70
Cultivated establishments (b)	38,660	37,985	36,186	34,863	35,392	35,084

(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop. more than one crop under cultivation are counted once only.

(b) Establishments with

PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS

The usual months of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:

Crop	Most usual months of—	
	Planting	Harvesting
Cereal grains—		
Wheat	May-June	November-December
Maize	September-January	January-July
Oats	March-May	October-December
Barley	May-June	October-December
Rice	October	March-May
Sorghum	September-January	March-June
Oilseeds—		
Linseed	May-June	November-December
(Late varieties on tablelands)	August-September	December-February
Rapeseed	April-June	November-December
Safflower	May-August	December-January
Soybean	November-December	April-May
Sunflower	October-January	April-May
Fruit—		
Apples .. .. .	.. .. .	December-May
Apricots .. .. .	.. .. .	October-February
Bananas .. .. .	.. .. .	October-November
Cherries .. .. .	.. .. .	October-January
Citrus .. .. .	.. .. .	All year
Grapes—		
Table .. .. .	.. .. .	January-May
Wine .. .. .	.. .. .	February-May
Drying .. .. .	.. .. .	February-April
Peaches and plums .. .. .	.. .. .	November-April
Pears .. .. .	.. .. .	January-April
Other crops—		
Cotton	September-November	April-June
Potatoes—		
Early	July-August	October-January
Late	November	February-August
Sugar-cane	September	July-December
Tobacco	October-December	January-April

DETAILED SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per hectare of crops grown in 1978-79 and 1979-80 are shown in the following table.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF ALL CROPS, N.S.W.

Crop	1978-79			1979-80		
	Area (a) (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare (b) (tonnes)	Area (a) (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Average yield per hectare (b) (tonnes)
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat	3,162,108	6,640,401	2.10	3,415,027	6,000,000	1.76
Oats	431,466	594,251	1.38	348,743	460,652	1.32
Barley	467,638	675,937	1.45	445,195	686,330	1.54
Maize	15,216	55,398	3.64	12,133	49,922	4.11
Sorghum	186,920	408,379	2.18	147,858	204,528	1.38
Rice	105,864	674,440	6.37	110,431	585,980	5.31
Other	14,181	..	..	23,537	..	..
Cereals for hay—						
Wheat	11,989	38,350	3.20	13,547	40,611	3.00
Oats	28,474	84,300	2.96	28,128	75,870	2.70
Other	2,194	4,868	2.22	1,583	3,117	1.97
Green fodder (c)	331,081	..	..	390,618	..	..
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	14,052	1,321,537	94.05	11,839	1,291,479	109.09
Cotton	35,400	115,664	3.27	54,480	188,329	3.46
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	3,686	2,810	0.76	5,021	3,140	0.63
Rape seed	5,487	5,600	1.02	20,731	18,555	0.90
Safflower	32,220	22,000	0.68	39,639	25,962	0.65
Sunflower	72,098	43,062	0.60	42,969	26,606	0.62
Soybeans	17,082	33,370	1.95	21,710	39,857	1.84
Tobacco	768	(d) 1,366	(d) 1.78	690	(d) 1,297	(d) 1.88
Fruit—						
Orchard fruits	(e) 25,199	..	..	(e) 26,389	..	..
Bananas	(e) 5,301	62,531	13.31	(e) 5,221	76,942	16.26
Grapes	(e) 14,604	158,741	10.87	(e) 14,011	166,554	11.89
Vegetables for human consumption—						
Potatoes	8,256	124,156	15.04	7,443	102,408	13.76
Other	17,120	..	..	15,642	..	..
Other crops	27,747	..	..	57,137	..	..
Total (c) .. .. .	.. (f) 5,036,151	..	..	5,259,722	..	..
Lucerne, pastures, and grasses—						
Cut for hay—						
Lucerne	51,090	227,213	4.45	40,506	191,905	4.74
Other	140,755	432,411	3.07	79,513	232,147	2.92
Harvested for seed—						
Lucerne	1,779	253	0.14	2,485	293	0.12
Other	12,606	..	..	11,369	..	..
Cut for green feed or silage—						
Lucerne	2,020	..	..	1,537	..	..
Other	8,880	..	..	5,201	..	..
Total, area of crops .. .. .	.. (f) 5,253,281	..	..	5,400,333	..	..

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. (b) Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average. (c) Excludes lucerne, pastures, and grasses. (d) Dried leaf. (e) Bearing and not yet bearing. (f) Excludes area of nurseries.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS

Two measures of the value of crop production are calculated for statistical purposes. The *gross value of crops* produced is recorded production valued at the wholesale prices realised in the principal markets. The *local value of crops* produced is calculated by deducting estimated marketing costs (such as freight, packaging, agents' commission, etc.) from the gross value of crops produced. The following table shows the local and gross value of crops produced in New South Wales in the past six seasons.

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Value	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Gross value of crops produced	822,280	896,100	921,655	870,054	1,485,670	1,642,851
Marketing costs	114,725	139,818	159,930	153,144	254,511	248,099
Local value of crops produced	707,555	756,282	761,725	716,910	1,231,159	1,394,752

The following table shows the local value of all crops produced in the last six seasons.

LOCAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Crop	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat	364,660	373,643	357,382	292,532	667,311	753,582
Oats	12,596	15,707	17,416	15,135	26,950	27,889
Barley	32,135	51,555	42,926	28,454	46,437	71,067
Maize	4,219	3,928	4,990	4,136	4,711	5,297
Sorghum	21,109	28,755	24,173	14,228	27,778	18,408
Rice	31,370	37,204	53,902	54,438	89,566	84,282
Other	282	611	752	1,185	2,078	3,384
Cereals for hay—						
Wheat	1,140	890	1,941	1,933	1,465	2,154
Oats	1,330	1,500	2,296	2,900	3,380	4,451
Other	107	79	200	162	186	162
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	17,507	13,025	16,768	15,611	19,479	27,856
Cotton	21,028	30,085	29,427	44,335	54,730	98,984
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	2,992	931	951	1,371	474	546
Sunflower	7,945	5,943	5,611	7,958	8,937	6,119
Soybeans	3,614	1,756	3,742	5,554	8,054	9,946
Rapeseed	776	488	56	371	1,120	3,973
Safflower	386	317	457	999	3,801	4,856
Tobacco	4,160	3,341	5,193	4,154	4,634	4,467
Fruit—						
Pome (a)	13,835	18,737	18,707	18,479	16,689	22,245
Stone (b)	15,776	12,142	12,051	11,099	14,890	14,650
Citrus—						
Oranges	14,209	15,531	16,975	21,583	25,562	25,199
Other	3,777	3,560	3,930	4,640	5,661	5,432
Bananas	15,898	20,349	18,733	26,183	22,884	20,715
Grapes	20,042	19,811	23,717	27,407	30,736	35,607
Other	1,466	1,803	1,597	2,400	3,368	4,552
Vegetables for human consumption—						
Potatoes	6,070	11,462	7,968	8,426	15,261	9,192
Mushrooms	4,507	5,293	6,608	6,903	7,773	8,959
Tomatoes	12,028	10,737	11,779	9,039	9,958	10,188
Other	23,488	22,563	26,463	27,613	33,057	30,114
Other crops	1,765	1,488	1,101	1,494	2,349	4,260
Nursery products	11,765	12,941	14,235	29,527	32,479	39,529
Total (c)	671,982	726,173	732,049	690,248	1,191,757	1,358,062
Lucerne, pastures and grasses—						
Cut for hay—						
Lucerne	20,216	18,056	19,669	18,423	15,935	17,540
Other	12,437	10,347	8,969	7,268	19,870	14,856
Other	2,921	1,706	1,038	971	3,597	4,284
Total, value of crops	707,555	756,282	761,725	716,910	1,231,159	1,394,752

(a) Includes apples, pears, and quinces. (b) Includes apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, and prunes.
(c) Total all crops excluding lucerne, pastures, and grasses.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average local value of selected crops per hectare and per tonne produced. These average values per hectare measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised, that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers. The average values per tonne reflect the market prices in each of the seasons shown.

LOCAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, CROPS, N.S.W.
(\$)

Crop	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
PER HECTARE						
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat	138	135	115	87	211	221
Oats	47	54	70	52	62	80
Barley	98	106	103	59	99	160
Maize	190	226	254	259	310	437
Sorghum	120	179	159	144	149	124
Rice	430	516	604	616	846	763
Hay—						
Wheat	74	66	104	97	122	159
Oats	69	74	89	107	119	158
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	1,766	1,183	1,442	1,061	1,386	2,353
Cotton	764	1,261	1,178	1,449	1,546	1,817
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	164	138	195	72	129	109
Sunflower	84	95	145	127	124	142
Soybeans	283	262	439	423	472	458
Tobacco	4,765	3,880	5,542	5,326	6,033	6,473
Bananas (bearing area)	2,996	4,174	3,906	5,692	4,871	4,377
Potatoes	653	1,376	949	969	1,849	1,235
PER TONNE PRODUCED						
Cereals for grain—						
Wheat	96	87	70	76	100	126
Oats	43	45	57	63	45	61
Barley	79	74	75	64	69	104
Maize	71	78	76	85	85	106
Sorghum	82	77	71	71	68	90
Rice	83	91	104	114	133	144
Hay—						
Wheat	27	24	38	46	38	53
Oats	26	25	32	48	40	59
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	18	15	16	13	15	22
Cotton	256	455	481	440	473	526
Oilseeds—						
Linseed	200	169	206	131	169	174
Sunflower	212	182	258	225	208	230
Soybeans	171	155	259	221	241	250
Tobacco	3,038	3,190	3,202	3,245	3,393	3,445
Bananas	259	373	238	436	366	269
Potatoes	51	97	71	73	123	90

FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS (EXCLUDING PASTURES)

The first table on the following page shows the area of crops (excluding pastures) treated with artificial fertilisers and the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used in the last six seasons.

A number of factors such as the price of agricultural products, the cost of other raw materials used, the price of fertilisers (which depends to a certain extent on the level of bounty payments), and responses to the introduction or withdrawal of fertiliser bounty schemes, affect the level of usage of fertilisers. Further details on the *Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act 1963* are given in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' earlier in this chapter.

The second table on the following page shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on selected crops (excluding pastures) in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in 1978–79.

CROPS (a) TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS, N.S.W.

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Area treated (hectares)—						
Wheat	1,460,800	1,525,202	1,718,187	2,099,916	1,865,438	2,082,327
Other crops	808,718	889,223	887,541	1,002,400	1,102,920	n.a.
Total	2,269,518	2,414,425	2,605,728	3,102,316	2,968,358	n.a.
Artificial fertiliser used (b) (tonnes)—						
Superphosphate (c)	249,050	251,975	185,551	216,185	208,100	208,086
Other	76,859	78,860	96,408	109,695	112,045	135,688
Total	325,909	330,835	281,959	325,880	320,145	343,774

(a) Excluding pastures and grasses. (b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. (c) In 1975-76, and previous years, includes quantities of 'double' and 'treble' strength superphosphate converted to single-strength equivalent. From 1976-77, this conversion was not made.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS (a) USED ON CROPS (b) 1978-79

Crop	Coastal Areas	Table-land Areas	Slope Areas	Northern and Southern Plains Areas	Western Plains Area	New South Wales
AREA OF CROPS TREATED (hectares)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat	13,779	66,377	1,367,069	389,109	29,104	1,865,438
Oats and barley	21,478	88,549	578,041	95,072	5,951	789,091
Other	5,928	3,376	36,418	86,127	508	132,357
Lucerne	3,877	15,117	21,693	2,381	105	43,173
Other crops	34,022	11,244	36,584	51,346	5,103	138,299
Total, area treated	79,084	184,663	2,039,805	624,035	40,771	2,968,358
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (c) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat	704	5,260	84,697	23,713	1,586	115,960
Oats and barley	2,992	10,555	42,559	6,745	266	63,117
Other	554	271	1,125	2,297	26	4,273
Lucerne	988	2,335	2,996	547	40	6,906
Other crops	5,919	2,307	2,600	5,994	1,024	17,844
Total, superphosphate used	11,158	20,728	133,976	39,297	2,941	208,100
STRAIGHT NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS USED (d) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat	314	523	6,490	3,189	116	10,634
Oats and barley	1,504	755	3,161	528	58	6,006
Other	427	187	2,139	12,643	36	15,432
Lucerne	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other crops	9,721	802	1,769	8,802	1,190	22,283
Total, straight nitrogenous fertilisers used	11,968	2,267	13,559	25,162	1,400	54,356
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (e) (tonnes)						
Cereal grains—						
Wheat	227	1,217	12,765	4,354	109	18,672
Oats and barley	1,111	1,116	5,958	921	28	9,134
Other	610	95	941	748	50	2,444
Lucerne	167	76	107	28	1	378
Other crops	18,495	1,276	1,971	4,240	1,081	27,062
Total, other artificial fertilisers used	20,610	3,780	21,742	10,291	1,269	57,690

(a) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. (b) Excluding pastures and grasses. (c) Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur, etc. (d) Includes, for example, urea, sulphate of ammonia, etc. (e) Includes potash and compounds and mixtures containing nitrogen.

The area of each crop treated with fertiliser as a proportion of the total area of the crop sown in New South Wales in 1978-79 was:

	Wheat	Oats and barley	Other cereal grains	Lucerne	Other crops	All crops
<i>Area treated with fertiliser (per cent of total area)</i>	59	88	41	20	21	56

Tests conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the Southern Slope and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts.

Details of artificial fertilisers used on sown and native pastures and wheat in Statistical Agricultural Areas in New South Wales are shown at the end of this section.

WHEAT

Wheat is the principal product on a large proportion of the establishments with agricultural activity in the State. However relatively few establishments are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING WHEAT

For most of the post-war period the average size of areas sown to wheat for grain on establishments remained below 90 hectares, and reached a low point in the 1956-57 season of 60 hectares per establishment; the overall average for the seasons from 1945-46 to 1965-66 was 87 hectares. Since then, apart from those seasons in which wheat delivery quotas were imposed, the average size of wheat (for grain) areas on establishments has increased substantially, the average for the seasons 1969-70 to 1979-80 being 161 hectares. This indicates that the optimal area to maximise the benefits of modern machinery, improved methods, and farm management practices is increasing. Establishments growing wheat for grain in the seasons 1975-76 to 1979-80 are classified in the following table according to the area sown with wheat for grain on each establishment.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH WHEAT FOR GRAIN, CLASSIFIED BY AREA OF WHEAT FOR GRAIN, N.S.W.

Area under wheat	Number of establishments with wheat for grain in—					Proportional change 1975-76 to 1979-80 (per cent)
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
Area under wheat for grain (hectares)—						
1- 19	1,432	1,302	1,087	1,253	1,020	(-) 28.8
20- 39	1,910	1,833	1,619	1,746	1,499	(-) 21.5
40- 74	3,115	3,016	3,013	2,926	2,783	(-) 10.7
75-149	4,698	4,400	4,529	4,165	4,215	(-) 10.3
150-249	3,290	3,071	3,597	3,228	3,578	(+) 8.8
250-399	1,578	2,054	1,976	1,763	1,951	(+) 23.6
400-999	1,180	1,490	1,774	1,618	1,839	(+) 55.8
1,000 or more	149	221	243	277	279	(+) 87.2
Total establishments	17,352	17,387	17,838	16,976	17,164	(-) 1.1

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

The next table shows the area under wheat, the production of wheat, and the yield of wheat for each of the seasons since 1969–70.

WHEAT: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD, N.S.W.

Season	Area sown (a) ('000 hectares)				Production ('000 tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
	For grain	For hay	For green fodder	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay
1969-70	3,489	39	43	3,571	4,430	152	1.27	3.94
1970-71	2,216	18	38	2,272	3,010	65	1.36	3.59
1971-72	2,426	31	18	2,474	2,410	84	0.99	2.75
1972-73	2,618	37	24	2,679	1,954	84	0.74	2.25
1973-74	2,883	19	28	2,930	3,962	53	1.37	2.70
1974-75	2,646	15	25	2,687	3,808	42	1.43	2.78
1975-76	2,774	13	16	2,804	4,310	37	1.55	2.78
1976-77	3,116	19	16	3,150	5,141	52	1.65	2.77
1977-78	3,377	20	19	3,417	3,846	42	1.14	2.11
1978-79	3,162	12	10	3,184	6,640	38	2.10	3.20
1979-80	3,415	14	13	3,441	6,000	41	1.76	3.00

(a) Areas of wheat which failed entirely are included in the column which corresponds to the purpose for which the wheat was sown.

During the 1950's the relatively high prices of wool resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their sheep raising activities often at the expense of wheat growing. A reversal of this trend occurred in the 1960's and led to an increase in the number of establishments which grew wheat, resulting in a peak season in 1968–69 in which 22,019 establishments, with 4,117,000 hectares sown, produced 5,855,000 tonnes of wheat. Since that season, a trend towards less establishments and improved yields is evident; resulting in a peak season in 1978–79 when 16,976 establishments produced 6,640,000 tonnes of grain from 3,162,108 hectares. In 1979–80, the local value of wheat grain produced (\$754m) was the highest ever recorded. Compared with these record years, during the past 50 years, the lowest number of establishments which planted wheat and the lowest area of wheat planted were recorded in 1956–57 (11,754 establishments and 733,000 hectares respectively); the lowest production of wheat was recorded in 1946–47 (426,800 tonnes). Wheat delivery quotas were imposed for the seasons 1969–70 to 1974–75 and further details on these quotas are given on page 829 of Yearbook No. 64.

Prior to 1970–71, about 60 per cent of the total area under crops was devoted to wheat production. In the 1970–71 season, following the introduction of wheat quotas, this proportion fell to 46 per cent but by 1974–75 had risen again to 60 per cent of the total area of crops. In 1979–80, the proportion of the total area under crops, which was devoted to wheat production, was 63 per cent.

The average yield of wheat for grain per hectare is subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. From the 1870's to the Second World War, available statistics indicate that the annual yield had fluctuated around the level of just over 0.8 tonnes per hectare. Since the War, largely as a result of the adoption of more scientific methods of cultivation, land use and plant breeding, the average has increased significantly. In the three decades to 1974–75, the average yield was 1.21 tonnes per hectare. The highest yearly average ever recorded in New South Wales was 2.10 tonnes per hectare in 1978–79.

Location of Wheat Growing Areas

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Slopes and the Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas. In 1979–80, 95 per cent of the wheat sown for grain was in these areas.

The great increase in the area sown for grain that has taken place in recent years has been most marked in the areas along the northern and western fringes of the wheat belt. In 1960–61, 12 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Plains Area, but by 1977–78 the proportion had risen to 24 per cent. In the 1979–80 season, 45 per cent of the area sown for grain was in the Northern Wheat Areas, and 52 per cent in the Central and Southern Wheat Areas. This compares with 28 per cent and 71 per cent respectively for these areas in 1960–61. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various areas. The table on the following page shows area, production, and yield of wheat for grain in the last six seasons.

Varieties of Wheat Grown

Progress in plant-breeding has been almost continuous since Farrer's work between 1886 and 1905. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more suitable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and yield. Current priorities are to develop and identify varieties which show more drought tolerance, frost resistance, salt resistance, acid soil tolerant, more resistant to attacks of eelworm and takeall, and those varieties which can grow faster or utilise lower levels of soil nutrients and trace elements. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the Northern Wheat Areas.

All except four of the eighteen varieties recommended by the Department of Agriculture in 1980 are fully resistant to prevalent races of stem rust, and all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. All commercial varieties of wheat, except Egret and Cook, are susceptible to leaf rust.

For the 1980–81 season the Australian Wheat Board introduced a penalties scheme whereby a penalty rate per tonne is charged for varieties which are not recommended or are undesirable for the area they were grown in. A scale of penalty rates, based on the degree of undesirability, is set each season.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the next table.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT SOWN, N.S.W.
(Hectares)

Variety	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Condor	(a)	333,957	678,848	901,829	797,619	820,955
Eagle	425,210	419,119	340,597	261,955	171,103	134,232
Egret	(a)	60,451	134,991	390,068	464,774	709,787
Falcon	163,382	105,699	52,889	33,615	18,257	13,143
Gamut	160,780	174,460	54,816	15,944	7,961	7,021
Gatcher	217,521	231,929	268,851	165,822	108,069	68,609
Halberd	50,202	46,212	38,622	29,692	27,714	25,532
Heron	242,357	126,239	52,856	22,610	12,097	7,756
Kite	(a)	77,778	175,659	219,352	168,455	179,247
Olympic	291,877	246,743	183,603	214,195	177,728	167,695
Shortim	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	37,883	183,132
Songlen	(a)	(a)	(a)	347,653	531,231	514,798
Teal	53,364	62,901	74,110	101,804	95,065	103,713
Timgalen	414,837	573,653	794,565	579,359	383,023	250,839
Other varieties, unspecified, etc.	667,426	344,579	300,066	132,924	183,060	254,779
Total area sown	2,686,956	2,803,720	3,150,473	3,416,822	3,184,039	3,441,238

(a) Information not separately compiled and included in 'Other' or not planted in that year.

WHEAT FOR GRAIN: AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
AREA (hectares)						
Northern Tableland	7,091	7,457	10,857	8,529	6,559	5,761
Central and Southern Tableland	47,938	63,926	76,000	73,333	73,973	80,751
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	335,267	375,248	441,072	411,642	379,709	372,830
Central Macquarie Subdivision	314,884	333,898	387,028	364,367	333,911	359,412
Central Slope	633,411	593,642	726,297	732,531	661,163	743,620
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	320,363	327,800	265,297	405,145	367,723	409,947
Upper Murray Subdivision	95,396	102,609	102,029	132,415	120,353	142,001
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision	371,494	444,441	508,726	512,569	494,078	488,758
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	208,758	234,027	287,521	293,007	311,577	318,414
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	131,608	100,540	106,355	171,989	164,391	187,355
Central Murray Subdivision	118,919	125,141	118,735	193,111	162,551	205,916
Summary—						
Northern wheat areas	1,237,494	1,395,071	1,635,204	1,590,114	1,525,834	1,545,175
Central and southern wheat areas	1,347,636	1,313,658	1,392,713	1,708,524	1,550,154	1,769,590
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	2,646,336	2,774,081	3,115,757	3,377,413	3,162,108	3,415,027
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Northern Tableland	11,185	11,863	15,085	10,995	11,527	9,279
Central and Southern Tableland	71,230	118,415	163,702	104,853	227,284	157,979
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	482,460	688,065	789,221	604,348	828,359	639,701
Central Macquarie Subdivision	440,325	519,106	628,131	452,485	671,194	644,348
Central Slope	934,078	850,896	1,247,097	653,826	1,342,500	1,231,834
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	479,735	537,694	426,237	429,573	851,147	875,807
Upper Murray Subdivision	121,257	172,768	146,075	132,500	265,408	307,366
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision	519,348	694,778	873,637	642,661	961,991	768,767
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	294,170	285,116	399,608	327,232	606,869	410,757
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	196,650	155,805	174,031	188,232	343,363	371,778
Central Murray Subdivision	166,636	172,641	136,449	192,498	344,584	397,362
Summary—						
Northern wheat areas	1,747,488	2,198,928	2,705,682	2,038,221	3,079,940	2,472,852
Central and southern wheat areas	1,969,586	2,008,219	2,293,591	1,701,482	3,374,286	3,342,126
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	3,808,658	4,310,485	5,141,000	3,846,187	6,640,401	6,000,000
YIELD (tonnes per hectare)						
Northern Tableland	1.58	1.59	1.38	1.29	1.76	1.61
Central and Southern Tableland	1.49	1.85	2.15	1.43	3.07	1.96
Northern Slope—						
Northern Slopes Subdivision	1.44	1.83	1.78	1.47	2.18	1.72
Central Macquarie Subdivision	1.40	1.55	1.62	1.24	2.01	1.79
Central Slope	1.47	1.43	1.71	0.89	2.03	1.66
Southern Slope—						
Central Murrumbidgee Subdivision	1.50	1.64	1.60	1.06	2.31	2.14
Upper Murray Subdivision	1.27	1.68	1.46	1.00	2.21	2.16
Northern Plains—						
North Central Plain Subdivision	1.40	1.56	1.71	1.25	1.95	1.57
Macquarie-Barwon Subdivision	1.41	1.22	1.38	1.12	1.95	1.29
Southern Plains—						
Lower Murrumbidgee Subdivision	1.49	1.55	1.63	1.09	2.09	1.98
Central Murray Subdivision	1.40	1.38	1.14	1.00	2.12	1.93
Summary—						
Northern wheat areas	1.41	1.58	1.65	1.28	2.02	1.60
Central and southern wheat areas	1.46	1.53	1.65	1.00	2.13	1.89
Total, N.S.W. (incl. Coastal and Western Plains Areas)	1.44	1.55	1.65	1.14	2.10	1.76

MARKETING OF WHEAT

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board has the sole right to market wheat in Australia and Australian wheat and flour overseas. In co-operation with the various State bulk handling authorities, it also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. The Board derives its power from the *Wheat Marketing Act 1979*. Wheatgrowers must deliver all their wheat to the Board, except stocks which they retain on their farms for seed or stockfeed purposes. However the legislation specifies that growers, with the approval of the Board, may arrange direct deliveries to buyers, transfer wheat between properties, have wheat gristed for stockfeed and sell seed and wheat of absolutely inferior quality outside the Board.

The Board consists of a chairman, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and ten representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland).

Grading of Wheat

A standard for each grade of wheat is determined annually by measuring the weights of wheat samples against a standard volume. This is done by a Wheat Standards Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. The Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, each State's Agricultural Department, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers.

Commencing with the 1974-75 season, the Fair Average Quality (f.a.q.) classification was discontinued and replaced by Australian Standard White (A.S.W.). Five main grades were defined for New South Wales wheat in 1979-80: Prime Hard (a uniformly vitreous free milling high-protein wheat producing a strong flour of well-balanced dough qualities), Southern Hard (a hard grain of Condor and Kite varieties with medium to high protein content), Northern A.S.W., or Northern Hard (a predominantly hard grain of good strength with relatively high-protein content), and Southern-Western A.S.W. (a predominantly soft wheat of moderate strength and medium-protein content).

Wheat previously referred to as 'Offgrade' is now classed as 'General Purpose Wheat' and is defined as grain not equal to A.S.W., with a test weight of 68 kilograms per hectolitre; grain tested at below this weight is classified as 'Feed'.

The weights, in kilograms per hectolitre, determined for each grade of New South Wales wheat for the 1974-75 to 1979-80 seasons were:

Season	Prime hard kg per hl	Northern Hard kg per hl	Southern- Western A.S.W. kg per hl	Southern Hard kg per hl	Northern A.S.W. kg per hl
1974-75	79.8	79.5	80.0	80.0	..
1975-76	78.8	78.9	78.0	79.2	..
1976-77	79.5	79.6	79.0	79.5	78.5
1977-78	79.5	80.5	80.0	81.0	79.5
1978-79	79.5	79.0	79.5	81.0	79.0
1979-80	79.5	79.0	80.5	81.5	79.0

These five grades are New South Wales grades which may be further classified into Australian annual standards.

Bulk Handling of Wheat

Bulk handling of wheat in New South Wales is carried out by the Grain Handling Authority of New South Wales which was constituted in 1980 under the Grain Elevators Act 1954, as amended, to replace the Grain Elevators Board of New South Wales. It is controlled by a board, having eleven members appointed by the Governor, including six

representatives of wheatgrowers and single representatives of the Public Service Association of New South Wales and the Australian Workers' Union (N.S.W. Branch).

The main function of the Authority is the receipt, storage, and handling of wheat on behalf of the Australian Wheat Board, and preference is given to this commodity. The Authority also handles, on behalf of various other State marketing authorities and, occasionally, private merchants, smaller quantities of other cereal grains and oilseeds.

The bulk handling system consists of some 480 bulk storages located at over 260 separate centres, with a total storage capacity of 5,695,850 tonnes. The individual capacity of country storage units varies from 800 to 153,000 tonnes. Each plant is equipped to receive grain in bulk from growers' vehicles and to load into bulk railway trucks.

Included in the country storages are five sub-terminals, with a combined capacity of 614,650 tonnes. They are located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow grain during the harvest season.

Terminal elevators constructed at Sydney and Newcastle are capable of handling the storage and shipment of many grades of wheat and of other grains. The Sydney Terminal has a storage capacity of 245,000 tonnes whilst Newcastle can store 157,000 tonnes. The elevator at Sydney has a peak receiving capacity of about 2,000 tonnes per hour and a peak shipping capacity of about 3,200 tonnes per hour. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is approximately 2,000 tonnes per hour and the shipping capacity is 4,000 tonnes per hour. The total storage capacity of the entire grain elevator system for the 1980-81 wheat season was 6,097,850 tonnes.

From 1 November 1978, a new agreement between the Authority and the Australian Wheat Board, on reimbursement of the costs incurred by the Authority, took effect. The former remuneration agreement between the Authority and the Australian Wheat Board provided for the reimbursement of all costs incurred by the Authority in the handling and storage of wheat including the payment of depreciation on its assets. In addition, the Authority received payment of a hiring charge of one per cent of the original cost of those fixed assets not fully depreciated.

Under the new remuneration agreement the Australian Wheat Board pays a fixed rate per tonne levied by the Grain Handling Authority for the storage and handling of wheat delivered in a particular season. This charge is borne by the growers of New South Wales. The agreement also provides for payment by the Australian Wheat Board of additional costs incurred in handling wheat carried over from previous seasons. Such costs are regarded as 'pool' costs and are shared by all the wheatgrowers of Australia.

The development of the bulk handling system in respect of wheat handling and financial operations during the last six seasons is illustrated in the next table.

BULK WHEAT: HANDLING SYSTEM N.S.W.

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
CAPACITY, RECEIVALS AND STOCKS							
Capacity of storages (a)	'000 tonne	5,780	5,829	5,855	5,854	5,967	6,059
Wheat received (b)	'000 tonne	3,430	3,867	4,585	3,287	6,061	5,264
Proportion of total crop received in storages	per cent	90.1	90.6	89.9	86.16	91.28	87.73
Carryover stocks (c)	'000 tonne	781	1,423	1,339	430	3,197	2,797
FINANCES							
Capital cost of bulk handling system (d)	\$'000	105,011	111,574	128,311	143,706	161,364	172,181
Receipts from Australian Wheat Board—							
For working expenses	\$'000	16,619	18,476	29,055	24,501	..	..
For capital charges	\$'000	8,899	9,618	12,173	13,415	..	..
Total	\$'000	25,518	28,094	41,229	37,916	(e)72,134	(e)p65,214

(a) Available at the beginning of each season at one filling. (b) Excludes wheat handled through Victorian Grain Elevators Board Storages. (c) At end of season. (d) At end of season. (e) See text preceding table.

Australian Wheat Stabilisation

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation plan which is authorised by joint Commonwealth and State legislation, and which is administered by the Australian Wheat Board. Since the 1947–48 season, under a series of Wheat Stabilization Acts, there have been six stabilisation plans (all but one covering a period of five seasons) and an 'orderly marketing' scheme which applied only to the 1952–53 season.

The sixth post-war Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan was enacted by Commonwealth and State legislation in the latter half of 1974. It applied to the marketing of wheat for the 1974–75 to 1978–79 harvests. This plan abandoned the concept of guaranteed price replacing it with a stabilised price related to movements of prices in the international wheat market. Details of this plan are discussed on page 446 of Year Book No. 65.

The *Wheat Marketing Act* 1979 provides for pricing arrangements which will operate for the period 1 October 1979 to 30 September 1984. The discounted payments scheme, which was introduced during the operation of the last Stabilisation Plan, has been carried forward. The scheme enables the Board to offer growers a payment, appropriately discounted, some months before a scheduled payment is due to be made.

Shortly after delivery of wheat to the Australian Wheat Board, or upon wheat coming under the Board's control, wheatgrowers receive a first payment, the guaranteed minimum delivery price. This price is set at 95 per cent of the simple average estimated net returns from the marketing of wheat from three seasons and is based on an estimate of net returns for the season for which the price will apply, and estimates of the net returns of the two previous seasons. The guaranteed minimum delivery price represents a substantial proportion of a grower's return, from a pool, after deductions are made for storage and handling charges (imposed by State bulk handling authorities), individual grower's rail freight, and for contributions to research, and to the Wheat Finance Fund (wheat levy). Movements in the price from one season to the next are subject to a limit of 15 per cent. For 1980–81, the guaranteed minimum delivery price for A.S.W. wheat is \$131.92.

The guaranteed minimum delivery price should be announced before 1 December each year when the bulk of the harvest commences to be delivered. An interim payment is made to growers who deliver wheat prior to the determination of the guaranteed minimum delivery price for that season.

Borrowings by the Australian Wheat Board for the payments to growers are arranged with the Rural Credits Department of the Reserve Bank. A growers' fund has been established which, together with access to commercial borrowings if necessary, allows the Australian Wheat Board to refinance any indebtedness to the Reserve Bank at the end of 12 months.

The Wheat Finance Fund established by the Wheat Marketing Act is a \$100m revolving trust fund of growers' moneys. The \$80m previously held in the former Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund was transferred into the Fund and is supplemented by the proceeds of a levy (\$2.50 per tonne) each season on wheat marketed under the control of the Board. Any excess above \$100m in the Fund is returned to growers. The Fund provides a source of funds from which the Board is able to borrow on a seasonal basis to clear any outstanding debt to the Rural Credits Department on a seasons pool at the end of the statutory twelve months period. Borrowings from the Fund are made at a rate of interest determined by the Minister having regard to rates applying to Reserve Bank fixed deposits or Commonwealth securities.

Under the Act, wheat is sold domestically in three separate categories – for human consumption, for stockfeed, and for industrial purposes. Since 1979–80 the price of A.S.W. wheat for human consumption sold domestically has been varied according to a formula which takes account of movements in export prices and an index of prices paid by farmers while providing, over time, a margin above export prices. Movements in the formula price from year to year are subject to a limit of 20 per cent.

Prices of Wheat and Returns to Growers

The trends in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat and net returns to growers for the last twelve seasons are illustrated in the next table.

EXPORT AND DOMESTIC WHEAT PRICES (a) AND RETURNS TO GROWERS, N.S.W.

(\$ per tonne)

Season	Export price (b)	Domestic price for human consumption (c)	Net return to grower (d)	Season	Export price (b)	Domestic price for human consumption (c)	Net return to grower (d)
1968-69	51.99	62.83	37.29	1974-75	120.72	83.40	93.20
1969-70	47.95	(e) 63.38	36.30	1975-76	116.14	99.32	86.68
1970-71	54.74	(e) 63.93	39.39	1976-77	96.40	105.40	(f) 66.54
1971-72	48.87	(e) 65.40	41.63	1977-78	107.22	111.16	(g) 72.11
1972-73	73.83	(e) 67.63	39.85	1978-79	128.19	116.61	(g) 80.86
1973-74	134.82	71.10	91.27	1979-80	150.82	130.78	(g) 84.30

(a) See text following table. (b) Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July. (c) Average of twelve monthly prices (f.o.r. terminal ports), year ended November. (d) Average return f.o.r. country rail siding, allowing for cost of bags and including governmental assistance to wheatgrowers. Pool season, generally year ended October. (e) Basic domestic price of wheat for human consumption (except wheat for flour). From December 1969 to November 1973, a lower price (\$60.44 per tonne until November 1970, \$60.99 per tonne until November 1971, \$62.49 per tonne until November 1972, and \$64.65 per tonne until November 1973) was charged for wheat for flour for human consumption. (f) Stabilisation Fund reimbursements not yet finalised. (g) Pool not yet finalised.

The export prices shown in the table are the Board's basic selling prices for A.S.W. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. The home prices shown in the table include a loading used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania.

The return to wheatgrowers has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board. The net return includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the Stabilisation Fund. These reimbursements have been included in the season of production.

Wheat Pools Managed by the Australian Wheat Board

Wheat of each harvest received and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat received, the amounts paid by the Board on completed pools, and the advances on pools as yet incomplete for recent harvests are shown in the following table. Figures relate only to wheat delivered to the Board within the limits of the quota system which applied between 1969-70 and 1974-75 seasons. For further details see pages 821 and 829 of Year Book No. 64.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOLS

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
WHEAT RECEIVED IN							
New South Wales (a)	'000 tonnes	3,462	3,907	4,619	3,309	5,910	5,052
All States	'000 tonnes	10,705	11,258	10,932	8,540	17,456	15,327
ADVANCES (b)							
Per tonne (c)—	\$	108.40	97.24	79.45	(e) 86.00	(e) 107.00	(e) 114.71
Bulk							
Total (d)							
New South Wales	\$m	281.9	365.1	476.9	(e) 229.8	(e) 406.3	(e) 500.8
All States	\$m	902.5	1,136.4	1,311.5	(e) 626.0	(e) 1,225	(e) 1580.9

(a) A small proportion of N.S.W. wheat is received into the Victorian wheat receipts system. (b) Including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund. (c) Ex trucks terminal port. Additional amounts are paid to Western Australian growers in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by that State. (d) Excluding freight. (e) Pool not yet finalised. Further payments may be made.

Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales

For the year ended 30 November 1980, sales of wheat to markets within New South Wales totalled 1,187,232 tonnes, an increase of 346,115 tonnes over the previous year's sales. Most of the increase was in stockfeed sales which rose 117 per cent owing to the widespread drought conditions and the lack of alternative feed grains, mainly barley and sorghum, throughout the season.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Source: Australian Wheat Board)

('000 tonnes)

Consumption	Year ended 30 November					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Flour	601	592	573	569	538	543
Stockfeed	552	320	194	246	291	632
Breakfast food, seed, etc	19	15	15	16	12	13
	1,171	927	783	831	841	1,187

A proportion of wheat is retained on establishments with agricultural activity from the current harvest for seed, stockfeed purposes etc. In recent seasons this has been approximately 5% of the total amount of wheat harvested for grain.

Exports of Wheat

The Australian Wheat Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat and flour for export. The quantity of Australian wheat and wheaten products (expressed in their wheat equivalent) exported during the year ended 30 November 1980 amounted to 13.2 million tonnes, which is almost 1.5 million tonnes ahead of the previous export record set in 1978-79. The principal commercial markets were the U.S.S.R., the Peoples Republic of China, Egypt and Japan.

The quantity of New South Wales wheat and flour exported by the Board in recent seasons is shown below. The quantity of flour has been expressed in its wheat equivalent (1 tonne of flour being taken as equal to 1.389 tonnes of grain).

N.S.W. Exports ('000 tonnes)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Wheat	2,241	2,068	3,715	2,755	2,281	3,542
Flour	102	102	103	85	48	57
Total	2,343	2,170	3,818	2,840	2,329	3,599

The following table shows the quantity of New South Wales wheat exported in recent seasons classified by the class and grade of wheat.

EXPORTS OF N.S.W. WHEAT BY CLASS AND GRADE

(Source: Australian Wheat Board)

('000 tonnes)

Class and grade of wheat	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Australian Prime Hard						
Northern	544	223	846	801	308	325
South/west	126	98	80	111	67	71
Total	670	321	926	912	375	396
Australian Hard (a)						
Northern	348	627	350	295	177	794
South/west	219	210	367	530	221	295
Total	567	837	717	825	398	1,089
Australian Standard White (b)						
Northern	5	3	450	236	395	407
South/west	974	812	1,345	736	826	1,514
Total	979	815	1,795	972	1,221	1,921
Australian General Purpose (c)						
Northern	3	—	7	—	267	129
South/west	24	95	270	46	20	7
Total	27	95	277	46	287	136

(a) Australian Hard includes Australian Hard No. 2.
Soft and A.S.W. (soft varieties).

(b) Australian Standard White includes Australian Durum, Australian
(c) Australian General Purpose includes weather-damaged, lightweight and Australian Feed
wheat.

International Wheat Agreements

International Wheat Agreements between 1949 and 1968 were aimed at the maintenance of stability in world marketing by providing that a significant proportion of wheat entering international trade was bought and sold at prices within an agreed range. An International Grains Arrangement came into force in 1968, and operated for a period of three years. It consisted of (a) a Wheat Trade Convention, which continued the basic arrangements of the earlier International Wheat Agreements, and (b) a Food Aid Convention, under which certain member countries agreed to give, in each year, a total of 4.5 million tonnes of grains for human consumption in developing countries. A New International Wheat Agreement came into force in 1971, and was to operate for three years, but has been subsequently extended. Like the International Grains Arrangement, the present International Wheat Agreement comprises a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention. The Wheat Trade Convention provides for the reporting and recording of all international transactions by members in wheat and flour and for the continuous review of international wheat market conditions. An important departure from the previous Convention is that the new Convention specifies no pricing provisions. However, at any time, prices can be negotiated in a council constituted by member countries. Membership of the Trade Convention accounts for approximately 95 per cent of the world trade in wheat.

Australia's minimum annual contribution under the Food Aid Convention is 400,000 tonnes. Donor countries can make their contributions of wheat, rice, or other coarse grains (and/or cash) by way of gifts, grants, sales or credit terms of 20 years or more, and sales in the currency of the recipient country.

Since 1975, discussions aimed at establishing possible bases for a new international agreement to replace the existing one, have taken place. However, despite several conferences it has still not been possible to formulate a new international agreement.

WHEAT RESEARCH

Under the *Wheat Research Act 1957* and the *Wheat Tax Act 1957* a tax of 20 cents per

tonne is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and also on wheat not delivered to the Board but the sale of which has been authorised by the Board under the direct grower to buyer transactions scheme. The proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth Government's contribution should be spent.

OTHER CROPS

MAIZE

The area sown with maize has declined considerably since the 1930's, because of higher returns from alternative grain crops, the high cost of establishing and growing maize, and the special equipment needed for harvesting. Record production of this crop occurred in the 1902-03 season when 91,797 hectares were sown and production was 173,661 tonnes of grain. Average yields have increased due to more intensive growing under irrigated conditions and the almost exclusive use of hybrid varieties. The yield of 4.1 tonnes per hectare in 1979-80 is the highest on record. This compares with an average of about 1.7 tonnes per hectare achieved during the 1930's and 1940's, and an average yield for the 10 seasons prior to the 1979-80 season, of 3.1 tonnes per hectare.

Most maize in coastal districts is sown with hybrid seed, bred and certified by the Department of Agriculture. These hybrids have good resistance to leaf blight which is of major significance on the coast. Inland, early-maturing hybrids developed by commercial seed companies are sown.

The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in the principal maize growing areas of New South Wales for the past three seasons.

MAIZE FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Coastal Areas—									
Northern	5,847	4,564	2,985	15,335	12,930	8,440	2.62	2.83	2.83
Central	1,657	1,829	872	4,744	5,931	2,905	2.86	3.24	3.33
Sydney and Southern	653	562	545	1,375	1,774	1,729	2.11	3.16	3.17
Total	8,157	6,955	4,402	21,454	20,635	13,074	2.63	2.97	2.97
Slope Areas—									
Northern	2,414	1,953	1,253	9,174	7,336	5,027	3.80	3.76	4.01
Central	175	408	80	330	1,025	360	1.89	2.51	4.50
Southern	90	372	507	187	1,165	1,834	2.08	3.13	3.62
Total	2,679	2,733	1,840	9,691	9,526	7,221	3.62	3.49	3.92
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern	276	473	460	726	1,529	1,602	2.63	3.23	3.48
Southern	2,554	3,554	4,438	10,273	18,728	25,588	4.02	5.27	5.77
Total	2,830	4,027	4,898	10,999	20,257	27,190	3.89	5.03	5.55
Rest of N.S.W.	2,298	1,501	993	6,248	4,980	2,437	2.72	3.32	2.45
Total, N.S.W.	15,964	15,216	12,133	48,392	55,398	49,922	3.03	3.64	4.11

The area of maize for green feed and silage in 1979–80 was 2,666 hectares. This was mainly grown for lot feeding of cattle for beef or milk production. Breakfast food and starch manufacturers purchase large quantities of grain. The local value of maize (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is shown earlier in this section in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops'.

The Yellow Maize Marketing Board of New South Wales supervises the marketing of regular yellow grain. Its functions are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board which is described in the following subsection although for the 1979–80 season, it acquired the whole of the New South Wales yellow maize crop.

SORGHUM

Sorghum is a summer-growing annual which is more suitable to higher temperature climates and more drought-resistant than maize. Like maize, it is cultivated both for fodder and for grain. The growing of this crop for grain in New South Wales dates from the introduction of dwarf, open-pollinated varieties from the United States in the early 1940's. Hybrids were released in 1961–62 and constitute most of the seed now grown.

Grain sorghum can be sown and harvested with the same equipment as for wheat and fits in well with crop rotation on wheat farms. In summer-rainfall areas, grain sorghum is often sown following a failure of the wheat crop, in order to supplement farm income and to meet drought feeding requirements. In recent years, however, two factors significantly influencing the marked expansion in the area under grain sorghum have been the increased availability of irrigation water (which increases the reliability and profitability of the crop) and the Japanese market for the grain.

In 1970–71, the average yield of sorghum (grain) per hectare (2.70 tonnes) and the total production of sorghum for grain (486,521 tonnes) were the highest ever recorded.

Most of the grain sorghum cultivated under dryland conditions is in the northern half of the State, where summer rain is fairly reliable, but the proportion grown under irrigation (in this area) is increasing. Nearly all the grain sorghum grown in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area is irrigated, which accounts for the high average yields per hectare obtained in that Area, as shown in the following table.

GRAIN SORGHUM: AREA AND PRODUCTION IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Coastal Areas	5,468	13,143	12,276	11,469	31,226	19,679	2.10	2.38	1.60
Tableland Areas	1,571	2,339	1,564	3,672	4,820	3,645	2.34	2.06	2.33
Slope Areas—									
Northern	67,410	115,053	90,106	139,917	254,960	139,256	2.08	2.22	1.55
Central and Southern	4,404	8,380	2,289	11,483	16,338	7,282	2.61	1.95	3.18
Total	71,814	123,433	92,395	151,400	271,298	146,538	2.11	2.20	1.59
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern	15,014	38,356	35,813	19,360	66,004	14,538	1.29	1.72	0.41
Southern	4,198	6,604	3,341	14,902	26,726	12,343	3.55	4.05	3.69
Total	19,212	44,960	39,154	34,262	92,730	26,881	1.78	2.06	0.69
Western Plains Area	725	3,045	2,469	902	8,305	7,785	1.24	2.73	3.15
Total, N.S.W.	98,790	186,920	147,858	201,705	408,379	204,528	2.04	2.18	1.38

The area sown with forage sorghum in 1979-80 was 20,393 hectares, compared with the average for the 5 seasons ended 1978-79 of 20,109 hectares. The local value of sorghum (for grain) produced in the last six seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

The (New South Wales) Grain Sorghum Marketing Board (of seven members, five of whom are elected by growers) commenced operations in 1972. The Board is responsible for disposing of grain overseas, leaving the domestic market mainly to licensed grain merchants who can buy grain direct from the growers. The Board also makes advance payments to growers, makes progress payments as grain is sold, and sets quality standards for the grain it receives.

In 1979-80, 80,470 tonnes of sorghum (valued at \$9.2m) produced in New South Wales was exported, including 54,215 tonnes to Japan.

OATS

Most of the oats grown in New South Wales are for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), and only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. Some areas sown for grain are grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area and production of oats for grain in recent seasons.

OATS FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Average yield per hectare (tonnes)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Central and Southern Tablelands	35,374	50,179	41,466	33,250	71,107	52,367	0.94	1.42	1.26
Slope Areas—									
Northern	51,618	84,473	64,943	41,973	100,831	77,033	0.81	1.19	1.19
Central	59,404	101,971	81,841	42,205	138,451	100,555	0.71	1.36	1.23
Southern	102,576	133,781	111,291	97,185	206,392	176,183	0.95	1.54	1.58
Total	213,598	320,225	258,075	181,363	445,674	353,771	0.85	1.39	1.37
Northern and Southern Plains Areas—									
Northern	9,287	22,295	17,144	5,866	27,305	15,743	0.63	1.22	0.92
Southern	18,029	23,343	18,620	11,636	32,538	24,593	0.65	1.39	1.32
Total	27,316	45,638	35,764	17,502	59,843	40,336	0.64	1.31	1.13
Rest of N.S.W.	12,119	15,424	13,438	9,700	17,627	14,178	0.80	1.14	1.06
Total, N.S.W.	288,407	431,466	348,743	241,815	594,251	460,652	0.84	1.38	1.32

In 1979-80, the area of oats sown for green fodder was 318,095 hectares which was a larger area than the average for the 5 seasons ended 1978-79 (221,462 hectares). Details of oats sown for hay, and hay production, in the last 6 seasons are given at the end of this section. Details of the local value of oats (for grain and hay) produced in the last 6 seasons are given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

The principal varieties of oats sown are Cooba (a variety noted for its prolonged grazing quality) and Coolabah (a variety which provides early grazing and good grain recovery). These varieties accounted, on average, during the five seasons ended 1979-80, for 43 per cent and 22 per cent respectively of the total oats sown in New South Wales.

The (New South Wales) Oats Marketing Board (of five members, three of whom are elected by New South Wales growers) assists in marketing the crop. The functions of the

Board are similar to those of the Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, details of which are given earlier in this section.

BARLEY

Demand for barley for stock feed, and to a lesser extent for malting, has increased steadily during the last 10 seasons. The two-row variety can be used for both malting or stock feed purposes but the six-row variety is only suitable for stock feed. Farmers have been encouraged by marketing and governmental bodies to sow the dual purpose two-row variety to ensure sales.

Although there are several districts where soils and drainage are suitable, particularly for the two-row varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Slope, Southern and Northern Plains Areas. In the 1979–80 season these areas grew 68 per cent and 26 per cent of the State's barley for grain, respectively.

The next table shows the area and production of barley for grain in the last ten seasons. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1979–80, 85 per cent was two-row barley for grain, 9 per cent six-row barley for grain, and 6 per cent for hay (1,379 hectares) and green fodder (25,995 hectares). The production of hay in 1979–80 was 2,600 tonnes. In 1975–76, the area of barley sown for grain (486,033 hectares) was the highest ever recorded.

BARLEY FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Season	Area sown (hectares)		Production (tonnes)		Average yield per hectare (tonnes)	
	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row	2-row	6-row
1970-71	190,978	110,260	256,030	173,460	1.34	1.57
1971-72	262,180	111,253	234,594	111,713	0.89	1.00
1972-73	228,722	107,119	168,355	97,577	0.74	0.91
1973-74	255,085	130,495	312,222	135,693	1.22	1.04
1974-75	237,293	89,303	297,483	110,070	1.25	1.23
1975-76	373,407	112,626	541,263	156,113	1.45	1.39
1976-77	343,848	73,218	465,478	105,801	1.35	1.45
1977-78	430,968	54,608	395,333	50,660	0.92	0.93
1978-79	414,291	53,347	602,881	73,056	1.46	1.37
1979-80	401,960	43,235	621,966	64,364	1.55	1.49

Since the 1972–73 season, the (New South Wales) Barley Marketing Board has controlled the marketing of the State's barley crop. From the 1975–76 season, the Board has acquired the malting barley crop each year, mainly to service its domestic customers (maltsters and breweries), but feed barley growers were still able to sell to the licensed merchants. However, in the 1980–81 season, the Board decided to also acquire the feed barley crop. In the 1979–80 season, the Board set up the Barley Trading Co. Pty. Ltd. to buy specified and limited quantities of barley for cash.

RICE

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales on a commercial basis was first undertaken in 1924–25 on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. Rice growing has since been extended to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943–44), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (in 1948–49), the Denimein and Deniboota Irrigation Districts (in 1954–55 and 1955–56), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (in 1960–61), and the Berriquin Irrigation District (in 1968–69) in the Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area. Today, therefore, rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas: the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (M.I.A.), the Coleambally Irrigation Area (C.I.A.), and the Murray Valley Irrigation District.

In the 1979–80 season, approximately 64 per cent of the rice grown in the M.I.A. and



The first XPT inter-city express power and passenger cars were completed in 1981.

State Rail Authority of New South Wales

Sydney suburban station and commuter train.

State Rail Authority of New South Wales





Department of Main Roads
Pyrmont Bridge, Sydney, photographed in 1907, was opened in 1902. It replaced an earlier privately-owned toll bridge which was opened in 1858 and subsequently sold to the State Government in 1884.



The North Western Freeway over Darling Harbour, Sydney. After the final stage of the project was opened in mid 1981, the Pyrmont Bridge, shown to the left, was closed completely to vehicular traffic. The Sydney Tower in the background was opened in 1981.



Bank of New South Wales

Cliff base operation of a Wales Helicopter Rescue Service unit. The Service, which is administered by the Surf Life Saving Association (a voluntary association), with a bank as its major sponsor, is equipped with life sustaining equipment and can quickly carry accident victims to hospitals. Increasingly the Service is being called upon to assist with medical work not associated with surf rescues.

the C.I.A. areas was of the long-grained Inga or Kulu varieties and the balance was of the medium-grained Calrose variety. In the Murray Valley Irrigation District 93 per cent of the production was of the medium-grained Calrose variety and the balance was of the short-grained Caloro variety.

Over 95 per cent of the Australian rice crop is grown in New South Wales. The amount of water available, and the fact that the intensive use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent establishments, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Agricultural research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken. Investigations are also conducted on establishments throughout the rice-growing areas.

Increases in rice production in New South Wales since 1969-70 are illustrated in the next table. The largest area sown with rice occurred in the 1979-80 season with 110,431 hectares sown, while the highest production recorded occurred in the 1978-79 season with 674,440 tonnes produced; the greatest average yield per hectare (7.62 tonnes) was attained in the 1968-69 season.

RICE: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.; EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA

Season	Area sown (hectares)	Production of paddy rice (tonnes)		Exports (a) from Australia	
		Total	Average yield per hectare	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (\$A thous. f.o.b.)
1969-70	39,258	243,376	6.20	128,784	17,106
1970-71	38,580	288,441	7.48	105,465	13,216
1971-72	36,858	230,923	6.26	180,555	19,384
1972-73	40,915	292,280	7.14	157,625	21,181
1973-74	65,422	403,446	6.16	136,586	28,647
1974-75	72,925	376,232	5.16	174,454	42,974
1975-76	72,150	408,267	5.66	217,678	51,353
1976-77	89,201	518,960	5.81	256,477	57,148
1977-78	88,397	476,312	5.39	277,459	66,634
1978-79	105,864	674,440	6.37	241,236	66,151
1979-80	110,431	585,980	5.31	457,295	129,928

(a) Comprises both milled and unmilled rice: in 1979-80 457,025 tonnes of milled rice were exported.

In 1979-80, the major importers of Australian rice were the U.S.S.R., Papua New Guinea, Hong Kong, and Indonesia. Between 85 to 90 per cent of New South Wales rice production is exported, the great bulk of it in milled form. Details of the local value of rice produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section. The average selling price of rice to millers, f.o.r. Leeton, was approximately \$154 per tonne in 1979-80.

The New South Wales Rice Marketing Board is responsible for the receipt, storage, and disposal of paddy rice on an annual crop pool basis. In addition, it sets standards for paddy rice, sets premiums for different varieties, provides bulk storage in ricegrowing areas, promotes rice sales, and evaluates world market trends. The Board sells the rice grain at negotiated prices to the Ricegrowers Co-operative Mills which has the responsibility for milling and marketing the grain. These mills are the only millers operating in New South Wales and operate mills at Leeton, Griffith, Yenda, Coleambally and Deniliquin, as well as a mill in Echuca, Victoria.

SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland but its cultivation is an important agricultural activity on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence, and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions, including cheap transport to sugar mills (important

because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost, are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Up to three crops may be harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting, which takes place between July and December, is now entirely mechanised.

The New South Wales Sugar Milling Co-operative Ltd. operates three conveniently located mills to crush the cane. The area of cane cut is limited by the handling capacities of the mills and quotas are imposed on growers for the supply of cane for crushing.

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in 1969-70 and in the latest six seasons are shown in the following table.

SUGAR-CANE: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Sugar-cane	1969-70	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Area (hectares)—							
Cut for crushing	8,028	9,911	11,010	11,632	14,713	14,052	11,839
Not cut (a)	7,887	8,252	8,256	8,896	8,910	9,682	9,491
Total (b)	15,915	18,163	19,266	20,528	23,623	23,734	21,330
Production of cane (tonnes)	848,637	996,654	889,677	1,074,165	1,162,382	1,321,537	1,291,479
Average yield per hectare cut (tonnes)	105.71	100.56	80.81	92.35	79.00	94.05	109.09

(a) Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

(b) Excludes the small areas cut for green fodder and for plants.

Production of sugar-cane in New South Wales reached a record 1,321,529 tonnes in 1978-79. The total area of sugar-cane (excluding areas for green fodder and for plants) in 1978-79 was a record 23,734 hectares. The average yield of cane per hectare varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultivation methods, the variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane. The local value of sugar-cane produced in the last six seasons is shown in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' earlier in this section.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated in terms of agreements between the Australian and Queensland Governments. The present sugar agreement between these two Governments became effective on 1 October 1979 and will expire on 30 June 1984. The Agreement incorporates a single maximum price, currently \$372.38 per tonne for bulk IXD grade sugar on an ex-refinery basis, as the reference price for the pricing of all sugar and sugar products. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government controls production of sugar, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland, and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales. It also makes sugar and sugar products available in Australia at prices, and on conditions, determined in accordance with the Agreement, meets cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-growing and fruit-processing industries.

The Sugar Board, acting for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and purchased, and for the local and overseas marketing of sugar. The proceeds of domestic and export sales, less transport and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar delivered to the Government each season. The mills retain approximately one-third of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

COTTON

Cotton-growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to Queensland, and the quantity produced represented only a small proportion of Australia's annual consumption of raw cotton. In the 1960's, however, there was a rapid increase in the area sown to cotton in New South Wales, the area increasing from 39 hectares in 1959-60 to 54,480 hectares in 1979-80. New South Wales now grows approximately 75 per cent of Australia's raw cotton production. Australian production more than satisfies local demand for short and medium staple cotton but some longer staple cotton is still imported for use in combed yarns. More than 75 per cent of the 1980 Australian harvest was exported.

Most cotton grown in New South Wales is cultivated on irrigated land. The main area in which it is grown in the State is the Northern Plains Area (along the Namoi, Gwydir and Macquarie Rivers), which produces more than 90 per cent of the State's output. In 1980 there were 10 gins in the cotton growing areas.

The area and production of cotton-growing in New South Wales in recent seasons are shown in the following table.

COTTON: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Area	Area sown hectares			Production of seed cotton ('000 kg)			Average yield per hectare (kg)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Northern Slope	3,404	3,909	4,113	7,137	11,461	11,911	2,097	2,932	2,896
Northern Plains	26,476	31,022	49,472	92,644	103,261	173,344	3,499	3,329	3,504
Western Plains	720	469	850	1,294	942	2,969	1,797	2,009	3,494
Rest of N.S.W. .. .. .	..	..	45	..	..	105	..	..	2,333
Total, N.S.W.	30,600	35,400	54,480	101,075	115,664	188,329	3,303	3,267	3,457

The local value of cotton produced in the same period is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

OILSEEDS

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in New South Wales.

The imposition of wheat delivery quotas in 1969-70 and the low wool and sheep-meat prices of the 1970-71 period caused agricultural producers to examine alternative sources of income. As a result, the area sown to oilseeds in New South Wales in the early 1970s increased rapidly but subsequently declined owing to the relaxation of wheat quotas, poor seasonal conditions, and low yields. Areas sown to oilseeds continue to be influenced by the relative profitability of oilseeds and competing crops.

The principal oilseed crops are linseed, rapeseed, safflower, soybean, and sunflower. Oil, for both industrial and edible purposes, is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed which is obtained as a by-product from ginning cotton.

The development of oilseed production in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table.

OILSEEDS (EXCLUDING COTTON), N.S.W.

Season	Sunflower	Rapeseed	Linseed	Safflower	Soybeans
AREA (hectares)					
1972-73	158,635	17,950	6,762	5,782	5,579
1973-74	78,981	7,601	10,508	1,584	8,621
1974-75	94,085	4,733	18,237	5,487	12,788
1975-76	62,567	3,957	6,756	6,825	6,695
1976-77	38,814	508	4,871	4,280	8,515
1977-78	62,762	4,115	18,976	10,870	13,122
1978-79	72,098	5,487	3,686	32,220	17,082
1979-80	42,969	20,731	5,021	39,639	21,710
PRODUCTION (tonnes)					
1972-73	54,260	6,286	1,889	1,538	7,661
1973-74	37,838	5,573	7,200	320	13,568
1974-75	37,549	3,696	14,997	2,005	21,102
1975-76	32,589	3,107	5,514	2,291	11,332
1976-77	21,770	314	4,625	2,187	14,432
1977-78	35,353	1,935	10,469	5,522	25,112
1978-79	43,062	5,600	2,810	22,000	33,370
1979-80	26,606	18,555	3,140	25,962	39,857
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (tonnes)					
1972-73	0.34	0.35	0.28	0.27	1.37
1973-74	0.48	0.73	0.69	0.20	1.57
1974-75	0.40	0.78	0.82	0.37	1.65
1975-76	0.52	0.78	0.82	0.34	1.69
1976-77	0.56	0.62	0.94	0.51	1.69
1977-78	0.56	0.47	0.55	0.51	1.91
1978-79	0.60	1.02	0.76	0.68	1.95
1979-80	0.62	0.90	0.63	0.65	1.84

The local value of oilseed production in the last six seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' earlier in this section.

Linseed oil is produced for industrial purposes (e.g. for use in the surface coating industries, for floor coverings, oil cloth, and technical inks).

Rapeseed oil has been used primarily as an edible oil for blending purposes. The erucic acid content of rapeseed oil has been considered as a possible health risk but with the production of low erucic acid content oil, regulations now permit its wider use in food products.

Safflower and sunflower oils are classified as semi-drying oils which find particular acceptance for edible purposes in poly-unsaturated products, such as margarine, because of their high linoleic fatty acid content. They are also valuable for industrial purposes, more so because of their non-yellowing characteristic in white coloured surface coatings.

Soybean and cotton are also semi-drying oils but have a lower linoleic fatty acid content than safflower and sunflower. They are used for edible purposes, but, in Australia, soybean is widely used in industrial processes.

All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used for livestock feeding. Soybean meal is the most valued.

With the exception of most soybeans and some sunflowers, oilseed cultivation is almost entirely a dryland farming operation. The majority of oilseed crops are grown in the Northern Plains and Northern Slopes. Sunflowers are also grown in the Central Slope and Tablelands Areas and under irrigation on the Southern Plains.

The (New South Wales) Oilseeds Marketing Board controls the marketing of oilseeds. The Board has adopted a flexible range of policies which, to some extent, rely on the supply and demand for each particular crop. These policies have ranged from pools, for a

portion, or the whole of a crop, to a complete licensed purchaser system. Apart from general licensing of domestic purchasers, speciality licences have been granted for export. Bulk exports have been controlled by the Board.

TOBACCO

The principal tobacco-growing districts in the State are the Northern Slope and the Northern Tableland Areas. The local value of tobacco produced in the last six seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops', shown earlier in this section. The cultivation of tobacco leaf in recent seasons is illustrated in the next table.

TOBACCO: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Statistical Agricultural Areas	Area (hectares)			Production ('000 kg)			Average yield per hectare ('000 kg)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Tableland Areas	162	189	152	307	361	369	1.90	1.91	2.43
Slope Areas	570	542	499	883	936	853	1.55	1.73	1.71
Rest of N.S.W.	48	37	39	90	69	74	1.88	1.86	1.90
Total, N.S.W.	780	768	690	1,280	1,366	1,297	1.64	1.78	1.88

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture undertakes research into problems associated with tobacco culture and operates an advisory service to assist farmers. The expenditure on these services is almost wholly derived from the Tobacco Industry Trust Account, maintained from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers and from contributions by the Commonwealth Government and the States where tobacco is grown.

The tobacco industry has a highly protective tariff. Australian manufacturers of cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported leaf is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf (50 per cent since 1966).

In 1965, the Commonwealth Government and the tobacco-producing States introduced a stabilisation scheme for the tobacco-growing industry. The scheme provided for the establishment of an Australian Tobacco Board (representative of the Commonwealth Government, the producing States, growers, and manufacturers), for an annual marketing quota of leaf which is sold under an agreed grade and price schedule providing for an average minimum price based on a normal crop fall-out, and for the overall quota to be divided among the States and, in turn, among individual growers. A Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board administers the scheme in New South Wales.

FRUIT

With the climate ranging from relative cold on the highlands to semi-tropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be grown within New South Wales. In the central, Sydney and southern coastal areas, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, passionfruit, strawberries, and grapes are the principal fruits planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and other fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the southern and south western plains, citrus, pome, stone fruits, and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, avocados, macadamia nuts, and other tropical fruits are grown.

Grapes

Climate and soils are the most important factors determining the location of vineyards. Grapes are essentially a dry climate crop although the minimum rainfall required varies with the availability of irrigation. Long warm-to-hot summers and cool winters, together with fertile, well drained soils, provide the best conditions. Winter and spring rainfalls are preferred with summer and autumn rains causing losses during harvest and drying periods. The most important viticultural districts are the Hunter Valley and Mudgee regions, for wine grapes, and the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (N.S.W. Sunraysia), for drying and wine grapes, and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, for wine grapes.

The area and production of grapes in recent seasons is shown in the following table. The local value of grapes produced since 1974-75 is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

GRAPES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Area (hectares)—						
Bearing vines	13,089	13,161	13,590	13,739	13,632	13,103
Young vines (not yet bearing)	1,374	1,442	1,468	1,250	972	908
Total	14,463	14,603	15,059	14,990	14,604	14,011
Production (tonnes)—						
Wine-making	92,015	96,438	107,557	98,320	114,401	113,927
Drying (dried weight)	9,844	9,882	9,537	12,826	9,747	11,867
Table and other purposes	5,058	4,939	5,026	6,450	5,352	5,158
Total (fresh weight (a))	138,590	143,009	152,748	156,074	158,741	166,554
Wine production (b) ('000 litres)	74,314	73,774	78,555	72,759	81,124	97,009

(a) Dried weights have been converted to the fresh weight equivalent. (b) Beverage and distillation wine produced in wineries and distilleries (including the spirits added in wine fortifying but excluding the wine reformed during the season). From 1976-77, production statistics were only collected from enterprises which crushed more than 400 tonnes. In previous years, data were collected from establishments crushing 10 tonnes or more.

Figures shown for the production of grapes for table use, drying, or wine making have been derived from growers, who report their production according to the purpose for which the grapes were sold or used.

The area, production, and average yield of grapes in grape-growing regions in recent seasons are shown in the following table.

GRAPES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN GRAPE GROWING REGIONS, N.S.W.

Grape Growing Regions	Area (a) (hectares)			Production (tonnes, fresh weight)			Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes, fresh weight)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Hunter Valley (b)	4,215	3,691	3,525	16,376	22,194	13,912	4.17	6.36	4.14
M.I.A. (c)	4,960	5,210	5,160	61,831	69,513	79,717	14.00	14.59	16.73
Sunraysia (N.S.W.) (d)	4,340	4,238	3,888	70,970	59,320	65,620	17.20	14.43	17.73
Rest of N.S.W.	1,475	1,465	1,438	6,897	7,714	7,305	5.41	6.08	5.71
Total, N.S.W.	14,990	14,604	14,011	156,074	158,741	166,554	11.36	11.64	12.71

(a) Includes non-bearing area. (b) Comprising the local government areas of Greater Cessnock, Muswellbrook (formerly Denman), Scone and Singleton. (c) Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area comprising local government areas of Leeton and Wade. (d) Comprising the local government areas of Wakool, Balranald and Wentworth.

Fluctuations in the demand for grapes for specific purposes has led to the development of multi-purpose grape varieties. The principal varieties of grapes grown in New South Wales in 1978-79 and 1979-80 are shown in the following table.

GRAPE VARIETIES, N.S.W.

Variety	1978-79			1979-80		
	Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)	Production (tonnes (a))	Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes (a))	Area (bearing and not bearing) (hectares)	Production (tonnes (a))	Average yield per bearing hectare (tonnes (a))
Cabernet Sauvignon	994	7,018	7.60	955	6,066	6.61
Chardonnay	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	299	1,063	5.20
Currant (Zante, Cape)	124	1,312	11.58	121	1,619	15.25
Doradillo	315	5,568	19.81	303	5,091	18.20
Grenache	398	5,887	15.05	313	4,677	14.98
Mataro (Morrastel Burgundy)	203	2,284	11.61	180	3,203	18.39
Muscat Gordo Blanco (Muscatel)	826	11,643	16.21	865	12,331	16.47
Muscat Hamburg (Black Muscat)	413	2,060	5.44	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Palamino (b)	350	5,213	14.88	323	4,722	14.61
Rhine Riesling	340	2,815	9.42	340	2,383	7.90
Semillon (Hunter River Riesling)	2,030	23,126	12.21	2,014	23,241	12.39
Shiraz (c)	2,897	25,752	9.02	2,741	21,224	8.01
Sultana	2,980	41,945	14.24	2,711	49,767	18.77
Traminer	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	244	1,568	6.99
Trebbiano (d)	1,055	11,915	12.92	1,039	17,530	18.02
Waltham Cross (e)	232	2,282	10.31	195	2,586	14.12
Other	1,448	9,921	8.68	1,367	9,483	8.04
Total	14,604	158,741	11.64	14,011	166,554	12.71

(a) Fresh weight. (b) Also known as Paulo or Listan. (c) Also known as Red Hermitage. (d) Also known as White Hermitage, White Shiraz, or Ugni Blanc. (e) Also known as Malaga.

The principal wine varieties produced in 1979-80 were Gordo Blanco (10,180 tonnes), Semillon (23,241 tonnes), Shiraz (21,103 tonnes), and Trebbiano (17,530 tonnes).

Particulars regarding the types of dried grapes (currants, sultanas, and lexias) are shown later in this section.

The (New South Wales) Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

The Wine Grape Processing Act, 1979, provides for a scheme by which the minimum price paid by winemakers for grapes produced in New South Wales in specified controlled areas can be determined annually by negotiation or arbitration. The negotiating committees consist of an officer of the Department of Agriculture, as chairman without voting rights, three representatives of growers and three representatives of grape processors. In the event of a committee failing to agree on a minimum price for controlled grapes and controlled must for that season, the Act provides for the appointment of an arbitrator. Complementary legislation exists in Victoria. In respect of multi-purpose grape varieties grown in Murray Valley districts of New South Wales and Victoria, such as the Sunraysia region, the scheme provides for the determination of a common minimum price.

Under the *Wine Overseas Marketing Act* 1929 an Australian Wine Board has been established to organise the export trade in Australian wine and brandy, to ensure the quality of the wine exported, and to promote the sales of Australian wine and brandy, both in Australia and overseas. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Commonwealth Government, maintains a wine centre in London as a retail outlet for Australian wines and for promoting interest in them.

To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed, under the *Wine Grapes Levy Act 1979* on grapes used in Australia for making wine and is levied on the owner of a winery or distillery which crushes twenty tonnes or more wine grapes per year. The levy for 1980-81 was \$2.40 per tonne of fresh grapes.

The *Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act, 1980*, provides for the replacement of the Australian Wine Board by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. The Corporation will be composed of six representatives of private and proprietary wine makers (chosen according to the size of their operations), two co-operative wine makers, four wine grape growers, a Commonwealth Government representative and a chairman appointed by the Government. The Corporation will be funded by the aforementioned levy. In addition to taking over the functions of the Board, the Corporation will conduct as well as finance research into production, handling, and transport of wine products.

Plantation Fruit

Bananas and small areas of papaws, passionfruit, and pineapples are grown in the Northern Coastal Agricultural Area.

The following table gives details of the cultivation and production of bananas since 1974-75.

BANANAS: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Area (hectares)—						
Bearing	5,307	4,875	4,796	4,757	4,698	4,732
Not bearing	369	495	501	542	603	489
Total	5,676	5,370	5,297	5,299	5,301	5,221
Production (tonnes)	62,408	61,442	78,816	60,116	62,530	76,942
Yield per bearing hectare (tonnes)	11.76	12.60	16.43	12.64	13.31	16.26

The local value of production of bananas produced in the last 6 seasons is given in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

Banana-growing in New South Wales is confined to the Northern Coastal Area, extending from Kempsey to Tweed Heads. The main shires are Byron, Tweed, Coffs Harbour, and Nambucca. The area under cultivation reached a peak in 1958-59 and has subsequently declined, although the production of bananas in 1963-64 (88,177 tonnes) was a record.

Following a period of over-production, New South Wales banana growers voted in favour of the establishment of the Banana Marketing Control Committee. The Committee, constituted under the Banana Industry Act, 1969, is composed of the board of directors of the Banana Growers Federation Co-operative Limited (a growers' organisation which handles the marketing of bananas and other produce to southern markets), a State Government nominee, and a consumers' representative. In order to achieve orderly marketing and stable prices, the Committee is empowered to impose levies on the production of bananas and to issue directions relating to their marketing. The Committee also has the power to carry out other functions relating to the handling, transport, and ripening of bananas.

Orchard and Other Fruit

The number of bearing fruit trees and the production of fruit in New South Wales in the last six seasons are given in the following table.

ORCHARD AND OTHER FRUIT: BEARING AGE TREES AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Fruit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
TREES OF BEARING AGE ('000)						
Citrus fruit—						
Oranges						
Navel	757.0	765.0	785.0	826.1	795.1	788.1
Valencia	1,232.4	1,239.7	1,284.6	1,311.0	1,335.3	1,356.1
Other	26.3	45.4	31.7	29.8	27.3	22.2
Total	2,015.7	2,050.2	2,101.3	2,167.0	2,157.8	2,166.5
Lemons and limes	241.3	271.2	258.9	272.1	262.9	260.4
Mandarins	135.5	131.5	123.0	124.5	114.8	108.6
Grapefruit	75.5	83.3	107.1	117.4	127.0	131.8
Total citrus fruit	2,467.9	2,536.1	2,590.4	2,681.0	2,662.5	2,667.3
Other orchard fruit—						
Apples	1,085.7	1,043.2	1,067.6	1,029.3	973.5	1,085.5
Apricots	93.4	83.1	72.7	66.5	65.2	57.4
Avocadoes	8.4	10.3	9.8	13.0	16.7	23.1
Cherries	212.0	210.4	223.0	228.4	229.5	248.5
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	8.5	24.2	30.5	36.0	36.4	36.6
Other	1.8	47.5	46.8	46.8	68.6	69.2
Nectarines	28.5	31.1	27.3	26.2	26.1	29.8
Peaches	429.6	419.5	369.5	339.6	323.4	322.4
Pears	178.5	184.1	160.7	156.3	148.7	148.2
Plums	120.9	113.4	109.6	106.7	103.2	104.6
Prunes	234.8	226.0	232.5	221.3	225.7	221.3
Other	15.6	12.2	12.5	14.8	13.0	13.2
Total other orchard fruit	2,417.6	2,405.0	2,362.4	2,285.0	2,230.0	2,359.8
Berry fruits	(a) 40	(a) 58	(a) 59	(a) 69	(a) 71	n.a.
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Citrus fruit—						
Oranges						
Navel	49,135	50,127	46,693	50,890	53,878	53,306
Valencia	93,530	97,144	83,406	100,213	103,011	108,158
Other	1,420	2,880	1,437	1,200	1,803	1,106
Total	144,085	150,151	131,536	152,303	158,693	162,570
Lemons and limes	15,368	15,383	15,204	14,254	16,447	14,681
Mandarins	5,290	5,208	4,728	4,764	4,698	4,572
Grapefruit	6,308	6,898	7,676	9,134	11,162	11,741
Total citrus fruit	171,051	177,640	159,144	180,455	191,000	193,564
Other orchard fruit—						
Apples	72,483	55,810	70,565	55,835	65,815	47,721
Apricots	4,930	4,925	4,293	2,534	5,085	2,531
Avocadoes	244	293	207	244	394	399
Cherries	6,091	5,765	3,356	3,730	3,567	3,306
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	28	57	30	77	78	170
Other	6	22	3	232	375	n.a.
Nectarines	1,138	1,462	874	853	955	773
Peaches	25,784	22,447	21,528	17,493	17,491	17,263
Pears	11,734	15,275	6,446	9,694	7,807	9,351
Plums	4,628	5,159	3,479	2,995	3,601	3,017
Prunes	7,027	8,830	7,660	5,707	10,317	5,881
Other	775	484	480	317	306	n.a.
Total other orchard fruit	134,868	120,530	118,921	99,261	115,792	n.a.
Berry fruits	349	469	316	336	412	n.a.

(a) Hectares of plantings.

The following table shows the number of fruit trees which were not yet bearing in the last six seasons in New South Wales.

ORCHARD AND OTHER FRUIT: YOUNG TREES NOT YET BEARING, N.S.W.

('000 trees)

Fruit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Citrus fruit—						
Oranges						
Navel	131.2	112.3	99.2	101.1	103.5	112.6
Valencia	243.3	256.4	308.4	345.1	360.9	439.8
Other	4.5	7.1	7.0	3.8	6.1	4.9
Total	379.0	375.9	414.6	450.0	470.5	557.4
Lemons and limes	119.4	94.7	67.2	58.8	53.8	38.8
Mandarins	17.7	15.3	14.3	15.0	12.5	11.8
Grapefruit	70.5	59.5	37.2	27.8	17.0	12.8
Total citrus fruit	586.5	545.4	533.2	551.6	553.8	620.8
Other orchard fruit—						
Apples	270.7	249.7	210.2	218.4	210.1	205.7
Apricots	7.3	5.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	9.1
Avocadoes	22.1	25.4	28.4	28.5	40.0	45.4
Cherries	118.0	112.3	94.2	82.0	74.8	66.9
Edible nuts—						
Macadamia	54.8	60.5	66.1	96.5	106.6	233.7
Other	76.5	34.3	38.3	37.2	23.1	18.4
Nectarines	9.9	11.3	9.1	10.0	14.8	19.4
Peaches	64.5	57.5	60.3	66.5	79.0	81.4
Pears	26.3	21.0	23.8	40.5	21.1	20.8
Plums	29.8	22.1	22.7	21.5	23.8	25.7
Prunes	55.0	57.2	60.6	49.4	42.9	37.3
Other	3.4	5.5	5.1	13.4	26.0	15.2
Total other orchard fruit	738.2	662.6	622.7	667.6	666.0	778.9
Berry fruits	(a) 19	(a) 16	(a) 30	(a) 28	(a) 29	n.a.

(a) Hectares of plantings.

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated either in Baulkham Hills, Hawkesbury, Gosford, and Wyong Shires (which are within about 100 kilometres of Sydney) or in the irrigation areas of Leeton, Wade, and Wentworth Shires.

Apples are the principal type of non-citrus fruit in New South Wales, and together with pears, are grown in Cabonne and other shires in the tablelands, in Tumut Shire in the southern slopes, and in Leeton and Wade Shires in the southern plains.

Apricots and peaches are grown mainly in the Leeton and Wade Shires of the southern plains but large quantities of peaches are also grown in the central and southern tablelands and in the Sydney region.

Plums are grown in the Sydney region, in the central and southern tablelands, and in Leeton and Wade Shires in the southern plains.

Cherries are grown in Young and Cabonne Shires of the central and southern tablelands.

Apart from the Sydney and Newcastle manufacturing establishments which produce canned and preserved fruit products there are also establishments located at Nemingha (near Tamworth) on the northern slopes, at Orange in the central tablelands, at Young and Kingsvale (near Young) in the southern tablelands, and at Griffith and Leeton in the southern plains.

The Australian Apple and Pear Corporation constituted under the *Australian Apple and Pear Corporation Act 1973*, controls the export of Australian apples and pears, promotes domestic sales, new products, and uses of apples and pears. These activities of the Corporation are financed by levies on the sale of fresh apples and pears on both the domestic and export markets (at the rate of 5 cents per box), and on apples and pears used for processing (at the rate of \$1 per tonne) and juicing (at the rate of 50 cents per tonne).

The Corporation also manages the Apple and Pear Stabilisation Scheme. For the 1979 and 1980 seasons the maximum support price for apples was \$2.20 per box, and for pears, 80 cents. The current annual maximum volume support at the maximum support prices is 1.5 million boxes for apples covering ships 'at risk' to U.K. and Europe only and 1 million boxes for pears covering shipments 'at risk' to U.K., Europe and N. America.

The introduction of the *Apple and Pear Export Underwriting Act* 1981 and the *Apple and Pear Stabilization Act* 1981 now provides a scheme of assistance to underwrite all export returns for apples and pears for the five export seasons 1981 to 1985; to phase out assistance for apple exports under the existing stabilisation Scheme over the four seasons 1981 to 1984; and to terminate stabilisation assistance for pear exports after the 1980 season.

The local values of production of orchard and other fruit are shown in the subsection 'Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Crops' shown earlier in this section.

Dried Fruits

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas (on the Murray River, near Wentworth) and in the Goodnight and Koraleigh Irrigation Trust Districts (on the Murray River, near Swan Hill). Prunes are grown mainly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Albury and Euston districts.

The following table gives particulars of the production of the principal dried fruits in New South Wales in the last six years, as recorded by the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

DRIED FRUITS: PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

(Tonnes)

Dried fruit	Season ended 31 December					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Currants	255	418	226	549	244	504
Lexias	559	863	1,239	926	1,193	899
Prunes	2,332	2,406	2,873	2,726	2,024	4,016
Sultanas	8,179	8,562	8,417	8,062	11,389	8,421

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, graded, and packed hygienically in properly branded containers. The N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales. The Australian Dried Fruits Corporation, established by the *Australian Dried Fruits Corporation Act* 1978, is the statutory export authority which administers the equalisation scheme for the dried vine fruits industry. The system of marketing gives each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas markets. Quotas which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform in all States, apply only to prunes. The quotas fix the proportion of the production of prunes that may be sold within the State.

The *Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Act* 1971 operated for the seasons 1971 to 1976. The Dried Vine Fruits Stabilization Scheme provided for a guaranteed minimum average return for a substantial part of each season's production and for the operation of funds for each variety of dried vine fruit, to which growers were required to contribute if average returns exceeded a base price by more than \$10 per tonne. No scheme applied for the 1977 season. A modified scheme, to cover the 1978, 1979, and 1980 seasons, operated for sultanas only. The Act was repealed in early 1981 and discussions between the Commonwealth Government and the industry in regard to an underwriting scheme, commencing with the 1982 season, are proceeding.

VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons.

VEGETABLES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Vegetable	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Potatoes	8,694	8,256	7,443	114,777	124,156	102,408
Asparagus (a)	1,188	1,182	1,018	3,430	3,750	3,818
Beans, french and runner	1,425	1,522	1,289	4,749	5,573	4,907
Beetroot	125	113	81	2,463	3,172	2,521
Cabbages	727	826	714	12,666	15,062	12,210
Carrots	883	870	890	21,366	20,372	18,952
Cauliflowers	730	777	777	16,840	17,951	20,399
Lettuce	951	945	923	10,223	10,252	10,426
Onions	838	804	842	23,767	16,887	22,798
Parsnips	130	91	126	1,824	1,912	2,212
Peas, green	1,963	1,958	1,597	(b) 6,007	(b) 11,174	(b) 6,495
Pumpkin	1,596	1,312	1,279	11,032	11,056	8,303
Sweet corn	2,147	2,311	1,686	21,205	26,854	19,097
Tomatoes	2,207	1,927	1,923	46,239	37,040	47,079
Other	2,560	2,447	2,498	..	..	..
Total, vegetables	26,164	25,375	23,085	..	..	..

(a) Includes area not yet bearing 144 hectares in 1977-78, 26 hectares in 1978-79, 23 hectares in 1979-80.

(b) Total weight including the pod.

All persons growing more than 0.1 hectares of potatoes must be licensed under the (State) Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940.

Vegetables which are grown for processing (such as sweet corn, tomatoes, asparagus, peas, and beans) are grown mainly in the Slopes and Southern Plains Areas.

Apart from manufacturing establishments located in Sydney, there are manufacturers engaged in the canning and preserving of vegetable products at Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, Cowra on the Central Slopes, Batlow on the Southern Slopes, and Leeton on the Southern Plains. Some vegetables grown in south-western N.S.W. are supplied to Victorian processors.

Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of the Southern Plains, with some root crops also grown in Tableland areas. Tomatoes (for the fresh market) are grown along the coast. Lettuce, beans, and cabbages are grown mainly in coastal areas, cauliflowers in coastal areas and in the Shire of Evans and the City of Bathurst on the Central Tablelands, and peas are grown in the Northern Coastal, Central Tableland, and Sydney areas. Onions are almost entirely grown in the Southern Plains area and potatoes are grown in the Tableland, Coastal, and Southern Plains areas, while carrots are grown chiefly in Wade Shire in the Southern Plains, Singleton Shire on the Central Coastal, Evans Shire on the Tablelands and Cowra Shire on the Central Slopes.

The local value of vegetables produced for human consumption in each of the last 3 seasons is given in the following table.

LOCAL VALUE OF VEGETABLES PRODUCED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION, N.S.W.
(*\$'000*)

Vegetable	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Vegetable	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Potatoes	8,426	15,261	9,192	Onions	2,526	3,080	2,819
Asparagus	1,578	2,229	2,394	Peas, green	1,023	1,584	1,176
Beans, french				Pumpkin	1,129	1,229	977
and runner	1,911	2,396	2,663	Sweet corn	1,678	3,335	2,521
Cabbages	2,304	2,079	1,558	Tomatoes	9,039	9,958	10,188
Carrots	2,070	3,034	2,546	Other	6,835	7,025	7,051
Cauliflowers	2,767	3,554	2,951				
Lettuce	3,791	3,512	3,457				
Mushrooms	6,903	7,773	8,959	<i>Total</i>	51,981	66,050	58,452

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The State's principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables is the Sydney Fruit and Vegetables Markets, owned and controlled by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. Fruit and vegetables sold at the Sydney Markets are mainly received by road and rail from intrastate and interstate growers. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers (mainly retailers) in a section of the Markets known as the Growers' Market. The Markets are located at a 41 hectare site at Flemington (approximately 14 kilometres west of Sydney).

Officers of the Department of Agriculture are located at the markets to ensure that plants and fruit comply with the requirements of the Plant Diseases Act, 1924, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect data on the wholesale prices and, for certain produce, also the quantities sold.

Farm Produce Agents

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, and honey must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926. However, co-operative societies which dispose of the agricultural products of their members only, do not come within the provisions of the Act, and auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers and Agents Act, 1941, need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of 16 kilometres from the General Post Office, Sydney. Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, and must keep books in the form prescribed. The fees, charges, and commission which an agent may charge are fixed by regulation. At 1 January 1981 the number of agents registered was 212, of which 195 were in the metropolitan area (including 193 at the Sydney Markets), 13 in Newcastle, and 4 in the country.

HAY AND SILAGE

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops, and the market demand for hay. Silage is livestock feed which is made from either green or mature herbage and is stored in either pits, bunkers, or silos. It is compressed to exclude air and undergoes fermentation which retards spoilage.

Hay and silage are conserved to maintain livestock during the winter, when pasture growth is limited, and during periods of drought and flood. The quality of livestock products suffers from an irregular supply of feed and the Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations have been fostering the practice of fodder conservation with improved methods of constructing silos and pits. The production of hay has been aided by the continual improvement of haymaking and baling machinery.

Silage is generally made in districts which experience heavy rainfall and where the drying and curing of hay is made difficult by the moist conditions prevalent at the time of making hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal types of hay since 1974-75.

HAY: AREA AND PRODUCTION, N.S.W.

Type of hay	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
AREA (hectares)						
Wheaten	15,338	13,430	18,605	20,007	11,989	13,547
Oaten	19,305	20,322	25,874	27,044	28,474	28,128
Lucerne	101,114	103,893	101,641	69,280	51,090	40,506
Grass and pasture	120,736	103,248	84,632	55,251	140,755	79,513
Other (a)	2,004	1,475	2,353	1,774	3,422	1,979
Total	258,497	242,368	233,105	173,356	235,730	163,673
PRODUCTION (tonnes)						
Wheaten	42,713	37,462	51,588	42,156	38,350	40,611
Oaten	50,982	59,176	70,892	60,081	84,300	75,870
Lucerne	465,806	445,104	394,628	241,550	227,213	191,905
Grass and pasture	405,236	337,597	249,220	135,183	432,411	232,147
Other (a)	4,028	3,416	5,331	3,679	6,665	3,619
Total	968,765	882,755	771,659	482,649	788,939	544,152
AVERAGE YIELD PER HECTARE (tonnes)						
Wheaten	2.78	2.78	2.77	2.11	3.20	3.00
Oaten	2.64	2.91	2.74	2.22	2.96	2.70
Lucerne	4.61	4.28	3.88	3.49	4.45	4.74
Grass and pasture	3.36	3.27	2.94	2.45	3.07	2.92
Other (a)	2.01	2.32	2.27	2.07	1.95	1.83
Total	3.75	3.64	3.31	2.78	3.35	3.32

(a) Includes barley, rye, millet and lupins.

The production and stocks of fodder on establishments with agricultural activity in New South Wales in each of the last six seasons are shown in the next table.

HAY AND SILAGE: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
HAY						
Production (tonnes) (b)	968,765	882,755	771,659	482,649	788,939	544,152
Stocks at 31 March—						
Quantity (tonnes)	1,556,490	1,414,883	1,049,949	814,531	1,142,031	932,550
Number of establishments with stocks	19,100	18,149	15,282	13,619	14,436	13,387
SILAGE						
Production (tonnes)	211,307	148,187	90,096	55,973	115,293	51,732
Stocks at 31 March—						
Quantity (tonnes)	775,097	704,861	501,062	420,685	441,027	398,472
Number of establishments with stocks	2,327	2,162	1,658	1,304	1,236	1,309

(a) Establishments with agricultural activity.

(b) Includes grass and pasture cut for hay.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Improved pastures mean improved livestock and livestock products; sheep produce heavier fleeces, lambs are marketed in better condition, cows receive the essential nutrients for high milk production, and beef cattle are fattened quicker. In addition, pasture improvement is another defence against soil erosion.

Marked progress has been made since World War II in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. The area under sown pastures has increased from 1,300,000 hectares in 1939 to over 6,400,000 hectares in 1980.

Sown pastures have been established in a number of ways, including use of prepared seed beds, by establishing on rough seed beds following minimum tillage, and by aerial sowing. They may also be sown with cereal grains (which are harvested first, leaving the pastures underneath remaining). Some pastures have been 'self sown' by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. Pasture improvement has also encompassed the judicious management of native species, browse shrubs, and fodder trees on semi-arid and arid grazing lands.

In the Coastal areas, paspalum, carpet grass, and kikuyu grass have become naturalised. Sown and naturalised white clovers have become widespread, where superphosphate has been applied. Tropical pastures have been developed and widely sown in the Northern Coastal area for use in beef and dairy production.

However, pasture improvement has been undertaken primarily in inland areas, especially in the Tableland, Central and Southern Slopes, and Southern Plains Agricultural Areas, where the establishment of non-native grasses and legumes has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of agricultural land. A range of subterranean clovers and annual medics has been sown throughout the moderate and marginal winter rainfall zones of the wheat belt. Lucerne used both alone and in mixtures, has been a feature of pasture improvement along inland rivers in the central west and in the north west of the State.

The recent advent of the spotted alfalfa aphid and the blue green lucerne aphid has had a serious effect on susceptible pasture species, such as lucerne and the annual medics. Increased emphasis is now being placed on the development and introduction of aphid resistant varieties. Good progress has been made so far, especially with lucerne.

In 1978-79, irrigated pastures (sown and native) comprised about 236,583 hectares of the 558,516 hectares of irrigated land in New South Wales. Irrigated pastures are predominantly of winter-growing types of annual ryegrass and subterranean clover.

New temperate and tropical varieties of herbage plants, developed by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and the University of Sydney have been released for commercial use through the N.S.W. Herbage Plant Liaison Committee.

The development of sown pastures has created a growing market for locally produced pasture seeds which are sold both in New South Wales and other States, while in some years considerable quantities are exported overseas. Much of the seed is produced under certification schemes controlled by the Department of Agriculture.

The area sown to pasture depends on a number of factors including the fluctuating values of livestock and livestock products, weather conditions in sowing seasons, the cost and availability of pasture seed and the price of fertilisers.

The area and production of lucerne, pastures and grasses cut for hay, harvested for seed, and cut for green feed or silage in New South Wales in 1978-79 and 1979-80 are given in the subsection 'Detailed Summary of All Crops Grown in New South Wales' shown earlier in this section. The total area of native pastures and sown grasses and clovers by Statistical Agricultural Areas in 1979-80 and for New South Wales during the past six seasons, are given in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'.

The Pastures Protection Act, 1934, is administered by Pasture Protection Boards which are described in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'.

Fertiliser Used on Pastures

The application of fertilisers has been essential in establishing and maintaining pastures

by correcting soil deficiencies. The following table shows the quantity of artificial fertilisers used on pastures, in groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas, in recent seasons.

PASTURES TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Statistical Agricultural Areas	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
AREA OF PASTURE TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS ('000 hectares)						
Sown and native pastures—						
Coastal Areas	544	235	308	312	403	517
Tableland Areas	1,649	674	1,135	1,503	1,722	1,999
Slope Areas	1,052	419	467	656	749	1,098
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	110	57	73	69	69	105
Total, New South Wales (a)—						
Sown pastures	2,190	995	1,438	1,796	2,057	n.a.
Native pastures	1,168	394	545	744	887	n.a.
Total pastures	3,358	1,388	1,983	2,540	2,944	3,724
ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (b) ('000 tonnes)						
Sown and native pastures—						
Coastal Areas	104	43	54	56	77	95
Tableland Areas	222	78	128	166	198	241
Slope Areas	120	43	46	66	79	119
Northern and Southern Plains Areas	19	9	11	11	11	16
Total, New South Wales (a)—						
Sown pastures	316	130	181	220	265	n.a.
Native pastures	149	43	58	79	99	n.a.
Total pastures	465	172	239	299	364	472

(a) Includes Western Plains Area. (b) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. Between 1972-73 and 1975-76, includes quantities of 'double' and 'treble' strength superphosphate converted to single strength equivalent; from 1976-77 this conversion was not made.

In 1979-80, 81 per cent of the total artificial fertiliser used was superphosphate but there has been increased usage of nitrogenous fertilisers on pastures and forage crops, especially for the production of winter feed in milk-cattle and lamb raising districts.

Aerial topdressing has greatly facilitated the application of fertilisers, especially on hilly areas where the terrain does not permit the use of ground spreaders. The use of aircraft for sowing, spraying, topdressing, and dusting crops and pastures reached a peak in 1964-65 but has since declined.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Cereal Grains: Estimates of Intended Sowings, Australia (Advance Release)*, (Catalogue No. 7305.0), *Cereal Grains: Estimates of Area Sown, Australia* (7312.0), *Wine Production, Australia and States* (8366.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Agricultural Sector: Land Use, Artificial Fertilisers and Other Improvements, New South Wales* (7104.1), *Agricultural Sector: Crops and Pastures, New South Wales* (7305.1), *Agricultural Sector: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, New South Wales* (7501.1) *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Australian Wheat Board, Australian Dried Fruits Corporation, Australian Apple and Pear Corporation, Australian Tobacco Board, Australian Wine Board, Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, the Wheat Research Act, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales Dried Fruits Board, Rice Marketing Board and New South Wales grain handling bodies; *Rural Industry Information Papers* published by the Department of Primary Industry; *Quarterly Review of the Rural Economy* published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are eminently suited for the breeding and farming of livestock and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the livestock industry.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilisation of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the previous section 'Crops and Pastures'.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'. Sheep grazing is the main livestock activity and is the principal agricultural activity in practically every Statistical Agricultural Area except the Coastal Areas. Beef cattle are raised mainly in the Northern and Central Coastal, and the Tableland, Slope, and Northern Plains Areas. Dairying is located predominantly along the coastal fringe of the State. Pigs are bred principally in the Northern Coastal Area, and in the Northern, Central, and Southern Slope Areas, while poultry raising is largely confined to the Sydney and Central Coastal Areas.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND LIVE-STOCK CORPORATION

The Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation was established by the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*. It replaced the Australian Meat Board which had been originally set up in 1935.

The functions of the Corporation are to control exports of meat and livestock from Australia, to improve production of meat and livestock within Australia, and to promote consumption of meat and livestock in both international and domestic markets.

The Corporation consists of a Chairman, five members to represent livestock producers, two members to represent meat exporters, one member to represent the Commonwealth Government, and two members with special qualifications. All members are appointed by the Minister for Primary Industry.

The Corporation has powers to purchase and sell meat and livestock for export (in its own right), and to implement changes necessary to improve the quality and methods of production, storage, transport, and marketing of meat and livestock. Finance for the Corporation's operations is derived for the most part from levies imposed on cattle, calves, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and lambs slaughtered for human consumption and export charges on the export of live cattle, sheep, and lambs.

LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1961, and at the end of each of the last eleven seasons.

LIVESTOCK (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES

('000)

Year (b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry	Year (b)	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
1861	2,272	5,615	146	n.a.	1970	5,637	72,284	708	15,580
1871	2,015	16,279	213	n.a.	1971	6,494	70,605	796	15,987
1881	2,597	36,592	214	n.a.	1972	7,410	62,000	1,059	18,731
1891	2,129	61,831	253	n.a.	1973	7,918	52,037	1,065	18,163
1901	2,047	41,857	266	n.a.	1974	8,456	53,296	835	19,378
1911 (c)	3,194	48,830	371	n.a.	1975	8,935	54,983	729	18,082
1921 (c)	3,375	37,750	306	n.a.	1976	9,138	53,200	709	19,979
1931	2,840	53,366	334	5,455	1977	8,348	49,700	760	17,493
1941	2,769	55,568	508	6,234	1978	7,330	48,000	737	19,161
1951	3,703	54,111	317	7,796	1979	6,484	48,400	759	19,437
1961	4,242	68,087	455	6,292	1980	6,097	48,600	829	22,629

(a) The number of horses from 1861 to 1970 is shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 64.
 at 30 June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31 March in 1941 and later years.

(b) At 31 December in 1861 to 1911,

(c) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Cattle and sheep raising comprise by far the most important sectors of livestock activity in New South Wales and together with wheat growing, which is an alternative activity in many areas, account for the overwhelming proportion of agricultural production in the State.

Sheep numbers rose to a near record level in 1969–70, but largely as a result of falling returns from wool and adverse seasonal conditions in 1971–72 and 1972–73, growers converted to beef cattle raising and grain farming. The fall in sheep numbers continued until 1978–79 when a slight rise occurred. Cattle numbers reached a record level in 1975–76 but have since declined. The drought which began in 1979–80, and is still continuing in many areas, has intensified this decline due to increasing pressure for early slaughtering of stock.

Pig farming underwent a period of rationalisation after severe overproduction in 1971–72 and 1972–73. The number of establishments with pigs has fallen by almost 50 per cent over the last decade, with pig numbers declining by 22 percent since the record year of 1972–73. Poultry numbers, as estimated at 31 March each year, have increased steadily over the period since 1967. Estimates for poultry numbers should be taken only as a general indication of the size of the industry; seasonal conditions and the characteristics of production, combined with the short gestation period for poultry, may result in quite sharp short-term fluctuations in numbers.

Returns to producers in the pig and poultry industries are less dependent upon exports than are the sheep and cattle industries, and have been relatively stable over recent years. However, as with other livestock increasing feed costs have begun to affect profitability.

SHEEP

Sheep numbers in NSW have remained relatively static in recent years despite fluctuating seasonal conditions and rising production costs. At the same time there has been an increase in the number of ewes and consequently in the number of lambs and young sheep, whereas the proportion of wethers has been declining. This change in flock composition has been caused by the demand for mutton and older sheep for live export.

During 1979–80 seasonal conditions rapidly worsened with supplies of both feed and water dwindling, particularly in the northern and central parts of the State. Some areas experienced one of their worst droughts on record. However, despite adverse seasonal conditions demand for all classes of sheep remained excellent, providing an incentive for breeders to retain their sheep and purchase feed if necessary. Much of the buoyancy in the sheep market can be attributed to the live sheep export trade.

The following table gives an indication of the importance of factors which have influenced sheep numbers in recent years.

SHEEP: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE AND DECREASE

(Season ended 31 March)
('000)

Item	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Lambs marked	23,422	16,726	15,570	14,220	15,382	16,018	16,713
Sheep and lambs slaughtered	13,369	8,350	9,136	9,415	9,380	9,025	9,734
Net exports of sheep							
Approximate number of deaths on } establishments (balance)	5,921	6,690	8,217	8,305	7,702	6,593	6,779
Net increase (+) or decrease (—)	(+) 4,131	(+) 1,687	(—) 1,783	(—) 3,500	(—) 1,700	(+) 400	(+) 200
Sheep at 31 March	72,284	54,983	53,200	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600

The numbers of sheep in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March for 1970 and for the last six years are shown in the next table.

SHEEP NUMBERS, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)
('000)

Agricultural areas	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coastal areas	1,785	770	790	772	752	773	743
Tableland areas—							
Northern	5,350	4,174	4,374	4,233	4,366	4,281	3,976
Central and Southern	13,868	11,254	11,279	10,500	10,074	10,210	10,343
Slopes areas—							
Northern	10,639	6,370	6,223	5,752	5,648	5,617	5,985
Central	8,649	6,757	6,403	6,091	5,994	6,029	6,085
Southern	10,071	7,966	7,443	6,264	6,132	6,390	6,777
Plains areas—							
Northern	8,306	6,119	5,699	5,531	5,647	5,293	5,046
Southern	6,419	4,637	4,149	3,646	3,382	3,767	4,152
Western	7,195	6,935	6,840	6,911	6,005	6,040	5,493
Total, New South Wales	72,284	54,983	53,200	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600

Age, Sex, and Natural Increase of Sheep

The greater part of lambing in the State takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the summer months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase.

The following table gives lambing results and an approximate age and sex distribution of sheep in New South Wales in the 1970 season and for the last six seasons.

SHEEP: SEX, AGE AND NATURAL INCREASE

(Season ended 31 March)

Item	Unit of quantity	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Ewes mated (a)	'000	29,304	21,555	21,000	20,531	20,265	20,320	20,803
Lambs marked	'000	23,422	16,726	15,570	14,220	15,382	16,018	16,713
Ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated	per cent	79.9	77.6	74.1	69.3	75.9	78.8	80.3
Number of sheep at end of season								
Sheep 1 year and over								
Rams	'000	851	669	648	611	590	581	600
Ewes	'000	38,113	29,366	28,595	26,924	25,945	26,469	26,843
Wethers	'000	16,103	11,579	11,615	11,010	10,094	9,968	9,357
Lambs and hoggets under 1 year	'000	17,217	13,368	12,342	11,155	11,371	11,382	11,800
Total sheep	'000	72,284	54,983	53,200	49,700	48,000	48,400	48,600

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

During the last ten seasons the average lambing rate, which is the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated, was 74 per cent. During 1976–77, severe drought in Southern Areas and flooding on the Northern Plains adversely affected mating and lambing.

Particulars of lambing in Statistical Agricultural Areas of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table. The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Plains Area (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole.

LAMBING, IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(Season ended 31 March)

Agricultural area	Ewes mated (a)		Lambs marked		Ratio of lambs marked to ewes	
	1979 (‘000)	1980	1979 (‘000)	1980	1979 (per cent)	1980
Coastal areas	271	264	231	230	85.3	87.1
Tableland areas—						
Northern	1,648	1,752	1,506	1,604	91.4	91.6
Central and Southern	3,866	4,047	3,301	3,537	85.4	87.4
Total	5,514	5,799	4,807	5,141	87.2	88.7
Slope areas—						
Northern	2,293	2,380	1,889	2,008	82.4	84.4
Central	2,552	2,608	2,080	2,127	81.5	81.6
Southern	2,879	3,014	2,281	2,438	79.2	80.9
Total	7,724	8,002	6,249	6,574	80.9	82.2
Northern and Southern Plains areas—						
Northern	2,399	2,319	1,849	1,769	77.1	76.3
Southern	1,809	1,941	1,381	1,527	76.4	78.7
Total	4,208	4,261	3,230	3,296	76.8	77.4
Western Plains area	2,603	2,477	1,500	1,472	57.6	59.4
Total, New South Wales	20,320	20,803	16,018	16,713	78.8	80.3

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

Number and Size of Sheep Flocks

Establishments with sheep in New South Wales in 1980 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock on each establishment, for groups of Statistical Agricultural Areas.

**ESTABLISHMENTS WITH SHEEP, CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCK,
31 March 1980**

Size of sheep flock	Coastal areas	Tableland areas	Slope areas	Northern and Southern Plains areas	Western Plains area	Total, N.S.W.
Under 100	322	472	896	264	24	1,978
100- 499	194	1,503	2,354	867	55	4,973
500- 999	97	1,436	2,915	806	46	5,300
1,000- 1,499	73	1,071	2,327	490	49	4,010
1,500- 1,999	49	828	1,482	393	43	2,795
2,000- 2,999	46	1,003	1,572	498	127	3,246
3,000- 3,999	29	548	661	288	175	1,701
4,000- 4,999	13	286	303	224	177	1,003
5,000- 9,999	18	429	343	321	392	1,503
10,000-19,999	4	94	56	80	56	290
20,000-49,999	—	9	6	25	7	47
50,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total establishments	845	7,680	12,915	4,256	1,151	26,847

About 67 per cent of the sheep flocks in the State contain from 500 to 4,999 sheep, while slightly over 25 per cent contain less than 500 sheep. The number of establishments with 20,000 or more sheep has declined from over 400 at the turn of the century to 48 in the 1980 season.

Trends between 1901 and 1975 in the size of sheep flocks on establishments in the State are illustrated on page 868 of Year Book No. 64.

Breeds of Sheep

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing breed, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is the most suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices until recent years have caused the high proportion of Merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 500 or more millimetres per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales, classified by Statistical Agricultural Areas, are shown for 1980 in the following table.

BREEDS OF SHEEP IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS AT 31 MARCH 1980
(^{'000})

Breed	Northern Tablelands	Central and Southern Tablelands	Northern Slopes	Central and Southern Slopes	Northern Plains	Southern Plains	Western Plains	Total, New South Wales (a)
Merino	2,533	7,276	4,288	8,150	4,582	3,035	5,407	35,816
Other recognised breeds—								
Corriedale	27	123	36	1,116	13	81	7	1,411
Polwarth	12	49	15	136	—	21	—	236
Border Leicester	73	132	105	168	62	47	3	597
Romney Marsh	5	22	1	10	—	—	—	38
Dorset Horn	44	120	78	173	30	82	12	550
Southdown	—	7	1	2	—	1	—	12
Poll Dorset	76	121	60	138	18	32	22	479
Zenith	—	13	—	17	—	—	—	30
Other	9	38	11	17	4	3	—	86
<i>Total, other recognised breeds</i>	246	625	307	1,777	127	267	44	3,439
Merino Comeback	99	223	130	343	35	67	16	924
Crossbred	1,099	2,218	1,260	2,592	303	781	25	8,420
Total, all breeds	3,976	10,343	5,985	12,862	5,046	4,152	5,493	48,600

(a) Includes Coastal S.A.A.'s, where the total number of sheep, of all breeds, was 743,000.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising areas of New South Wales, flocks bred from Merino rams predominate. In the drier and non-irrigated parts of the Plains Areas, the Merino ram is used almost exclusively with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Tablelands and Slopes, prime lambs may be bred by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English short-wool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Poll Dorset. The lambs mature rapidly and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, e.g. in the wheat growing areas, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common ram used in these flocks is the Border Leicester, a long-wool English breed, mated with Merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as prime lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Most of the ewe progeny of this cross are purchased by the specialised prime lamb breeders on the Tablelands and Slopes. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

Stud Sheep

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There are registers of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the various breeding associations.

Limited exports of stud Merino rams have been permitted from Australia, on a trial basis, in recent years. In 1979 the trial period was extended and a committee was established to review its effects. The committee will report after 3 years. The export of Merino ewes, ova, semen, sheep embryos, and other sheep breeding material remains prohibited.

CATTLE

The number of cattle in New South Wales at intervals since 1861 is shown earlier in this section. An age and sex distribution of the cattle in 1970 and each of the last five years is given in the next table.

CATTLE: SEX AND AGE

(At 31 March)

Type of cattle	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Bulls (1 year and over)	102,359	150,665	133,854	119,421	110,772	107,034
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)—						
For commercial milk, etc. (a)	709,442	493,067	463,582	433,111	404,984	387,575
Other (b)	2,610,147	4,454,512	3,984,562	3,476,750	3,111,143	3,022,870
Bullocks, steers, etc.	618,258	1,285,075	1,284,372	1,174,764	1,012,239	853,394
Calves (under 1 year)—						
Heifer calves (a)	107,323	72,209	64,500	59,043	56,964	58,754
Other (b)	1,489,510	2,682,466	2,417,624	2,067,167	1,788,102	1,667,002
Total cattle	5,637,039	9,137,994	8,348,494	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629

(a) Cattle used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale.

(b) Cattle mainly for meat production.

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors: natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next table. Adequate records of calving were not available prior to the 1973 season and the figures in the table therefore do not balance for the 1970 season. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

CATTLE: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE AND DECREASE

(Season ended 31 March)

Cattle	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Calves born (a)	n.a.	3,096,146	2,852,556	2,515,506	2,185,960	2,113,625
Slaughterings—						
Calves	277,340	396,178	488,341	542,470	405,563	307,633
Other cattle	1,237,097	2,504,579	2,830,829	3,302,482	3,468,751	2,173,978
Deaths of cattle (disease, drought, etc.)	147,324	327,444	333,399	293,017		
Net imports of cattle (b)	375,001	334,975	10,513	604,225	842,302	(-) 19,589
Net increase (+) or decrease (-)	(+) 772,630	(+) 202,920	(-) 789,500	(-) 1,018,238	(-) 846,052	(-) 387,575
Total cattle at end of season	5,637,039	9,137,994	8,348,494	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629

(a) Excludes stillborn. Not collected prior to 1972-73 season.

(b) For 1972-73 and later seasons figures represent a balance.

Cattle Types

The number of cattle in New South Wales at 31 March 1970 and the last five years is classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of milk breed cattle continues to decline due, in part, to unsatisfactory returns for milk and milk products. Meat breed cattle, after a period of strong expansion of herds, reached a peak in the 1976 season and have since declined. The increase in cattle numbers in the early 1970's was a result of rising meat prices on both domestic and export markets and increased breeding programmes to meet an unexpected increase in demand. The loss of export markets and subsequent fall in meat prices, together with escalating costs have, since then, severely reduced the profitability of meat cattle farming. After an initial reduction in slaughterings during the 1975 season in anticipation of a recovery in export prices, slaughterings reached record levels in 1976 and 1977 seasons and, as a result, cattle numbers in the State fell substantially in 1977 for the first time since the drought conditions of the mid 1960's. A recovery in beef prices in

1978-79 led to a continuation of the reduction in cattle numbers as increased slaughterings were accompanied by a continued fall in the numbers of calves born. The widespread drought in 1979-80 further reduced cattle numbers.

CATTLE CLASSIFIED BY TYPE

(At 31 March)

Type	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Bulls and bull calves, used, or intended for service—						
Bulls (1 year and over)						
Milk breeds	13,275	8,754	6,863	6,232	6,134	6,289
Meat breeds	89,084	141,911	126,991	113,189	104,638	100,745
Bull calves (under 1 year) (a)						
Milk breeds	3,822	2,166	1,573	1,252	1,445	1,395
Meat breeds	25,756	30,641	26,851	25,165	26,502	27,167
Total	131,937	183,472	162,278	145,838	138,719	135,596
Milk breed cows and heifers (b)						
Cows	568,440	384,410	361,973	339,894	321,048	307,608
Heifers (1 year and over)	141,002	108,657	101,609	93,217	83,936	79,967
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	107,323	72,209	64,500	59,043	56,964	58,754
Total	816,765	565,276	528,082	492,154	461,948	446,329
House cows and heifers (c)	80,917	54,398	46,531	41,695	31,639	32,291
Other cattle mainly for meat production—						
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	2,529,230	4,400,114	3,938,031	3,435,055	3,079,504	2,990,579
Calves (under 1 year) (d)	1,459,932	2,649,659	2,389,200	2,040,750	1,760,155	1,638,440
Bullocks, steers, etc.	618,258	1,285,075	1,284,372	1,174,764	1,012,239	853,394
Total	4,607,420	8,334,848	7,611,603	6,650,569	5,851,898	5,482,413
Total cattle	5,637,039	9,137,994	8,348,494	7,330,256	6,484,204	6,096,629

(a) Dual purpose breed bulls are classified according to the principal purpose for which the progeny are to be used.

(b) Cows and heifers used (or intended) for production of milk and cream for sale.

(c) Cows and heifers being kept primarily for own milk supply.

(d) Including vealers.

Cattle Breeds

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in New South Wales, the Jersey and Friesian breeds predominate. The popularity of other milk breed cattle (Australian Illawarra Shorthorn, Ayrshire, and Guernsey) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands. The origin of the Australian Illawarra Shorthorn is attributed to the early settlers in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts.

The major breed of meat cattle in New South Wales, numerically and in terms of market influence, is the Hereford (including Poll Hereford) which is distributed fairly evenly throughout the beef producing areas of the State. Other significant British (*bos taurus*) breeds, less evenly distributed, are for example, the Shorthorn, Angus, Devon, and Red Poll. The number of Murray Grey, an Australian developed beef breed, has increased considerably over recent years and is extensively used in cross breeding with both beef and dairy herds. European breeds which were introduced into breeding programs when semen importation was commenced in 1969, include South Devon and a number of large late-maturing breeds such as the Charolais, Simmental and Limousin. The Italian white breeds including Chianina have also been utilised to extend the genetic base in beef production. The Brahman (*bos indicus*) breed and such derived breeds as the Santa Gertrudis, Droughtmaster, Braford and Brangus, are contributing on an increasing scale to the make-up of herds, particularly in sub-tropical areas, and are notable for their heat and parasite tolerance, disease resistance, and productivity in harsh environments.

Geographical Distribution of Cattle

About 85 per cent of the milk breed cattle in commercial dairies in New South Wales are in the Coastal Areas. In inland areas, milk production is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of milk breed herds near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

**MILK BREED CATTLE (a) IN COMMERCIAL DAIRIES (b),
IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS**

(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coastal areas—							
Northern—							
Richmond-Tweed	204,050	96,189	90,952	80,336	73,576	69,077	66,493
Clarence	64,254	33,335	31,333	29,502	28,166	27,830	26,155
Hastings	111,650	76,963	76,713	72,847	70,347	67,019	65,935
Total, Northern	379,954	206,487	198,998	182,685	172,089	163,926	158,583
Central	160,953	125,505	125,294	117,981	109,755	103,552	98,201
Sydney and Southern	188,935	156,162	160,244	147,785	135,406	128,865	126,353
Total, Coastal areas	729,842	488,154	484,536	448,451	417,250	396,343	383,137
Tableland areas	17,852	14,760	14,510	14,606	14,203	12,752	10,325
Slope areas	29,120	24,847	22,143	25,480	23,359	19,662	18,853
Northern and Southern Plains areas	38,765	43,659	43,281	38,869	36,763	32,631	33,789
Total, New South Wales (c)	816,765	571,835	565,276	528,082	492,154	461,948	446,329

(a) Cows, heifers, and heifer calves used (or intended) for production of milk or cream for sale. (b) Establishments producing milk or cream for sale and/or raising milk breed herd replacements. (c) Includes Western Plains area.

Cattle raised mainly for meat production are more widely distributed throughout the State. The principal Statistical Agricultural Areas for these cattle are the Northern Slope (17 per cent of the State total in 1980), Northern Coastal (15 per cent), Central and Southern Tableland (14 per cent), and Southern Slope (10 per cent).

MEAT CATTLE (a), IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coastal areas—						
Northern	1,058,722	1,048,646	952,714	900,168	832,946	856,788
Central	685,476	697,189	654,772	622,268	565,480	521,785
Northern Tableland area	800,695	859,071	815,098	790,825	723,992	619,689
Central and Southern Tableland areas	1,202,376	1,266,136	1,140,960	928,821	802,569	759,329
Northern Slope area	1,245,339	1,269,553	1,196,264	1,099,431	969,036	945,678
Central and Southern Slope areas	1,404,956	1,431,967	1,227,100	983,610	854,025	833,711
Northern and Southern Plains areas	1,322,935	1,341,541	1,221,934	1,019,229	871,931	762,855
Total, New South Wales (b)	8,293,527	8,507,400	7,765,445	6,788,923	5,983,038	5,610,325

(a) Cattle and calves kept mainly for meat production, including bulls and bull calves used or intended for service. (b) Includes Sydney and Southern Coastal, and Western Plains areas.

PIGS

Pig production in the State has become more specialised in recent years as smaller piggeries, forced out of the industry by rising costs, have been replaced by larger, more intensive piggeries. In 1980, 18 per cent of pigs were in herds of 1,000 pigs or more. The next table shows the number of establishments with pigs and the number of breeding and

other pigs in 1970 and the last six seasons. Slaughterings for the same years are shown later in this section, while the number of pigs at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown at the beginning of this section.

BREEDING AND OTHER PIGS

(At 31 March)

Item	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Establishments with pigs	12,127	8,599	8,308	7,698	6,781	6,400	6,480
Type of pig—							
Boars	11,748	10,499	10,282	10,029	9,143	9,034	9,525
Breeding sows (a)	103,693	114,167	108,225	109,527	103,378	104,965	125,135
Other	592,390	604,343	590,278	640,838	624,564	644,626	694,381
Total pigs	707,831	729,209	708,785	760,394	737,085	758,625	829,041

(a) Includes gilts intended for breeding.

Over 80 per cent of pig farming in New South Wales takes place on the Slopes and in the Coastal Areas. In 1980, 13 per cent of pigs were in the Northern Coastal Areas, 16 per cent were in the Central and Southern Coastal Areas, and 54 per cent were on the Slope Areas. In recent years there has been a significant trend towards pig production in the Southern Slope Area, and a decrease in the relative importance of the Coastal Areas. This has been largely due to the trend to large-scale pig specialisation; in earlier years pig farming and dairying, as associated activities, caused pig raising to be confined more to the dairying areas of the Coast than has been the case in recent years. The following table shows the number of pigs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales at 31 March 1970 and in recent years.

PIGS IN STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS

(At 31 March)

Agricultural area	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Coastal areas—							
Northern	177,876	105,456	111,581	110,910	101,128	102,916	111,568
Central	14,983	46,892	47,403	54,620	49,424	44,062	45,151
Sydney and Southern	69,598	78,937	76,181	82,311	78,481	80,707	85,293
Total, Coastal areas	262,457	231,285	235,165	247,841	229,033	227,685	242,012
Slope areas—							
Northern	122,159	133,082	133,063	136,104	134,907	126,455	139,733
Central	138,522	148,689	144,416	142,139	131,460	129,668	141,872
Southern	69,639	84,707	64,331	99,365	114,643	150,295	164,560
Total, Slope areas	330,320	366,478	341,810	377,608	381,010	406,418	446,165
Other areas	115,054	131,446	131,810	134,945	127,042	124,522	140,864
Total, New South Wales	707,831	729,209	708,785	760,394	737,085	758,625	829,041

POULTRY

Poultry farming in New South Wales includes two distinct and highly specialised industries: egg production and meat production. The birds bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while the meat-producing strains have a fast growth and an improved feed-meat conversion rate.

The number of fowls (including egg strain hens and pullets, meat strain chicken and breeding stock) on establishments with agricultural activity is shown, for recent years, below:

	'000		'000
1970	15,073	1978	18,709
1976	19,496	1979	18,765
1977	17,008	1980	21,512

Poultry are kept on most establishments with agricultural activity (including many with less than one hectare) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available. Approximately 70 per cent of poultry farming for both meat and egg production is confined to the Sydney and Central Coast Agricultural Areas.

Statistics of chicken hatchings in New South Wales were first collected for the year 1964-65 and are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the hatchings of meat-strain and egg-strain chicks in commercial hatcheries (hatcheries making sales of day-old chicks). They do not purport to cover all chicken hatchings in the State, as poultry farmers hatching egg-strain chicks for replenishing their own flocks and the very many small producers are excluded from the collection.

The number of eggs set and chicks hatched (excluding chicks destroyed) in commercial hatcheries in New South Wales in each of the last six years is shown in the following table. Following the Review of Commonwealth Functions by a Ministerial Committee (chaired by Sir Philip Lynch), the Prime Minister made a statement to the House of Representatives on 30 April 1981 in which he indicated that the monthly survey of eggs set and chickens hatched would be discontinued.

EGGS SET AND CHICKS HATCHED IN COMMERCIAL HATCHERIES (a)

(Year ended 30 June)

('000)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Chicken eggs set—						
Meat strains	81,751	89,167	98,247	105,488	112,258	139,986
Egg strains	12,988	13,719	16,271	15,445	17,041	19,494
Total eggs set	94,739	102,885	114,519	120,933	129,299	159,480
Chickens hatched (b) and intended to be raised for—						
Chicken meat—						
Meat strains: unsexed	62,026	68,222	71,930	80,642	86,674	107,574
Egg strains: crossbred and other cockerels (c) ..	237	182	179	169	198	199
Egg production—						
Egg strains: pullets (c)	4,483	4,648	5,562	5,558	5,885	6,682
Breeding—						
Meat strains:						
Pullets	2,047	2,177	2,181	2,220	2,429	2,835
Cockerels	496	524	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Egg strains:						
Pullets and cockerels	312	202	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total chickens hatched	69,601	75,955	80,566	89,304	96,025	118,154

(a) Those hatcheries making sales of day-old chickens. (b) Excludes chickens destroyed. (c) Egg-strain chickens reported as 'unsexed' have been allocated half to chickens for meat and half to chickens for egg production.

Under the (State) Stock Diseases Act, 1923, poultry used for breeding must be free from pullorum disease.

ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, foot

and mouth disease, rabies, swine fever, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act and powers are provided for the inspection and testing of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

The most serious diseases dealt with under the act are bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, bovine brucellosis, and cattle tick. An official campaign aimed at the elimination of bovine tuberculosis and bovine brucellosis is in operation, and since 1970 has been subsidised by the Commonwealth Government.

Cattle tick, a serious external parasite of cattle and other livestock, first extended into New South Wales in 1907 and is now confined to the far north coast. The cost of control and eradication is borne by the New South Wales Government. The Board of Tick Control administers the policy as determined by the Department of Agriculture with the advice of the Cattle Tick Control Commission.

Interstate movements of livestock are controlled. Inspections are made along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick in that State. Power to make these inspections and to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, goats, and horses before they enter New South Wales is provided under the Stock Diseases Act.

Since 1969, New South Wales cattle over three months old delivered for sale or slaughter within the State must have a tail tag attached, so that carcasses found to be diseased at abattoirs may be traced to their place of origin.

The control of livestock diseases is administered by the Animal Health Division of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout country areas. These officers investigate livestock sicknesses and deaths, control diseases scheduled under the Stock Diseases Act, advise stock owners on the control of other diseases, and act as extension officers in respect of livestock health matters. Work at the veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the State Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.), in co-ordination with similar activities in other States.

Cattle and Swine Compensation

To assist eradication of disease (especially brucellosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951, for cattle and carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. The funds required to meet the compensation payments are raised by a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter. Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1928, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of certain diseases. Finance to meet these payments is obtained from interest on the Swine Compensation Fund's capital.

The Commonwealth Government also makes payments to the States to supplement the funds available for compensation. Income tax relief, aimed at encouraging restocking, is given to farmers whose cattle are slaughtered for the purpose of eradicating or controlling disease.

Veterinary Surgeons

The Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1923, provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science and is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 1,341 at 30 June 1980.

MARKETING OF LIVESTOCK

Control of Livestock Export Trade

The export of livestock from Australia is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (AMLC) under the provisions of the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*. All cattle, sheep and lambs, and any other prescribed animals, may be exported only by the Corporation or by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation (on 1 July 1980, there were 14 livestock exporters licensed in New South Wales). The Corporation aims to ensure that livestock are exported according to the quality standards specified by the importer. To this end it carries out inspection of sheep and cattle prior to export and liaises with the livestock export industry, through the AMLC Interim Live-stock Exporter Committee, to develop and improve Australia's reputation as a supplier of quality livestock. In recent years, cattle for slaughter have been exported to Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, whereas cattle for breeding purposes have been exported to Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Sheep for slaughter have been exported mainly to the Middle East countries such as Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya and in 1979-80 totalled 5.6 million head. The export of breeding sheep was revitalised in 1979-80 due to the activity of Romania, which imported over 70 thousand Corriedale and Polwarth ewes. The partial relaxation of the ban of Merino rams has resulted in limited numbers being exported in recent years to India, Hungary, Iraq, South Africa and South America.

Under the *Live-stock Export Charge Act 1977*, maximum export charge rates are imposed on livestock exports to raise funds for AMLC administration and research purposes. From 1 July 1979 operative rates of livestock export charges for this purpose have been \$1 per head for cattle and 10.83 cents per head for sheep and lambs. In addition, the Commonwealth Government collects an export charge of \$3 per head of cattle for national cattle disease eradication purposes (see later in this section).

Prices of Livestock

The average price per kilogram (compiled by the Department of Agriculture) of certain classes of livestock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in the last two years is shown below. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for selected classes of stock sold during the month. The prices shown for cattle are quoted for liveweight whereas the prices for sheep and pigs are for dressed weights.

	1979 (Cents per kg)	1980 (Cents per kg)
Sheep and lambs—		
Wethers, 22kg and under	67.5	64.4
Ewes, 22kg and under	65.0	62.0
Lambs, 16.5 kg to 19 kg	114.1	138.0
Cattle—		
Steers, 250 kg and under	81.3	88.4
Cows, 201 kg to 250 kg	73.3	70.6
Pigs—		
Baconers, 41 kg to 73 kg	149.1	143.2
Porkers, 27kg to 41 kg	152.9	145.2

Prices of livestock vary during each year, and from year to year, under the influence of climatic and market conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, supply is increased as fat stock are hastened to market, causing prices to decline; with the advent of rain, livestock may be withheld from the market for fattening or breeding purposes, and prices tend to rise. Demand conditions affecting livestock prices at Homebush are related to the needs of the Sydney region especially, and the level of export and interstate trade. Prices also vary according to seasonal factors such as the times of shearing, mating, and lambing and with wool prices.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT RESEARCH

Sheep and Cattle (Beef) Research

Funds for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry are obtained from a levy imposed on sheep, cattle, and other livestock slaughtered in Australia. Part of the proceeds of the levy (equivalent to 25 cents per head of adult cattle and 3.33 cents per head of sheep and lambs) is allocated to research into the scientific, technical, and economic problems connected with the industry. During 1979–80, similar charges were imposed on the export of live animals. An additional levy of 2 cents per head of cattle and 0.2 cents per head of sheep and lambs is also imposed to finance the Industry Service and Investigation Section of the C.S.I.R.O. Meat Research Laboratory at Cannon Hill, Brisbane. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The funds available for research are allocated to research projects on the recommendation of the Australian Meat Research Committee which is constituted by the *Meat Research Act* 1960 and comprises the Chairman of the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, seven members representing meat producers and one representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Universities concerned with meat research, the C.S.I.R.O., and the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. In 1980–81, the following monies were allocated for livestock and meat research in Australia; \$5.1m for cattle and beef research, \$2.0m for lamb and mutton research, \$431,000 for meat processing research, and \$325,000 for studentships and administration.

The *Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act* 1964, imposes an additional levy of \$3 per head of cattle slaughtered. There is also a livestock export charge which has been \$3 since July 1979. These levies are designed to offset the Commonwealth contribution to national endemic cattle disease eradication programmes and replace the meat export charge which operated from 1973 to 1976 (see page 872 of Year Book No. 63). Proceeds of these levies are paid to the National Cattle Disease Eradication Trust Account from which, with the approval of the Minister for Primary Industry, funds may be transferred to the States, or employed to meet the costs of the Commonwealth Government, for the purpose of the eradication of any endemic cattle disease in Australia.

In New South Wales, research sponsored by the Australian Meat Research Committee is being undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at agricultural research stations and on several private properties. Herd improvement based on selective breeding methods, animal response to pasture productions, the milk production of beef cows, and other breeding and feeding problems have been investigated. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is continuing research into the economics of meat production, and the C.S.I.R.O. and the Universities of Sydney and New England are engaged on several scientific and technical research projects concerned with beef, mutton, and lamb production.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture conducts a number of research stations on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Research Station, where the work is concentrated on Merino breeding and at Tamworth, which is involved with sheep fertility. At Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, sheep blowfly studies and noxious and feral animal investigations are carried out.

Dairy Cattle Research

The Australian Dairying Research Committee, set up under the *Dairying Research Act* 1972, carries out the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into the dairy industry. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme.

For 1980–81 the Minister approved the allocation of \$1.1m on a programme comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State departments of agriculture, universities and colleges of advanced education. These research projects comprised Farm Research, Dairy Manufacturing Research, and the Dairy Education Scheme.

Farm research has been directed to the investigation of husbandry and management methods in order to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Approved projects cover a number of aspects of animal health, nutrition and productivity, milking systems, and improved management techniques.

Dairy Herd Improvement Programme

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture operates a Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, comprising a herd recording scheme and an artificial breeding service at Graham Park Breeding Service, Berry.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher productive ability, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of high-producing cows.

The herd recording scheme is conducted in two sections: an official herd recording section for registered pure bred cows for which production information is certified by the Department; and a group herd recording section for grade and registered pure bred cows for which certification of records is not required.

The number of dairy cows recorded under the scheme in 1979–80 was 63,540 of which 11,450 were recorded in the official herd recording section.

Farmers are required to meet a minimum of 40 per cent of the total costs of recording and the N.S.W. Government the balance. Official recording members pay a higher rate than group recording members.

The artificial breeding of dairy cattle is the means of accelerating improvements in the quality and productivity of the average commercial dairy herd. Its use is also valuable in controlling disease.

Insemination of dairy cattle is carried out by licensed inseminators and by farmers who have been trained in the techniques of artificial insemination. In some dairying districts of the State up to 50 per cent of producers inseminate their own cattle. Graham Park Breeding Services at Berry, maintains a regular service to country areas of semen and also liquid nitrogen (which is used for freezing and storage purposes).

Under the Dairy Herd Improvement Programme, bulls for use in artificial breeding are bred by a system of contact mating to ensure that only the best animals are used in a progeny testing scheme which isolates genetically superior animals for use by dairy farmers throughout the State. The programme operates for the Friesian, Australian Illawarra Shorthorn and Jersey breeds. Participants in the progeny testing component of the programme obtain incentives in the form of reduced charges for herd recording and semen.

Pig Research

A levy for pig research is imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption. The present operative levy is 30 cents per pig. The funds are used by the Australian Pig Industry Research Committee (constituted under the *Pig Industry Research Act 1971*) for production and marketing research and by the Piguement Promotion Committee (constituted under the *Pig Meat Promotion Act 1975*) for promotional activities within Australia. The Commonwealth Government makes a matching contribution, on a \$1 for \$1 basis, to meet expenditure on research.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture conducts research into pig nutrition problems at Wollongbar Agricultural Research Station on the far North Coast.

Poultry (Meat) Research

In terms of the *Meat Chicken Levy Act* 1969 a levy is imposed on the owners of hatcheries which hatch 20,000 or more meat chickens in any one year. The maximum rate of levy is 0.25c for each meat chicken hatched although the operative rate is fixed at 0.1. The proceeds are paid into the Chicken Meat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research in connection with the chicken meat industry. The Trust Account is administered by the Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee (which is constituted under the provisions of the *Chicken Meat Research Act* 1969), which comprises six representatives of the Australian Chicken Meat Federation, two representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, one representative of the universities, one representative of the C.S.I.R.O., and one representative of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. Expenditure from the Trust Account is matched on a \$1 for \$1 basis by the Commonwealth Government, to a maximum of \$150,000. The Committee recommends (to the Minister for Primary Industry) research projects in the fields of breeding, disease control, nutrition, management, and processing; the research is undertaken mainly by universities and State Agricultural Departments.

Research into poultry nutrition, genetics, and husbandry, and economic investigations, are undertaken by the State's Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Research Station at Seven Hills. Research on, and diagnosis of, poultry diseases are conducted at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station. Livestock officers of the Department assist producers throughout the State. Random sample tests to assess the quality of local eggs and meat strain poultry are conducted at the Seven Hills Poultry Research Station.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AND MEAT PRODUCED**LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)**

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State during 1969-70 and recent years.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED (a) NSW

(Year ended 30 June)

('000)

Livestock	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Cattle—							
Bullocks and steers (b)	811	1,375	1,391	1,446	1,542	1,425	1,113
Cows (c)	480	708	1,209	1,550	1,747	1,473	1,032
Calves	257	305	402	503	553	359	331
Total cattle	1,548	2,389	3,002	3,499	3,841	3,256	2,476
Sheep—							
Sheep	5,883	2,944	3,695	4,058	3,972	3,470	4,018
Lambs	7,463	5,851	5,516	5,120	5,157	5,283	5,809
Total Sheep	13,347	8,795	9,211	9,178	9,129	8,753	9,827
Pigs	1,070	979	928	1,024	1,105	1,059	1,155

(a) Includes livestock slaughtered in slaughtering establishments and on establishments with agricultural activity. Excludes condemned.

(b) Includes a small number of bulls.

(c) Includes heifers.

The New South Wales Meat Industry Authority was constituted under the Meat Industry Act, 1978. The Authority, which consists of 11 members, includes 5 members elected by livestock producers. The Authority is responsible for regulating and licensing abattoirs, slaughter-houses, meat processing plants, meat markets, saleyards, meat vans, and animal food processing plants. The Authority provides, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a livestock market reporting service.

The State Abattoir and the Homebush Saleyards, controlled by the Homebush Abattoir Corporation, are located at Homebush Bay (Sydney). The carcass butchers purchase stock

on the hoof, and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Corporation's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. The Corporation has the right to trade in meat and meat products in its own right.

In addition to the State Abattoir at Homebush there are abattoirs throughout N.S.W. operated by local government councils, co-operatives, or companies.

Levies on Livestock Slaughtering

In order to provide funds for the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (A.M.L.C.), and for research into problems of the livestock and meat industry, levies are imposed on livestock slaughtered in Australia. The *Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act 1964* prescribes maximum rates but the operative rates are fixed on the recommendation of the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation, after consultation with appropriate industry consultative groups and, as necessary, with the Australian Meat Research Committee. The operative rates of slaughter levies from 1 July 1979 are shown below.

	<i>Cattle and buffaloes</i>	<i>Calves 41-90 kg</i>	<i>Bobby calves 0-40 kg</i>	<i>Sheep, lambs and goats</i>
	<i>cents per head</i>			
<i>A.M.L.C. administration</i>	75	27	7.5	7.5
<i>Aust. Meat Research Committee</i>	25	9	2.5	3.33
<i>C.S.I.R.O. industry research</i>	2	1	0.2	0.2
<i>Disease eradication scheme</i>	300	100	30	—

A levy is imposed on pigs slaughtered in Australia for human consumption under the *Pig Slaughter Levy Act 1971* which prescribes a maximum rate although the actual rate of levy is fixed on the recommendations of the Pig Industry Research Committee and the Pig Meat Promotion Committee and at present is set at 30 cents per head.

MEAT PRODUCED (OTHER THAN POULTRY)

Trends in meat production in New South Wales since 1970 are illustrated in the following table.

MEAT PRODUCED, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)
(tonnes)

Type of meat	1970 ^(a)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Beef and veal (a) (d)	277,745	442,343	535,502	598,341	654,652	592,422	444,410
Mutton (a) (d)	111,108	59,373	72,304	77,546	76,193	68,413	77,989
Lamb (a) (d)	126,142	102,360	94,300	86,515	87,981	91,596	97,993
Pig meat (b) (d)	49,819	46,077	44,698	50,081	55,324	54,434	58,944
Bacon and ham (c) (e)	16,501	21,921	21,344	21,679	22,940	25,859	24,146

(a) Bone-in weight basis. (b) Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meat later converted into bacon and ham.
(c) Cured weight. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis. (d) Includes the relatively small quantities produced from stock slaughtered on establishments with agricultural activity. (e) Excludes production on establishments with agricultural activity (negligible in recent years).

Beef and Veal

A revival in export markets and prices in the 1975-76 and 1976-77 seasons offset to some extent the severe reduction in producers' profitability which occurred during 1974-75. The heavy increase in slaughterings over the four seasons to 1977-78 reflected not only increased local consumption and a resurgence of exports but a movement out of the industry, especially by smaller producers. Sharply rising cattle prices stemming from the increased strengthening of export demand and a moderate reduction in yardings were the main feature of the beef market in 1978-79.

Production of beef and veal continued to decline in 1979–80 due to a marked decline in herd numbers of 1978–79. In the latter part of 1979–80, however, the prevailing drought conditions reduced feed availability leading to increased slaughterings.

Sheep Meat

There has been a noticeable tendency in recent years for mutton production to fluctuate under the influence of developments in export markets. However, sheep meat production generally has remained far below the peak years of the early 1970's. A marked reduction in yardings of adult sheep and a strong domestic demand for sheep and lambs lifted average saleyard prices in 1978–79. The very favourable seasonal conditions experienced in 1978–79 and the resultant abundant feed were reflected in a higher lambing rate in 1979–80. The consequent rise in sheep numbers supported an increase in slaughterings.

Pig Meat

Sharply increased operating costs in the early 1970's severely affected profitability and, as a result livestock numbers, slaughterings, and meat production were heavily reduced in 1974 and 1975. Higher prices during 1975 did not prevent a further industry contraction in the following year. Although prices declined slightly in 1976 and 1977, pig numbers and meat production increased during the latter year, after a period of industry rationalisation which indicated a tendency towards more intensive, larger scale production methods. Continued strengthening of domestic demand and an expected decline in average fixed costs meant a further expansion of pig meat output in 1979 and 1980. Largely because of the increased supply, pig meat became more price competitive in 1979–80 offsetting, at least partially, the lower beef and veal production.

Statistics relating to slaughtering and pig meat production for New South Wales may not completely reflect actual pig production in the State due to the effect of the interstate movement of livestock.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED

Statistics of poultry slaughterings in New South Wales are considered to give a high level of coverage in respect of the slaughterings of meat strain chickens, and the slaughtering of ducks and turkeys. They do not purport to cover all poultry slaughterings in the State, as many small producers are excluded from the collection.

Details of poultry slaughtering in commercial poultry slaughter-houses in New South Wales in 1970 and for each of the last six years are shown in the following table.

POULTRY SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN N.S.W. (a)

(Year ended 30 June)

Type of poultry	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
POULTRY SLAUGHTERED ('000)							
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	38,853	59,176	63,184	67,059	75,349	80,357	98,025
Hens, turkeys, and stags	3,940	6,472	5,616	{ 5,513	6,165	6,105	7,162
Ducks and drakes	538			{ 1,049	1,398	1,458	1,797
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED ('000 kg) (b)							
Chickens (broilers, fryers, or roasters)	49,009	74,518	83,036	85,416	95,945	104,829	128,110
Hens, turkeys, and stags	9,158	5,816	12,510	{ 13,521	14,966	16,346	20,887
Ducks and drakes	885	9,046		{ 1,680	2,285	2,348	2,988
Total	59,052	89,380	95,546	100,618	113,196	123,523	151,985

(a) Includes production in the Australian Capital Territory.
individual producers.

(b) Dressed weight of birds, pieces, and giblets, as estimated by

The Poultry Processing Act, 1969, provides for the registration of plants in which poultry is processed for sale, and also for the regulation and control of the processing of poultry in these plants. Inspectors are appointed under the Act, and penalties are imposed for offences. It is an offence to process poultry if, as a result of the processing, the water uptake of the poultry exceeds 8 per cent.

Under the Chicken Meat Industry Act, 1977, a Chicken Meat Industry Committee, of 15 members including representatives of growers, processors, and consumers, was established to regulate and control agreements between growers and processors of chickens consumed as poultry meat. The functions of the Committee also include the settling, by negotiation, of disputes between growers and processors and it reports to the Minister for Agriculture any recommendations regarding the chicken meat industry.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS

The following table shows the value of slaughterings and disposals of livestock in New South Wales in 1974-75 and later years. The *gross value* shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the principal market place. The *local value* represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND OTHER DISPOSALS (a), GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Livestock	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (d)	1978-79 (d)	1979-80 (d)
GROSS VALUE						
Cattle and calves	155,276	197,731	327,157	326,332	564,471	669,842
Sheep and lambs (b)	58,835	57,044	85,176	90,399	128,217	158,847
Pigs	58,022	59,801	63,253	59,092	71,346	82,797
Poultry (c)	65,405	72,906	81,912	101,469	108,108	140,431
Total	337,539	387,482	557,499	577,292	872,142	1,051,917
LOCAL VALUE						
Cattle and calves	131,236	175,940	294,099	294,722	526,332	628,251
Sheep and lambs (b)	49,168	49,069	76,046	78,321	115,568	141,000
Pigs	54,441	55,433	58,764	53,904	66,259	75,538
Poultry (c)	65,398	72,899	81,897	101,446	108,068	140,380
Total	300,244	353,341	510,805	528,393	816,227	985,169

(a) Includes adjustment for net exports overseas of live animals.

(b) Excludes value of wool on skins.

(c) Includes

poultry produced in the Australian Capital Territory but slaughtered in New South Wales.

(d) Excludes interstate movements of

livestock between New South Wales and Victoria.

Prices received for cattle and sheep suffered a severe reversal in 1975 and, largely as a result of this, the local value of slaughterings and disposals fell by 39 per cent in that year. Improving prices, and an increase in cattle slaughterings and disposals which continued till 1977-78 assisted the recovery in the value of livestock production. Cattle slaughterings fell considerably in 1978-79 and 1979-80 largely as a result of drought. This fall in cattle slaughterings, however, was slightly counterbalanced by increased slaughterings of sheep and lambs. Over recent years, the value of poultry slaughterings and disposals has risen substantially, due to a steady increase in both prices and production.

MEAT EXPORTS

The United States has in recent years been the principal market for Australian beef; Japan and the Middle East are important markets for Australian mutton; and the Middle East is the major market for Australian lamb.

Fluctuations in overseas exports from Australia are due to many factors including seasonal conditions in all meat producing countries, world currency fluctuations and import controls, political instability, and the general level of economic activity in importing countries.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen or chilled and canned meats exported overseas from New South Wales between 1973 and 1978. New South Wales was the State in which export documents for these items were lodged with the Bureau of Customs.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF MEATS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES (b)
(Year ended 30 June)

Type of meat	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Frozen or chilled—						
Beef and veal (tonnes)	99,902	84,238	60,594	97,378	115,112	157,569
Mutton (tonnes)	22,412	8,868	10,374	19,494	22,277	29,300
Lamb (tonnes)	5,898	4,487	2,666	2,370	2,109	3,234
Poultry (tonnes)	3,242	3,731	3,972	3,473	3,298	4,214
Offals (tonnes)	6,001	5,074	4,710	7,185	8,739	12,765
Preserved in tins, etc. (tonnes)	1,736	2,693	3,974	3,933	5,065	1,130
Value of all meats exported (c) (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	141,084	130,789	66,337	117,415	152,067	230,611

(a) Excludes ships' stores.

(b) See text preceding table.

(c) Includes rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc.

State statistics on exports now include 'State of origin of Australian produce' tables. *State of origin* is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. The following table shows exports of meat where New South Wales is the state of origin. In 1979–80, 7,377 tonnes of prepared or preserved meat, with a value of \$16.5m f.o.b., were exported from New South Wales.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF FRESH, FROZEN OR CHILLED MEATS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES (b)
(Year ended 30 June)

Type of meat	1979	1980
QUANTITY EXPORTED (tonnes)		
Beef and veal	210,220	132,531
Mutton	27,067	29,545
Lamb	8,622	8,788
Poultry	4,780	5,326
VALUE OF EXPORTS (\$A'000 f.o.b.)		
Beef and veal	346,701	302,456
Mutton	33,611	34,833
Lamb	11,852	13,724
Poultry	5,668	7,690

(a) Excludes ships' stores.

(b) See text preceding table.

Control of Meat Export Trade

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation (A.M.L.C.) under the provisions of the *Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation Act 1977*. Beef, veal, mutton and lamb, and any other prescribed meat, meat products, and edible offal may be exported only by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation or by licensed exporters and subject to such conditions and restrictions as are imposed by the Corporation. The Corporation advises the Minister for Primary Industry on the quality, standards, and grading of meat for export, and is empowered to regulate shipments and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurance. Funds for these purposes are provided by levies imposed by the Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act mentioned earlier.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, to ensure it reaches specific standards of quality, hygiene, and presentation, and its shipment is stringently regulated by that Department. The *Live-stock Slaughter (Export Inspection Charge) Collection Act 1979* provides for a charge (\$1.80 for cattle and buffaloes, and 18 cents on sheep, lambs, and goats) to be imposed on livestock slaughtered at registered export establishments, in order to cover part of the inspection expenses.

Meat Agreement with the United States of America

Meat exports from Australia to the United States of America are limited by quotas imposed by the U.S. Congress on all meat imported into the U.S. These are adjusted each year in accordance with the variation in U.S. commercial production and may be varied by the President of the United States if the U.S. domestic supply is considered inadequate. U.S. demand is a major determination of profitability within the Australian cattle industry. The U.S. regulation currently guarantees that a minimum of 567,000 tonnes of meat (comprising fresh, chilled, and frozen cattle meat; meat of goats and sheep other than lamb; and prepared, but not preserved, beef and veal) will be imported, and Australia's share will be approximately 50 per cent of this amount. The level of exports from Australia to the U.S. is controlled in Australia by quotas issued by the Australian Meat and Live-stock Corporation. In 1979, Australia supplied 399,200 tonnes of meat out of a total 704,800 tonnes (or 56.5 per cent).

WOOL PRODUCTION**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF WOOL PRODUCED IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing live sheep although considerable quantities of wool are obtained by fellmongering. Many sheep skins are sold, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and also included in the total production.

The main shearing period extends over the months July to November (when approximately 66 per cent of sheep are shorn). Apart from a minor peak in activity which occurs in February-March (when approximately 12 per cent are shorn) the balance of sheep shearing is spread fairly evenly over the remaining months of the year.

The weight of the wool clip is stated on a greasy basis, because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in past years is estimated to have yielded about 63 per cent clean scoured weight.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity, value, and price of wool produced in New South Wales in 1970 and in recent seasons, are shown in the following table.

SHEEP SHORN, QUANTITY, VALUE, AND PRICE OF WOOL PRODUCED

(Season ended 30 June)

Item	Unit	1970	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sheep and lambs shorn	'000	72,874	53,000	49,900	49,000	50,000	49,300
Average clip (greasy) (a)	kg	4.37	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3
Quantity of greasy wool produced—							
Shorn and crutched	'000 kg	318,738	217,201	207,868	205,852	219,360	210,655
Total production	'000 kg	340,121	240,272	232,883	230,991	239,649	232,476
Value of wool—							
Gross (b)	\$'000	275,385	321,817	405,112	417,649	477,929	546,918
Local (c)	\$'000	250,344	300,623	382,261	395,895	456,278	521,176
Average auction price per kg (d) .. .	cents	85.8	146.6	185.5	191.2	209.7	252.2

(a) Average wool shorn from all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings, but does not include fellmongered wool or wool from dead sheep and lambs. (b) Valued at the principal markets for wool sold at auction and for private sales outside the auction system. (c) Gross value less the estimated costs of marketing. (d) Average price realised for greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn.

In 1969–70 both the average cut per head (4.37 kg) and the quantity of wool produced (340,121 tonnes) reached record levels. Since then production has declined under the influence of very poor prices in the early 1970's and has remained low despite considerable price increases in recent years. The average price of the wool sold at auction during a season usually furnishes an accurate guide to the average value per kilogram (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The greater proportion of wool produced in New South Wales is purchased for export and major variations in the value of wool produced have generally been caused by fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price rather than by changes in the level of local production. Particulars of wool exports from N.S.W. in recent years are given in the section 'Overseas, Interstate, and Coastal Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'. In recent years instability in international currency markets has added to the price fluctuations which normally result from variations in world supply and demand for wool. Price fluctuations have been tempered to some extent by the introduction of the minimum floor price scheme operated by the Australian Wool Corporation and supported by the Commonwealth Government. Prices, and thus the value of wool produced, are affected over the longer term by changes in the proportion of Merinos, other recognised breeds, Merino comebacks, and crossbreeds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of wool within these broad classifications.

Quality of Wool

Details of all greasy wool sold at auction are analysed in respect of quality, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. In any season the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of wool as well as the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip have an important impact upon the prices obtained by producers.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by mean micron classifications, of the greasy wool sold at auctions at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn in 1969–70 and recent seasons. The figures under the heading 'Mean Micron Group' indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

QUALITY ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS IN N.S.W. (a)

(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)

(Per cent of total number of bales)

Mean micron group	Season ended 30 June						
	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
19 and finer	4.5	5.6	11.0	10.1	10.1	11.9	11.2
20	5.4	8.8	12.9	11.4	12.8	13.8	13.1
21	8.6	14.2	21.0	20.6	21.9	18.1	17.8
22	37.7	24.2	22.0	21.6	20.3	19.8	19.1
23 and 24	24.1	27.2	16.0	18.2	17.0	17.5	17.9
25 and 26	4.1	5.7	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.2
27 and 28	6.9	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5
29 and 30	3.5	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.3
31 and coarser	1.1	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2
Oddments	4.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

An increased trend in the production of 21 micron and finer wool has been experienced in recent years, due largely to an increase in the proportion of Merino sheep and a consequent fall in the proportion of crossbreds and English breeds. Other factors influencing this trend were the dry seasonal conditions during 1976 to 1978 which caused a larger than normal production of 'hunger fine' wools, and the more widespread use of measurement of mean fibre diameter prior to 'sale by sample' allowing the true fineness of the wool to be recognised.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

COMBING AND CARDING GROUP ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)

(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Type of wool	Season ended 30 June						
	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Noble combing	68.4	65.7	61.8	63.5	67.2	68.0	66.9
French combing	12.2	19.7	23.7	21.6	18.8	17.6	17.8
Combing oddments	4.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.5
Carding	15.4	13.6	13.2	13.7	13.1	13.3	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

The incidence of vegetable fault in greasy wool sold at auctions in New South Wales centres in recent seasons is shown in the next table.

VEGETABLE FAULT ANALYSIS OF GREASY WOOL SOLD AT AUCTIONS, N.S.W. (a)

(Source: Australian Wool Corporation)

(Proportion per cent of total number of bales)

Vegetable fault	1969-70	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Free or near free	27.2	38.2	38.6	33.3	39.9	35.9	24.8
Light burr and/or seed	34.3	32.7	31.0	32.7	32.9	32.5	36.7
Medium burr and/or seed (combing)	16.9	12.6	13.1	15.9	11.9	14.3	18.3
Heavy burr and/or seed (combing)	7.2	3.7	5.0	4.4	3.6	5.7	6.5
Carbonising	10.4	11.7	10.9	12.4	10.7	10.2	11.0
Combing and carding oddments	4.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the proportion of free or nearly free wools increases compared with good seasons when more seed is present in the pastures.

Average Weight of Fleece

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Modern management practices, together with breeding programmes which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and climatic suitability, are also reflected in average fleece weights. The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in Statistical Agricultural Areas of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent of total wool production, are not included.

AVERAGE CLIP (EXCLUDING CRUTCHINGS), PER SHEEP AND LAMB

(Season ended 30 June)

(Kilograms)

Statistical agricultural area	1978		1979		1980	
	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs	Sheep	Lambs
Tableland areas—						
Northern	4.25	1.74	4.20	1.61	4.07	1.47
Central and Southern	4.38	1.35	4.74	1.53	4.57	1.37
Total	4.34	1.42	4.59	1.55	4.43	1.39
Slope areas—						
Northern	4.34	1.50	4.51	1.59	4.49	1.56
Central	4.59	1.54	4.92	1.71	4.70	1.57
Southern	4.54	1.45	4.76	1.65	4.61	1.52
Total	4.50	1.49	4.74	1.65	4.60	1.55
Northern and Southern Plains areas—						
Northern	4.88	1.89	5.05	2.07	5.00	1.91
Southern	4.72	1.65	4.98	1.88	4.93	1.69
Total	4.81	1.80	5.02	1.99	4.97	1.81
Western Plains area	4.77	1.84	5.02	1.96	5.09	2.01
New South Wales (including Coastal areas)	4.54	1.60	4.78	1.75	4.68	1.63

WOOL MARKETING

Australian Wool Corporation

In terms of the *Wool Industry Act* 1972 the Australian Wool Corporation was established by the merging of the Australian Wool Board and the Australian Wool Commission. The Corporation consists of a chairman; four representatives of Australian wool growers appointed on the nomination of the Wool Council of Australia; one member to represent the Commonwealth Government; and four other members experienced in the marketing of wool or wool products, in the processing of wool or the manufacture of wool products, or in commerce, finance, economics, or science.

The functions of the Australian Wool Corporation include wool marketing, and promotion administration of wool stores, wool research, and assistance to woolgrowers and the textile industry.

In carrying out the functions in relation to wool marketing the Corporation operates the flexible reserve price scheme. Under this scheme, the Corporation determines flexible reserve prices for the various types of wool being offered at each auction, in the light of bidding at recent auctions and any other relevant information available to it. In the event that bidding at the auction does not reach the reserve price, the Corporation buys the wool at the reserve price and pays the wool-selling broker who received the wool into store. The wool-selling broker deducts his normal charges from the Corporation's payment and accounts to the grower for the balance. The Corporation disposes of wool bought at auction either through the auction system or privately to the trade.

In 1974, the Commonwealth Government, in response to a severe decline in wool prices, agreed to support the Corporation's adoption of a minimum floor price scheme for wool sold through the auction system. Under the Scheme, the Corporation purchases wool at auction that attracts bids below the floor price determined at the beginning of each season for that type of wool. The Commonwealth Government is authorised in terms of the *Wool Marketing (Loan) Act* 1974 to make loans of up to \$350m to the Corporation to enable it to finance purchases of wool at auction and to make advances to woolgrowers whose wool is temporarily withheld from the market by the Corporation. The floor price is presently financed by the Market Support Fund, provided for by wool growers, through a 5 per cent levy on gross proceeds from shorn wool (see 'Wool Levy' later in this section). The main purpose of the Fund, which is administered by the Corporation, is to meet any losses incurred as a result of maintaining a floor price in the wool market or from operating flexible reserve price arrangements when the market is above the floor. Profits and losses in the fund are transferred to following periods.

The floor price for the 1979–80 season was set at 318 cents per kilogram (clean). For 1980–81 the floor price was increased to 365 cents per kilogram (clean). Details of the floor price scheme between 1974–75 and 1978–79 are given on page 490 of Year Book No. 66.

Since the inception of the floor price scheme in 1974–75 it has been necessary to amend annually the Wool Industry Act and the five Wool Tax Acts of 1964 in order to continue the floor price arrangements. The *Wool Industry Amendment Act* 1980 and the five Wool Tax Amendment Acts of 1980 have now placed these arrangements on a continuing basis. The new statutes apply from the start of the 1980–81 season. The new legislation also provides for repayments of growers' contributions to the Market Support Fund on a 'first-in-first-out' basis once the Fund has a satisfactory level of reserves. Formal recognition was given in the 1980 legislation to the recently formed Wool Council of Australia as the organisation representing Australian wool growers (see 'Australian Wool Council' later in this section).

Wool Sales In New South Wales

Sydney is one of the largest primary wool markets in the world (Melbourne, Victoria is the largest), and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from almost all

countries where woollen goods are manufactured. Sales are also held regularly in Newcastle, Goulburn, and in Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Generally, at least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. About 75 per cent of the total wool clip is sold through the auction system, and the remainder is sold privately (to dealers, direct to Australian manufacturers, or exported for sale overseas).

The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Wool receivals at sales centres is directly affected by wool prices current at the time, producers preferring to hold stocks of wool until market prices are judged more suitable. Generally, wool of relatively low quality predominates at sales from April to August, and fine wool predominates from November to February. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; wool from early-shearing districts is generally coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter and dust than that from late-shearing districts. Approximately 80 per cent of all wool sold at auction in New South Wales is merino with the remainder being crossbred types.

The Sydney Wool Centre at Yennora is a fully integrated wool complex which contains two auction rooms and incorporates all facilities for the receipt, storage, sampling, rehandling, display, and sale of wool.

In recent years increasing use has been made of the objective measurement of wool to enable 'sale by sample'. During the 1975-76 season, over 45 per cent of the wool passing through the auction system in New South Wales was sold by objective measurement. This increased to 85 per cent during the 1979-80 season. Increasing use has also been made of the sale by separation system whereby wool is sold by sample at one auction centre whereas the wool is stored at another centre.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales at principal selling centres are shown in the next table.

WOOL AUCTION SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

(Source: National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia)

(Season ended 30 June)

Auction centre	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
WOOL SOLD ('000 bales (b))							
Sydney	1015	613.3	496.7	482.4	438.5	407.4	352.6
Newcastle	388	267.8	259.9	256.0	244.0	227.2	236.9
Goulburn	182	158.6	146.2	143.1	136.8	145.2	153.2
Total	1585	1,039.7	902.7	881.5	819.3	779.8	742.7
AMOUNT REALISED (\$'000)							
Sydney	118,481	112,014	104,844	128,498	124,441	132,620	134,815
Newcastle	46,839	50,918	55,452	69,006	70,434	72,840	94,319
Goulburn	24,843	32,684	34,020	40,906	41,135	49,503	63,384
Total	190,163	195,615	194,316	238,410	236,010	254,963	292,518

(a) Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

(b) Scoured wool is not converted to greasy basis.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with N.S.W. production statistics. In recent seasons, wool producers have been retaining stocks of wool on their establishments awaiting more favourable market conditions. In response to this trend, the Bureau of Statistics has introduced an annual

survey, *Stocks of Unsold Wool on Holdings*, to aid in the calculation of annual wool production. Sales include wool (usually small quantities) carried forward from the preceding season and wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or overseas.

In 1979–80, 1,102,383 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. New South Wales centres (excluding Albury) sold 75 per cent of these, while Melbourne and Albury accounted for 13 and 6 per cent respectively.

Exports of Wool from New South Wales

The value of exports of wool and animal hair where New South Wales is the 'state of origin' in 1978–79 and recent years is shown below.

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 p
Wool and other animal hair ('000)	361,916	353,726	414,898

In 1980–81 the exports of wool and other animal hair represented approximately 10 per cent of total value of New South Wales exports.

The principal markets for Australian greasy wool in 1979–80 were Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Poland, Taiwan, U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom. Approximately 76 per cent, by weight, of raw wool is exported from Australia in the greasy and slipe state, 14 per cent scoured and carbonised, and 10 per cent is exported on skins.

WOOL PROMOTION AND RESEARCH

Australian Wool Corporation

Wool promoting is a function of the Australian Wool Corporation and includes implementing programmes to advertise wool merchandise, initiating new technical developments and marketing opportunities, controlling Woolmark and wool blendmark schemes, and, in general, developing an awareness and preference for wool. Promotional activities overseas are carried out through the International Wool Secretariat, which has its headquarters in London and branches in 30 countries, and is maintained jointly by the national wool organisations of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Uruguay.

Wool Council of Australia

The Wool Council of Australia (formerly called the Australian Wool Industry Conference) is an organisation which speaks, with authority, for the woolgrowing industry as a whole. The Council comprises 25 members appointed by the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council, 25 members appointed by the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, and an independent chairman.

The Council makes recommendations to the Commonwealth Government on matters of policy concerning the wool industry, including the rates of wool levy to be paid by woolgrowers to finance wool research and promotion.

Wool Levy

A levy on woolgrowers has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government to provide funds for wool promotion, research and the administration of the Australian Wool Corporation's marketing activities. The rate since 1975–76 has been 3 per cent of the gross value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. This levy is in addition to the marketing levy (which raises funds for the Market Support Fund and was dealt with in the previous subsection 'Wool Marketing').

Commonwealth Government Contribution to Promotion and Research

The Commonwealth Government contribution to wool promotion and research is made under the provisions of the *Wool Industry Act 1972*. In 1979–80 the Government contribution to wool promotion and research was \$19m of which \$14m went to wool promotion and \$5m to wool research.

Wool Research

Research for the benefit of the wool industry is undertaken under programmes approved by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Primary Industry after examination of proposals from research organisations. The range of research activity covers four broad areas: wool production; textile research; economic investigations; and the development of objective measurement of wool's properties. A number of institutions are involved, notably the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, various universities, and State Agricultural Departments.

Finance for wool research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Fund, into which are paid the amounts allocated to research from the wool growers' levy, which is matched on a dollar for dollar basis by a contribution from the Commonwealth Government. Expenditure from the fund in 1979–80 amounted to \$12.6m.

DAIRY PRODUCTION

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurisation, and other processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and processed milk products became important export items.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce. Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933–34. During the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of agricultural activity.

After 1933–34, a steady decline in the number of establishments producing milk and cream for sale commenced, as smaller producers began to leave the industry as a result of rising production costs and low prices for butterfat. Other contributing factors were more lucrative returns from other forms of agriculture and urban land development. This decline continued at varying annual rates until the mid 1970's when signs of stabilisation in the industry began to emerge. The decline in the number of commercial dairies is illustrated by the following figures supplied by the Department of Agriculture and the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority.

1933	23,550	1975	4,834
1940	20,949	1976	4,627
1950	16,960	1977	4,400
1960	14,871	1978	4,082
1970	9,061	1979	3,874
1974	5,623	1980	3,601

Milk production, however, has not dropped in the same proportion as the decline in the numbers of dairies.

PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Whole Milk

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the total quantity of milk obtained from their cows. Close estimates of milk production may be obtained by converting milk products to their whole milk equivalent on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes. However in recent years, the Dairy Industry (Marketing) Authority has provided data on the total whole milk production (receivals at processing factories) and the quantity of milk sold for human consumption, by these factories. From data collected in the Manufacturing Census, whole milk equivalents for butter and cheese are determined and then milk utilised in other processed dairy products is derived. This method will be used in future years, but will utilise data from the Australian Dairy Corporation, instead of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority, thus ensuring a common basis of calculation and comparison for all States. A comparability bridge between the data and derived values from these two sources is available in the Australian Bureau of Statistics bulletin, *Milk Statistics, Australia* September 1980 (Catalogue No. 7208.0).

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales in 1969–70 and recent years.

PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

('000 litres)

Particulars	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Market milk (a)	590,273	552,591	552,910	569,266	542,013	568,222	577,972
Milk for other purposes (b)	822,997	405,663	427,038	373,729	333,571	344,578	325,661
Total milk produced	1,413,270	958,254	979,948	942,995	875,585	912,800	903,633

(a) Milk or cream for human consumption.

(b) Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

The total number of milk breed cows in New South Wales at 31 March 1970 and 1975 to 1980 is shown in a table in the previous subsection 'Livestock'.

Butter and Cheese

The following table shows the total production of butter and cheese in New South Wales in 1969–70 and recent years. The figures include the butter and cheese made in manufacturing establishments from wholemilk and cream transferred to New South Wales from other states.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION (a) N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

('000 kg)

Product	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 _p
Butter (b)	28,976	9,831	10,323	6,014	4,089	4,087	3,195
Cheese (c)	(d) 7,843	9,934	12,418	9,683	10,225	11,828	13,176

(a) Production in manufacturing establishments only.

(b) Includes the butter equivalent of butter oil production (Source: Australian Dairy Corporation).

(c) Excludes processed cheese and cheese pastes and spreads.

(d) Excludes cottage cheese.

The highest level of butter production was reached in the seasons of 1933–34 and 1934–35. In recent years, production of butter has been declining and, in the five years from 1975–76 to 1979–80, the quantity of butter produced in New South Wales was approximately a fifth of that produced in the five years ending with 1934–35. The virtual

demise of the N.S.W. butter industry has been brought about by a combination of factors including less milk being available for manufacturing purposes due to the price differential between market milk and milk used for processing.

The major butter manufacturing areas of the State are the Northern Coastal Area, the Central Coastal Area, and the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area. Most of the cheese is manufactured in the Sydney and Southern Coastal Area, and the Northern Coastal Area and most is of cheddar variety.

The production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from overseas and from interstate to meet demand.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Dairy Industry Marketing Authority

The Dairy Industry Marketing Authority Act, 1979 repealed the Dairy Industry Authority Act, 1970 and the Dairy Industry Act, 1915 and replaced the Dairy Industry Authority with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. Details of the former Authority are given on pages 494, 576, and 577 of Year Book No. 66.

The Dairy Industry Marketing Authority consists of 3 full-time members (appointed by the Governor) comprising the Chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a consumers' representative. In addition there are 4 part-time members (appointed by the Minister) representing milk vendors, milk processors, dairymen, and the Department of Agriculture.

The Authority is charged with the regulation and control of (a) the quality, supply, and distribution of milk and (b) the production, quality, and storage of dairy products and margarine for the purposes of ensuring the wholesomeness and purity of milk, dairy products, and margarine.

Milk which is supplied for human consumption or milk which is supplied for use in the production in New South Wales of dairy products is absolutely vested in, and is the property of, the Authority. The Authority allocates quotas to dairymen for the supply of milk for human consumption (see following subsection).

All dairymen and dairy produce merchants in the State are required to be registered by the Authority. Dairy premises are inspected by authorised officers of the Department of Agriculture whilst premises of dairy produce merchants, which includes milk stores, dairy produce factories, and dairy produce stores, are inspected by authorised officers of the Authority.

MARKETING OF LIQUID MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

State Market

A State Market for milk was introduced into New South Wales in 1980. The State market involves.

- (a) a common price to all milk producers irrespective of the factory they supply;
- (b) sharing of weekly sales of liquid milk and cream for human consumption by the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority of New South Wales among all producers pro rata according to their *quotas*; and
- (c) annual sharing of increased liquid milk and cream sales between all producers who meet the production requirements of the quota system.

Before the introduction of the State market, acceptance of milk from producers by the State milk authority had not been uniform throughout the State, and only some dairymen shared in local milk sales.

Further details on milk supplies in New South Wales are given in the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'.

Milk Quotas

Liquid milk for human consumption is supplied under a milk quota system in New South Wales. A quota is a weekly quantity of milk that has been determined by the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority of New South Wales and allocated against the name of a registered dairyman in respect of a particular dairy farm. Although the Authority determines and issues quotas, it does not have to accept all or any milk from a particular quota holder. The quota system is designed to limit access to the liquid milk market which offers prices in excess of those offered for milk for manufacturing into processed dairy products. The existence of a quota system also ensures that milk supplies are maintained throughout the year.

At the present time, no new quotas are being offered, but variations to quota allocations can be achieved in the following ways:

- (a) purchase or sale of an operating dairy farm having a quota attached,
- (b) additions to quotas resulting from increased liquid milk sales in New South Wales,
- (c) loss of part of a quota because of inability to meet quota during any part of the year, and
- (d) addition or sale of part of, or the entire, quota by way of the Quota Stabilisation Scheme.

Additional quotas are allocated only if the dairyman demonstrates his ability to fulfil that quota throughout the entire year.

Under the Quota Stabilisation Scheme, lump sum payments are made to dairyfarmers who surrender quotas (currently \$4.50 per litre of weekly farm quota). The cost of these payments is met by those dairyfarmers who are allocated additional quota (known for the first year as 'provisional quota'). The price paid to dairyfarmers for milk supplied under provisional quota has an amount deducted (currently 10 cents per litre), which is paid into the Quota Stabilisation Scheme.

Milk Prices

Since July 1980, the price paid to dairymen and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are examined by the Dairy Industry Pricing Committee, which comprises three members who are also the three full-time members of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Minister for Agriculture reviews the prices recommended by the Prices Committee and fixes the minimum price payable to dairymen and the wholesale price payable for milk by agents of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority. The Prices Commission reviews the prices recommended by the Pricing Committee and fixes retail prices and the wholesale prices payable by dairy produce agents other than agents of the Authority. Previously all these prices were fixed by the Minister after recommendation by the former Dairy Industry Prices Tribunal. Further details on the prices for milk distributed in the Sydney metropolitan area are contained in the section 'Prices and Rents' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

DAIRY MARKETING, PROMOTION, AND RESEARCH

Australian Dairy Corporation

The Australian Dairy Corporation is constituted under the *Dairy Produce Act 1924* and its functions include promoting and controlling Australian dairy produce exports; promoting trade in dairy products among Australia's States and Territories; improving production; and increasing consumption of dairy products in the States and Territories.

Membership of the Corporation is eleven, headed by a chairman appointed by the Commonwealth Government, with three members representing dairy farmers, three representing manufacturers, two with special qualifications, one representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one Commonwealth Government representative.

The Corporation obtains funds for its promotional and administrative activities from the levy imposed upon butter-fat production and whole milk production.

Equalisation and Stabilisation of Dairy Products

Stabilisation and equalisation schemes operating between 1934 and 1976, which were based on a voluntary agreement between manufacturers, are described in Year Book No. 66 on pages 494 and 495.

Dairy industry marketing arrangements are currently provided for in the *Dairy Industry Stabilization Act 1977*, *Dairy Industry Stabilization Levy Act 1977*, and *Dairy Produce Amendment Act 1977*.

The legislation protects the domestic price structure for prescribed products and, through a compulsory levy disbursement scheme, provides each manufacturer with an equalised return from his domestic and export sales of such products. An essential element of the level of returns received by manufacturers is the Commonwealth Government's commitment to underwrite equalisation values (i.e. to guarantee floor prices) for butter, skim milk, buttermilk powder, cheese and casein. The scheme continues the system of separate product pools and has essentially the same effect as the voluntary industry equalisation arrangements which it replaced.

Under the scheme, the rate of each product levy is the difference between the domestic price and the assessed export price. The levy is payable by the manufacturer of prescribed products that are sold for domestic consumption or used in own manufacture.

The amounts collected from the various product levies are paid into the Dairy Products Stabilisation Trust Fund which is administered by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Separate accounts are maintained in the fund for each product.

All exports must be sold above the minimum export price fixed by the Australian Dairy Corporation. Where the selling price is less than the assessed export price, an appropriate adjustment is made to the manufacturer from the pool, and if the selling price is greater than the assessed export price, the manufacturer makes the appropriate payment to the pool. Surplus revenue in each export pool, including the Commonwealth Government's underwriting contribution, is distributed to manufacturers according to their total production of the product which thus ensures that the rate of return to all manufacturers is uniform for both domestic and export sales.

The Australian Dairy Industry Advisory Committee provides the Australian Dairy Corporation with the necessary technical back-up to the Corporation in its administration of the levy disbursement arrangements.

The Australian Dairy Corporation can make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry, after consultation with the Committee, on the main aspects of the scheme. These include the rates of levy, the interim rates of stabilisation payments, and the prescribing of products and exemptions.

Prices of Dairy Products

Particulars of the average retail prices of cheese and butter in Sydney are given in the section 'Prices and Rents' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

Levies on Dairy Products

The Commonwealth Government imposes levies on all whole milk or the butterfat content of cream produced throughout Australia to finance the administration and promotional activities of the Australian Dairy Corporation and the research activities of the Dairying Research Committee. The operative rates payable during 1979-80 are shown in the following table.

	<i>Per 100 litres whole milk (cents)</i>	<i>Per 100 kg butterfat (cents)</i>
<i>Administration and overseas market promotion</i>	3.6	90.0
<i>Domestic sales promotion</i>	6.0	150.0
<i>Dairy industry research</i>	0.8	20.0

The total levies imposed by the Commonwealth Government on dairy products in recent years are summarised below.

	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1977-78</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>
Overseas marketing and administration (\$'000) ..	802	774	1,773	2,084	1,987	1,969
Domestic sales promotion (\$'000)	802	774	955	1,099	3,298	3,282
Research (\$'000)	482	511	349	427	435	459
Total levies imposed (\$'000)	2,086	2,059	3,077	3,610	5,720	5,710

Exports of Dairy Products

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported overseas from New South Wales ports in recent years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in some years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF SELECTED DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM N.S.W. (b)
(Year ended 30 June)

Dairy products	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Butter (incl. ghee)—						
Quantity ('000 kg)	3,455	3,427	2,365	3,446	1,744	3,011
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	2,953	2,723	2,486	3,883	2,380	5,070
Cheese—						
Quantity ('000 kg)	299	390	353	292	598	250
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	283	376	449	415	843	399
Preserved milk (c)—						
Quantity ('000 kg)	11,504	11,452	11,287	8,516	8,478	5,445
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	7,173	7,453	9,078	6,576	6,906	5,827

(a) Includes ships' stores.

(b) See text preceding table.

(c) Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

State statistics on exports now include 'State of origin' of Australian produce tables. 'State of origin' is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. The following table shows exports of dairy products where New South Wales is the State of origin.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS (a) OF SELECTED DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM N.S.W. (b)

(Year ended 30 June)

Dairy products	1979	1980
Butter (incl. ghee)—		
Quantity ('000 kg)	1,368	942
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	2,155	1,618
Cheese—		
Quantity ('000 kg)	1,265	832
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	1,843	1,547
Preserved milk (c)—		
Quantity ('000 kg)	3,863	6,278
Value (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	4,497	5,673

(a) Includes ships' stores.

(b) See text preceding table.

(c) Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

Dairy Industry Research

The Australian Dairying Research Committee, set up under the *Dairying Research Act* 1972 carries out the administration of programmes of scientific, technical, and economic research into the dairy industry. The functions of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Minister for Primary Industry concerning the allocation of funds from the Dairying Research Trust Account for the industry's dairy research programme.

For 1980–81 the Minister approved the allocation of \$1.1m on a programme comprising projects to be conducted by the C.S.I.R.O., State agricultural departments, universities and colleges of advanced education.

In addition to dairy cattle research (mentioned earlier in this section), approximately \$450,000 of these funds has been allocated for dairy product manufacturing research. Importance has been placed on the maintenance and improvement of the quality of products, the development of new processes, whey utilisation, and energy conservation.

EGG PRODUCTION

EGG MARKETING BOARD FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which is constituted in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Sales by producer-agents are confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from disposal of eggs by the Board (including amounts for equalising returns from local and overseas sales) are pooled by the Board and are distributed to consignors on an average 'realised' price basis. Consignors are required to pay to the Board a handling and selling charge (9.73c per dozen in 1978–79). Producer-agents are required to make a contribution (4.0c per dozen on private sales) towards the Board's administrative expenses.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in 1969-70 and the last six years are given in the following table.

OPERATIONS OF THE EGG MARKETING BOARD FOR N.S.W.

(Pool year)

Particulars	1969-70	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Eggs under control of Board ('000 dozen)—							
Consigned to Board for disposal ..	63,208	64,101	66,307	65,647	67,456	61,629	63,279
Sold by producer-agents	18,812	17,120	15,865	15,623	15,712	15,735	15,271
Total	82,021	81,221	82,172	81,270	83,168	77,365	78,549
Payments to consignors—							
Amount (\$'000)	28,909	43,847	47,242	50,371	55,161	50,706	57,901
Average realised price (a) (cents per doz.)	45.8	68.4	71.2	76.7	81.8	82.3	91.5
Average net return (b) (cents per doz.)	33.7	47.5	49.5	56.4	62.2	63.5	70.3
Liquid egg pulp produced (c) ('000 kg)	14,538	12,920	13,424	13,093	14,192	9,921	10,202

(a) Includes proceeds of levies for equalisation of returns from local and overseas sales. (b) Average realised price less pool charges, handling, selling and administration charges, Commonwealth industry levy, and contribution towards cost of building operations (ceased in 1973). (c) Includes liquid whole egg, liquid egg whites, and liquid egg yolks, and salt content.

The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the above table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. Other eggs are produced by poultry-keepers who evade, or are exempt from, the Board's control.

Wholesale Prices of Eggs

The average annual prices per dozen of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1970 and more recent years is shown below.

1970 56.9c	1975 81.8c	1976 88.7c	1977 90.2c	1978 94.5c	1979 \$1.00	1980 \$1.16
---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

These prices are the Egg Marketing Board prices to retailers for eggs weighing 55g.

Production Quotas

The Egg Industry Stabilisation Act, 1971 introduced a quota system to limit the number of hens producing eggs for human consumption. At a referendum in 1972, a majority of producers supported a quota scheme based on the flock size for the twelve months ended November 1970. Base quotas were introduced and administered by the Egg Marketing Board and became effective in 1974; the State quota then being 5.5 million hens. This was subsequently changed to 4.9m in 1977, 4.5m in 1978, 4.6m in 1979, and 4.2m in 1981.

POULTRY INDUSTRY LEVY

In terms of the *Poultry Industry Levy Act* 1965 and the *Poultry Industry Assistance Act* 1965, the Commonwealth Government imposes a levy on the owners of egg strain hens and makes the proceeds available to the States for expenditure for the benefit of the poultry industry. The levy is imposed as a rate per fortnight on all flocks in excess of twenty hens. It relates mainly to egg strain hens for egg production for human consumption. The maximum annual levy which is collected by the respective State Egg Boards, on behalf of the Poultry Industry Trust Fund is \$2.00 per hen. (The Trust Fund was created under the Poultry Industry Assistance Act as a trust account for levies collected.)

In the main, the proceeds of the hen levy are used by the State Egg Boards to equalise returns from sales, but part of the proceeds may be used to finance research projects. The total levy collected from Australian producers in 1979–80 was \$17.8m, of which \$7.2m was returned to the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board to equalise returns from local and export sales.

POULTRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH

Expenditure from part of the proceeds of the hen levy on owners of egg strain hens may be used on scientific, technical, economic, and marketing research of benefit to the poultry industry. This expenditure is authorised by the Minister for Primary Industry on the advice of the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia. Such expenditure is matched by the Commonwealth Government on a \$1 for \$1 basis, up to a maximum of \$150,000 in any one year.

The Poultry Research Advisory Committee was established by the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities to advise the Council on research matters and to make recommendations on an annual programme for research on subjects important to the egg industry. For 1980–81, the programme of technical and biological research for the poultry industry was estimated to cost \$273,000 and involved individual projects to be carried out principally by egg marketing boards, State agricultural departments, C.S.I.R.O. and universities.

OVERSEAS MARKETING OF EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

The overseas export of Australian eggs and egg products is subject to control, in terms of the *Egg Export Control Act 1947*, by the Australian Egg Board. The Board comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Its trading operations are confined to the overseas marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

Particulars of the overseas exports of eggs from New South Wales in 1967–68 and recent years are shown below. This data is on a *port of final shipment* basis.

Eggs	Year ended 30 June—						
	1968	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<i>In shell</i> ('000 doz.)	2,407	1,469	198	206	349	539	177
<i>Other</i> ('000 kg)	5,832	8,863	4,073	4,834	6,215	6,529	5,077
<i>Value</i> (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	2,880	4,649	2,928	3,694	4,905	5,851	6,015

From 1978–79 onwards exports have been collected on a 'state of origin' basis.

Eggs	Year ended 30 June—	
	1979	1980
<i>In shell</i> ('000 doz)	342	541
<i>Other</i> ('000 kg)	3,119	1,806
<i>Value</i> (\$A'000 f.o.b.)	4,957	2,748

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, producing honey for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. While most operators extract their honey in mobile plants, the number of central extracting plants is increasing. Honey is obtained from the flora of many varieties of native eucalypts and introduced crops and pasture plants.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, 1916, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1969–70 and recent years are shown in the following table.

BEE HIVES AND HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION (a) N.S.W.
(Year ended 30 June)

Particulars	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of beekeepers (b)	<i>n.a.</i>	812	833	785	776	766	759
Bee hives (number)—							
From which honey was taken	137,553	141,737	133,225	125,168	136,328	142,608	159,637
From which no honey was taken	47,152	51,849	58,609	57,654	50,400	55,429	43,725
Total	184,705	193,586	191,834	182,822	186,728	198,037	203,362
Honey produced ('000 kg)	8,496	7,790	7,085	5,077	7,073	7,444	9,935
Yield of honey per productive hive (kg)	61.8	55.0	53.2	40.6	51.9	52.2	62.2
Beeswax produced (kg)	115,364	125,995	122,329	97,537	129,302	149,871	187,731

(a) From 1971-72, statistics relate only to apiaries with forty or more hives.

(b) At 30 June.

On a State of origin basis, overseas exports of honey from New South Wales amounted in 1979–80 to 888 tonnes, valued at \$879,000.

A levy on honey sold for consumption in Australia has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government, in terms of the *Honey Levy Acts (Nos 1 and 2) 1962*. The operative rate of levy for 1979–80 was 1.8 cents per kilogram.

In addition, the *Honey Export Charge Act 1973* imposes a charge of 0.5 cents per kilogram on honey exports. The proceeds of the levies are used to finance the regulation of overseas exports of honey and associated promotional and research activities of the Australian Honey Board. The *Honey Research Act 1980* imposed an additional levy of 0.25 cents per kilogram to finance research activities into the scientific, technical, and economic aspects of beekeeping and the production, packing and marketing of hive products. This includes the training of research personnel, publication of research findings, and dissemination of information and advice.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The following table shows the value of livestock products in New South Wales in recent years. The *gross value* shown represents the items of agricultural production valued at the principal market place. The *local value* represents the gross value less the estimated costs of marketing.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES, N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Livestock product	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
GROSS VALUE						
Wool—						
Shorn and crutched	286,348	300,126	370,879	377,289	442,603	497,462
Other (a)	19,762	21,691	34,233	40,360	35,326	49,456
Total, wool	306,110	321,817	405,112	417,649	477,929	546,918
Production of milk—						
Market milk (b)	95,405	108,130	115,164	114,756	130,136	137,138
Milk for other purposes (c)	18,827	20,159	19,104	21,390	23,637	28,231
Total, whole milk	114,232	128,289	134,268	136,146	153,773	165,369
Eggs	67,740	72,057	76,668	83,213	78,822	88,562
Honey and beeswax	3,807	3,763	3,071	5,701	5,869	8,338
Total, livestock products	491,888	525,925	619,120	642,710	716,393	809,186
LOCAL VALUE						
Wool—						
Shorn and crutched	263,741	278,932	348,027	355,535	420,952	471,720
Other (a)	19,762	21,691	34,233	40,360	35,326	49,456
Total, wool	283,503	300,623	382,261	395,895	456,278	521,176
Production of milk—						
Market milk (b)	83,027	93,804	99,412	99,873	112,750	119,578
Milk for other purposes (c)	18,827	20,159	19,105	21,390	23,637	28,231
Total, whole milk	101,854	113,963	118,517	121,263	136,387	147,809
Eggs	62,202	65,656	69,645	75,634	71,290	80,605
Honey and beeswax	3,633	3,583	2,993	5,556	5,686	8,132
Total, livestock products	451,191	483,824	573,416	598,349	669,641	757,721

(a) Includes the value of dead and felled wool and the value of wool on skins.
consumption.

(b) As milk or cream for human consumption.
(c) Includes milk used for butter, cheese, and other milk products.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Livestock, Australia* (Catalogue No. 7203.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1); *Agricultural Sector: Livestock and Livestock Products* (7207.1); *Agricultural Sector: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced* (7501.1) *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation, Department of Primary Industry, Australian Meat Research Committee, Australian Pig Industry Research Committee, Australian Chicken Meat Research Committee, Australian Dairying Research Committee, Australian Dairying Corporation, Australian Honey Board, Australian Wool Corporation, Australian Egg Board, Department of Agriculture, Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales and dairy marketing authorities in New South Wales. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Department of Agriculture both publish regular bulletins on general, and specific aspects of livestock production.

FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE

The Forestry Commission of New South Wales estimates that the total area of forested land in New South Wales is about 16,250,000 hectares. In addition to over 3 million hectares of State Forest and 315,000 hectares of timber reserve, this total area includes nearly 5 million hectares in private ownership and about 8 million hectares of land in other forms of Crown ownership, including leasehold, vacant Crown land and National Park. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland Divisions.

The timber reserves are temporary reservations of timbered lands where the future land use has not yet been determined. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for other purposes.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include substantial areas which are inaccessible or of poor quality. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being considered for dedication as State Forests. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land include remnant stands which are in the process of being cleared with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

State Forests

At 30 June 1980 there were 753 State Forests, covering 3,351,000 hectares, which had been dedicated for forestry use. These State Forests provide more than half of all the timber product in N.S.W. each year. Nearly 80 per cent of this area carries eucalypt forest and about 12 per cent supports the cypress pine forests of the western slopes and plains. Rainforest and pine plantations comprise most of the remainder of the State Forest area.

In addition to their use for timber production, the State Forests play an important role in the protection of water catchment areas. They also attract over a million visitors a year seeking outdoor recreation, and are used in some areas for grazing by domestic stock under forest lease or occupation permits.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Forestry Commission's basic forest management policies are:

- (a) managing the forests to play an expanding role in recreation, education, wildlife conservation, catchment protection and scientific research;
- (b) managing the forests to provide a continuing supply of forest products; and
- (c) providing an exotic softwood plantation resources.

Timber harvesting on State Forests and other Crown-timber lands is subject to a quota system, and is carried out with regard to the subsequent regeneration of the areas logged. Regeneration of native species is almost entirely natural, but planting is necessary in some circumstances. Management plans have been prepared for most State Forest and other Crown-timber areas, laying down the general basis for the care and management of the forests.

Because the native forests are unable to provide either the quantities or the full range of types of timbers used in New South Wales considerable attention has been paid to the establishment of high yielding conifer plantations in suitable districts, notably the Central and Southern Tablelands. The total area of conifer plantation on State Forest at 31 March, 1980, was 133,170 hectares with a further 41,000 hectares established on private lands. These plantations consist mainly of radiata pine. By early next century it is expected that these plantations will be providing more than half of all the timbers produced in N.S.W.

AREA (a) OF FOREST PLANTATIONS, N.S.W.

(Hectares)

Type	At 31 March					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Government—						
Coniferous	100,500	108,322	116,118	120,521	125,638	129,508
Broad-leaved	(b) 15,387	(b) 15,983	(c) 7,159	7,159	8,004	8,556
Private—						
Coniferous	22,100	25,936	27,943	29,869	35,423	37,896
Broad-leaved	5,500	7,486	7,871	8,340	8,999	9,352
Total, N.S.W.						
Coniferous	122,600	134,258	144,061	150,390	161,061	167,404
Broad-leaved	20,887	23,469	(c) 15,030	15,499	17,003	17,908
Total	143,487	157,727	(c) 159,091	165,889	178,064	185,312

(a) Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.
broad-leaved enrichment plantings.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) From 1976 excludes government

Forest Protection

Forests are subject to damage by many agencies, including fire, insects, fungi, weeds and certain mammals, such as rabbits and pigs. Protection against these is an important part of the work of the Forestry Commission. Fire protection involves the establishment of roads and trails providing access into various parts of the forest estate; look-out towers; an extensive radio communication network; water supplies; trained staff located in appropriate areas of the State; and specially designed fire-fighting equipment. It also involves the use of prescribed burning to reduce the fire hazard over extensive areas during safe periods of the year. Aircraft are widely used for this hazard reduction, and in fire control.

SERVICES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES TO THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Forestry Commission of New South Wales

The constitution, powers, objects, and duties of the Forestry Commission of New South Wales are prescribed in the Forestry Act 1916. The Commission comprises one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years. The Commission is responsible for the management and protection of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora and fauna, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required under various Acts in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development, in co-operation with the States and Commonwealth Territories, of national forestry policies, the carriage of work associated with Australia's international interests and obligations in forestry, and liaison with other Commonwealth departments on matters related to forestry activities.

Australian Forestry Council

The Australian Forestry Council comprises the Ministers responsible for forestry in each of the States and the Northern Territory, together with the appropriate Commonwealth Minister. The Council promotes the management of Australian forests for the benefit of the people of Australia, facilitates the exchange of information on all aspects of forestry, makes recommendations on national forestry policies and promotes and co-ordinates research into forestry and forest products.

TYPES OF FOREST TIMBER

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards or are converted to woodchips for use in paper manufacture. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, Sydney blue gum, tallowwood, spotted gum, messmate and brown barrel; the associated and related species, brush box, is also widely used.

Cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to termite attack. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

Brushwoods are produced from the rainforest stands found in coastal and escarpment districts, though the supply of these timbers for general milling purposes is being phased out. The rainforest timbers, including such species as coachwood, yellow carabeen, sassafras, hoop pine and red cedar, have many qualities suiting their use in cabinet work, figured veneer, and other specialised high value uses.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, medicinal extracts, gums and resins, charcoal, and bark products.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act, 1916, require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of timber in New South Wales in the last six years, as estimated from these returns is shown in the following table.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF TIMBER, N.S.W.

('000 cubic metres)

Type of timber	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Logs for sawing, slicing, or peeling—						
Forest hardwoods	1,506	1,369	1,412	1,485	1,405	1,488
Brushwoods and shrubwoods	122	88	93	105	88	72
Softwoods—						
Native	137	126	126	124	114	131
Exotic	270	286	303	307	361	442
Hewn (including mining timber)	255	235	239	227	228	231
Poles and piles	69	55	63	75	70	61
Pulpwoods	753	770	667	831	633	845
Total (excluding firewood)	3,113	2,929	2,904	3,155	2,899	3,270

The following table show the quantity of Australian grown sawn timber produced in New South Wales estimated from log figures shown in the preceding table, and based on industry recovery factors which allow for wastage when logs are sawn.

TIMBER SAWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES (a)

('000 cubic metres)

Type of timber	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Hardwoods	723	657	678	713	674	714
Brushwoods	55	40	42	47	40	32
Softwoods—						
Cypress pine	59	54	54	53	48	56
Plantation conifers	138	146	155	157	185	226
Total	197	200	209	210	233	282
Total, native sawn timber	974	897	929	970	947	1,028

(a) From Australian grown logs. Includes sawn sleepers and logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, some timber is sawn from imported logs and a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1977, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the local value of forestry production in New South Wales in the last 6 years. These values represent the value of forest products as principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing. The gross value of forestry production is shown in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services'.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
\$'000	51,176	56,365	65,169	75,484	81,367	103,447

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Overseas imports of timber into New South Wales consist mostly of undressed timber, mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods, such as douglas fir, hemlock pine, western red cedar, radiata pine, and redwood, come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand. The hardwoods, such as meranti, Philippine mahogany, ramin, and teak come mainly from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. New South Wales exports consist largely of woodchips to Japan.

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast and in the river estuaries of New South Wales contain many species of fish, prawns, and other crustaceans of high commercial value. The continental shelf and slope support valuable fisheries for prawns and fish. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland waters.

MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES

New South Wales State Fisheries

Fisheries in New South Wales are regulated by the New South Wales State Fisheries, in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species

or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons fishing within New South Wales territorial waters who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives to take or destroy fish. Other provisions govern oyster farming, dredging and reclamations, the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force.

Oyster Farming

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, areas suitable for oyster culture are leased from the N.S.W. State Fisheries, usually for a 15-year term and at a rental determined by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferential right to apply for its renewal. There are few unleased areas still available for the conventional stick and tray cultivation of oysters because of navigational and other restrictions.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in recent years.

OYSTER LEASES, N.S.W.

(Source: N.S.W. State Fisheries)

Leases	At 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of leases	5,520	5,426	5,443	5,357	5,322	5321
Length of foreshore in leases (metres)	853,943	838,609	847,368	823,836	816,603	780,926
Area of off-shore leases (hectares)	3,524	3,555	3,580	3,520	3,566	4,815

Inland Fisheries

Suitable streams and lakes (almost all those above an altitude of 750 metres) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to assist in the management of the trout fishery. Some waters are closed to trout-fishing during the winter months.

An angler's licence must be held by any person (other than an Aboriginal, a person under 16 years of age, or an age, invalid, or service pensioner) who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Fishing in Commonwealth Waters

The Fisheries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries in Commonwealth waters, in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Fisheries Act* 1952, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. Under this Act, fishermen and their boats must be licensed if they operate in Commonwealth waters. An amendment to the Act which became operative in 1979 proclaimed a 200 nautical mile Australian fishing zone. Within this zone, foreign fishermen are required to hold Australian licences and comply with terms and conditions of access determined by Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. A 1980 amendment to the *Fisheries Act* 1952 provides mechanisms for the Commonwealth and a State, or States, to consult and agree on management of a particular fishery and then for one or the other to apply its laws to implement agreed measures throughout the fishery irrespective of whether the fishery is within or beyond the three mile limit of territorial waters. These arrangements will not be possible until complementary State legislation has been enacted.

In June 1980, the *Whale Protection Act* 1980 received Royal Assent and will be proclaimed when arrangements have been concluded with the State Governments. The legislation prohibits killing, capturing, injuring or interference with a whale, dolphin or porpoise in the Australian fishing zone and by Australians domiciled in Australia and

Australian fishing vessels and aircraft and their crews beyond the 200 mile Australian fishing zone, with penalties up to \$100,000.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species of fish are listed according to their common name.

PRODUCTION OF FISH, SELECTED MOLLUSCS AND CRUSTACEANS, N.S.W.

(Year ended 30 June)

'000 kilograms (a)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
FISH						
Freshwater species—						
Carp	242	280	445	548	238	370
Golden Perch	362	293	242	204	165	116
Murray Cod	35	20	17	19	19	10
Other	127	60	52	51	33	52
Total	766	653	756	822	455	548
Marine species—						
Australian Salmon	1,382	850	613	467	182	263
Bream	302	308	356	322	318	494
Flathead	1,729	1,346	1,164	1,010	1,054	1,159
Garfish	144	87	70	63	70	126
Gemfish	649	739	2,109	2,382	4,533	3,784
Gurnard	126	135	147	38	80	112
John Dory	283	229	251	248	170	224
Latchet	77	155	59	149	122	178
Leatherjacket	190	136	124	88	74	127
Luderick	593	565	577	421	325	349
Mackerel	54	71	91	113	87	77
Mirror Dory	(b)n.a.	(b)n.a.	394	357	609	290
Morwong	1,344	1,476	1,300	1,058	1,038	1,276
Mullet	2,806	2,721	2,595	3,041	2,664	3,159
Mulloway	177	242	280	246	216	211
Pilchard	132	219	236	273	217	142
Redfish	626	928	1,421	1,003	1,665	2,523
Shark	676	722	802	876	873	1,049
Snapper	980	700	757	712	849	911
Tailor	196	175	141	120	96	133
Teraglin	97	87	111	75	69	78
Trevally	277	268	272	292	244	298
Tuna (c)	5,277	2,465	380	5,277	4,471	3,817
Whiting	162	334	400	261	417	757
Yellowtail-kingfish	177	272	266	187	243	208
Other	1,502	1,351	1,548	1,526	1,446	1,912
Total	19,958	16,581	16,460	20,603	22,132	23,657
Total fish production	20,726	17,234	17,216	21,425	22,587	24,205
MOLLUSCS AND CRUSTACEANS						
Oysters	8,787	10,175	10,644	9,632	6,620	8,143
Abalone	613	452	396	372	520	650
Prawns	2,075	2,472	2,619	2,430	1,981	2,436
Crabs and crayfish	340	287	281	328	298	471

(a) Landed weight for fish; in-shell weight for molluscs and crustaceans.

(b) Included in 'Other'.

(c) Source: C.S.I.R.O.

Value of Fisheries Production

The following table shows the local value of the recorded fisheries production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1974–75 and later years. These values represent the value of fish products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they include fish condemned. The gross value of fisheries production is shown in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' earlier in this chapter.

LOCAL VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION, N.S.W.
(S'000)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Fish	10,692	9,870	10,501	13,885	14,728	20,702
Molluscs and crustacea—						
Oysters	5,380	8,749	10,325	9,450	10,977	13,880
Other	5,497	6,716	9,526	9,658	9,408	13,823
Total	21,569	25,334	30,352	32,993	35,114	48,405

MARKETING OF FISH

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled and promoted by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority. The Authority, which is constituted under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, comprises the Director of N.S.W. State Fisheries and six other members, three of whom are commercial fishermen elected from 3 zones within the State, two who are appointed to represent fishermen on the nomination of the Minister, and one representative of consumers.

The Authority conducts a market at Sydney, and markets are conducted by fishermen's co-operatives at other coastal centres. Fish produced in the State must be sold through these markets, except that licensed fishermen may sell direct to canneries, wholesalers and in certain instances, to other consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market, either by auction or by private treaty.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at over 20 centres, arrange for the handling of fish after landing and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Newcastle, Sydney, and Wollongong.

Imports and Exports

Overseas imports of fish have provided a considerable proportion of the State's supply. There is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the overseas trade in edible fisheries products in 1974–75 and later years are given in the next table.

OVERSEAS TRADE IN EDIBLE FISHERIES PRODUCTS, N.S.W.

Trade	Year ended June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
QUANTITY ('000kg)						
Imports (a)	21,136	20,636	25,370	23,931	33,662	28,013
Exports						
Australian produce	620	433	618	1,322	1,287	1,956
Re-exports	237	405	226	253	340	350
Total exports	857	839	844	1,576	1,628	2,306
VALUE (\$A'000 f.o.b.)						
Imports (a)	27,615	33,211	53,271	56,250	61,830	74,616
Exports						
Australian produce	(b) 2,523	(b) 2,286	(b) 4,656	8,293	8,414	6,713
Re-exports	(b) 499	(b) 631	(b) 799	853	1,246	1,159
Total, exports	3,021	2,917	5,455	9,145	9,660	7,872

(a) Excludes live fish whether or not fit for human consumption. (b) Total values for this item includes value for which no quantities have been included. In 1976-77 the value of exports, for which no quantities have been included, was \$A176,146.

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from overseas has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1979–80, the imports included 11·5 million kg of fresh or frozen fish (41 per cent of the total fish imported), 1·4 million kg of smoked, dried, and salted fish (5 per cent), 1·8 million kg of fresh, frozen, salted or dried crustaceans and molluscs (6 per cent), and 13·4 million kg of prepared or preserved fish, crustaceans and molluscs (48 per cent). Most of the fresh and frozen fish came from Japan, the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, and New Zealand. Salmon from the United States of America, Canada and the USSR, and sardines from Canada, the United Kingdom, and Norway were the principal varieties of canned fish.

FISH PROCESSING

Fish, molluscs, and crustaceans caught off the New South Wales coast are either sold fresh or preserved. The principal varieties which are canned include Australian salmon and tuna, with redfish being processed into canned pet foods. Whole fish, fish fillets, and prawns are frozen by commercial and fish co-operative establishments throughout the State. Other methods of preservation such as smoking or bottling are not significant.

The Division of Food Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its main laboratory at Ryde (N.S.W.). It is currently engaged in research into the handling, storage, processing, and transportation of fish.

FISHERIES RESEARCH

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in marine research aimed at providing improved economic, biological, and technical information on Australian fisheries resources.

The N.S.W. State Fisheries is undertaking a marine resources survey of coastal and oceanic waters off the coast to determine the distribution and magnitude of the fisheries resources of these waters and to establish the most efficient means of exploitation. The Brackish Water Fish Culture Research Station at Port Stephens is engaged in research into the practicability and economic feasibility of culturing prawns in ponds. The Department also operates an extensive research station at Narrandera for the study of inland fisheries and to supply juvenile fish for stocking purposes. Trout hatcheries have been established at Jindabyne and at Ebor. Research into oyster pathology and more efficient methods of oyster culture, including deepwater culture, in an attempt to increase production is also being undertaken by the Department.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications: *Fisheries, Australia* (Catalogue No 7603.0).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Department of Primary Industry, Fishing Industry Research Committee, Forestry Commission of New South Wales, New South Wales State Fisheries, and the Fish Marketing Authority. *Timber Supply Review* and *Australian Fisheries* from the Department of Primary Industry.

CHAPTER 14

MINING AND ENERGY

MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, and while neither are now of major importance, copper production did rise to significant levels after 1965, when major developmental work led to the re-commencement of copper mining at Cobar. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield.

In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. Prices obtained in recent times for coal on the export market have increased substantially and coal mining now accounts for over half of the value of minerals produced in New South Wales. The Broken Hill area continues to be the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia; altogether, silver-lead-zinc mining provides 24 per cent of the value of New South Wales mineral production. The new silver-lead-zinc-copper mine at Woodlawn, near Goulburn, is expected to be a significant producer in the coming years. Initial production statistics for this mine are included in the relevant tables in this chapter.

The mineral sands industry, operating principally along the northern New South Wales coastline, underwent a marked expansion from 1939 to 1972 to become a significant mining industry. However, since 1972 the output of the industry has steadily declined. Australia remains a major world supplier of rutile, zircon, and ilmenite, with New South Wales producing large quantities of rutile and zircon concentrates.

MINING INDUSTRIES

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual mining census and the other integrated economic censuses from 1968-69 are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'. A more detailed description of the Mining Division of the A.S.I.C. is given below.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

The 'mining industries', as identified in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, include all establishments engaged mainly in mining or mineral exploration, as well as mining establishments under development. The term 'mining' is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (such as coal and ores), liquids (such as crude petroleum), or gases (such as natural gas), by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging, or recovering from ore dumps or tailings.

Establishments engaged mainly in dressing or beneficiating ores or other materials by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation, or other (including chemical beneficiation) processes are included in the 'mining industries'—because these activities are generally carried out in treatment works situated at or in the locality of a mine. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality.

Establishments engaged mainly in the refining or smelting of minerals (other than the preliminary smelting of gold), or in the manufacture of products of mineral origin (such as coke, cement, or fertilisers), are not included in the 'mining industries' (whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine).

The following table shows the industries included in 'Division B: Mining' of the 1978 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.). This edition replaces the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. which had been in use since the 1968–69 economic censuses. Although data shown for 1974–75 to 1976–77 are based on the 1969 preliminary edition and those for 1977–78 are based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C., no break in comparability is shown as the change in the classification had an insignificant effect on publishable data for New South Wales.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: DIVISION B: MINING

1978 A.S.I.C. code no.	Title	1978 A.S.I.C. code no.	Title
11	Metallic minerals—	13	Oil and gas—
1111	Iron ores	1300	Oil and gas
1112	Iron ore pelletising		
1121	Bauxite	14	Construction materials—
1122	Copper ores	1401	Sand and gravel
1123	Gold ores	1404	Construction materials, n.e.c.
1124	Mineral sands		
1125	Nickel ores	15	Other non-metallic minerals—
1126	Silver-lead-zinc ores	1501	Limestone
1127	Tin ores	1502	Clays
1128	Uranium ores	1504	Salt
1129	Non-ferrous metal ores, n.e.c.	1505	Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.
12	Coal—	16	Services to mining, n.e.c.—
1201	Black coal	1611	Petroleum exploration (own account)
1202	Brown coal	1612	Mineral exploration, n.e.c. (own account)
		1620	Mining and exploration services, n.e.c.

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF OPERATIONS

Detailed statistics of operations and minerals produced for the mining industries in New South Wales are published in a separate annual bulletin, *Mining* (Catalogue No. 8401.1).



Kindergarten training at Cleveland Street Public School, 1909

N.S.W. Government Printer

Kelso Public School, 1979

N.S.W. Department of Education





Fisheries Division, Department of Primary Industries

Unloading a catch of gemfish and other deepwater species at Eden on the south coast.

Average employment over whole year includes working proprietors and employees on the payroll, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

Wages and salaries paid refers to gross earnings of all employees including those located at separate administrative offices and ancillary units, after deducting value of explosives sold to employees, but before taxation and other deductions. Overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, bonuses and commission payments to employees, holiday pay, payments to employees absent on long-service leave, and sick pay and similar payments are included. Car allowances, and entertainment and similar allowances as well as the drawings of working proprietors are excluded.

The concept of value added is described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'.

Fixed capital expenditure includes expenditure on new assets (including expenditure during the year on mine development, in respect of both producing mines and mines under development for production), plus expenditure on land and second-hand assets, less disposals of fixed tangible assets. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed tangible assets is excluded.

A summary of the operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries, classified by industry subdivision or class, during 1979-80 is given in the next table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION OR CLASS, 1979-80

Industry subdivision or class	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establish- ments at 30 June (b)	Average employment over whole year (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value added (e)	Fixed capital expendi- ture (f)
				S'000		
Metallic minerals—						
Mineral sands	1124	7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Silver-lead-zinc ores	1126	6	4,418	82,534	343,549	29,367
Tin ores	1127	28	303	4,072	16,996	3,218
Other metallic minerals	1111, 1122, 1123, 1129	17	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Total, metallic minerals	11	58	5,918	103,938	395,318	35,647
Coal (black) (g)	1201	89	17,783	336,642	(h) 658,765	169,086
Construction materials—						
Sand and gravel	1401	168	894	11,453	43,358	4,622
Construction materials, n.e.c.	1404	113	1,032	16,299	51,097	4,574
Total, construction materials	14	281	1,926	27,752	94,455	9,197
Other non-metallic minerals—						
Limestone	1501	10	224	2,801	5,065	4,126
Clays	1502	75	126	1,459	4,997	379
Salt	1504	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1505	67	732	11,353	16,747	1,791
Total, other non-metallic minerals	15	152	1,082	15,614	26,808	6,296
Total, mining (a)		580	26,709	483,945	1,175,346	220,225

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, exploration activities, and other services to the mining industries. (b) Includes establishments that have operated intermittently throughout the year and are expected to operate on this basis every year. (c) Includes working proprietors. (d) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (e) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stock, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses (see also Appendix B). (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets, less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units in the State.

(g) Employment and Wages and salaries data relating to a small number of employees of an ancillary head office serving an enterprise in A.S.I.C. Subdivision 13, Oil and gas, have been included in Subdivision 12, Coal. (h) Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from value added. In 1979-80, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$17m.

A summary of operations of establishments engaged in the mining industries during the last six years is given in the following table.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establish- ments at 30 June (b)	Average employment over whole year (c) (i)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value added (e)	Fixed capital expendi- ture (f)
				S'000		
1974-75						
Metallic minerals	11	59	6,395	59,779	186,094	18,335
Coal (g)	12	286	215,386	2167,611	372,699	57,765
Construction materials	14	205	1,844	15,522	53,188	4,627
Other non-metallic minerals	15	130	1,068	7,613	15,072	2,155
Total, mining (a)		2480	224,693	2250,525	627,053	82,882
1975-76						
Metallic minerals	11	49	5,820	61,575	162,029	10,374
Coal (g)	12	287	215,920	2204,019 (h)	2497,670	80,642
Construction materials	14	208	2,149	20,676	59,937	5,244
Other non-metallic minerals	15	112	1,003	8,786	17,692	3,806
Total, mining (a)		2456	224,892	2295,056	737,328	100,066
1976-77						
Metallic minerals	11	48	5,726	70,673	2183,777	20,624
Coal (g)	12	287	216,277	2260,103 (h)	2590,960	105,229
Construction materials	14	212	1,582	16,655	59,227	4,435
Other non-metallic minerals	15	106	1,087	10,727	23,432	4,642
Total, mining (a)		2453	224,672	2358,158	2857,396	134,931
1977-78						
Metallic minerals	11	37	5,610	77,164	174,399	69,188
Coal (g)	12	287	216,251	2287,642 (h)	2673,857	115,261
Construction materials	14	244	1,634	19,794	68,605	5,196
Other non-metallic minerals	15	150	1,028	10,308	22,581	3,370
Total, mining (a)		518	224,523	2394,908	939,442	193,015
1978-79						
Metallic minerals	11	42	5,738	84,454	256,146	55,174
Coal (g)	12	90	16,786	304,592 (h)	699,436	130,207
Construction materials	14	251	1,774	23,818	71,897	9,622
Other non-metallic minerals	15	144	1,060	12,552	22,265	2,317
Total, mining (a)		527	25,358	425,416	1,049,744	197,320
1979-80						
Metallic minerals	11	58	5,918	103,938	395,318	35,647
Coal (g)	12	89	17,783	336,642 (h)	658,765	169,086
Construction materials	14	281	1,926	27,752	94,455	9,197
Other non-metallic minerals	15	152	1,082	15,614	26,808	6,296
Total, mining (a)		580	26,709	483,945	1,175,346	220,225

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h). For these footnotes see preceding table. (i) For years prior to 1977-78, employment figures shown represent the number of persons employed at 30 June (including working proprietors).

VALUE ADDED

The major components of value added by the mining industries are illustrated in the following table.

**MINING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN N.S.W.: VALUE ADDED, BY
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION OR CLASS**
(\$'000)

Industry subdivision or class	A.S.I.C. code no.	Turn- over (b)	Stocks at beginning of year	Stocks at end of year	Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added (c)
1979-80						
Metallic minerals—						
Mineral sands	1124	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Silver-lead-zinc	1126	430,204	57,194	60,953	90,414	343,549
Tin ores	1127	27,795	1,457	1,565	10,907	16,996
Other metallic minerals	1111, 1122, 1123, 1129	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	<i>n.p.</i>
Total, metallic minerals	11	512,527	68,668	75,526	124,067	395,318
Coal (black)	1201	(d) 1,172,454	130,434	111,174	494,428	(d) 658,765
Construction materials—						
Sand and gravel	1401	75,618	3,468	4,796	33,588	43,358
Construction materials, n.e.c.	1404	91,401	7,567	8,055	40,791	51,097
Total, construction materials	14	167,020	11,035	12,850	74,379	94,455
Other non-metallic minerals—						
Limestone	1501	9,900	986	1,139	4,988	5,065
Clays	1502	11,550	1,010	1,085	6,629	4,997
Salt	1504	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.	1505	48,055	9,761	8,889	30,436	16,747
Total, other non-metallic minerals	15	69,505	11,757	11,113	42,053	26,808
Total, mining (a)		1,921,505	221,894	210,663	734,928	1,175,346

(a) Excludes establishments engaged mainly in opal mining, and exploration activities, and other services to the mining industries.

(b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use.

(c) Represents turnover *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

(d) Exporters of coal have been liable for Coal Export Duty payments since August 1975. These payments have been excluded from sales figures and hence from turnover and value added. In 1979-80, Coal Export Duty payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$16,952,901.

MINERALS PRODUCED

STATISTICS OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Statistics of the quantity and value of minerals produced are collected from:

- all establishments coming within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments);
- those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity, carried out mining activities; and
- itinerant and part-time miners.

MEASUREMENT OF OUTPUT

In presenting statistics of minerals produced in New South Wales, minerals are divided into four major groups—metallic minerals, coal, construction materials, and other non-metallic minerals.

The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are recorded, in general, in the form in which the minerals are despatched from the mine or from associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. Thus for metallic minerals, the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine, and as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are carried out in associated works in the locality of the mine. In the case of coal produced in New South Wales, the quantity of raw coal produced (as shown in this section) is the raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw and washed coal produced, while the value of coal produced is the value of the coal in the form (i.e. raw or washed coal) in which the coal was sold or transferred from the mining industry.

For particular minerals (e.g., those which do not have a marketable value until they are sold or despatched from a mine), despatches (or sales) are used as the more appropriate quantitative measure of production.

The quantities of the principal metals, etc. contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced are also recorded. (In the case of some metals, etc.—e.g., aluminium—contents are expressed in terms of the appropriate metallic compound.) Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals, etc. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than the contents actually recoverable.

METHOD OF VALUATION

The output of individual minerals is valued at the mine or at associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. This valuation is derived, in general, by valuing the quantity produced during the year at the unit selling value of the mineral during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in transporting the mineral from the mine (or associated treatment works) to the point of sale. (Special values of output, based on actual or estimated realisations for the year's production, are supplied by certain large mineral producers.)

MINING ACTIVITIES

Trends in employment and the value of minerals produced in mining activities in New South Wales during the last six years are summarised in the following table. In this table, each mine has been classified to a particular mining activity on the basis of its principal mineral products—and all employment and minerals produced at the mine (or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine) have been attributed to that mining activity. Figures differ from those shown in the 'Mining Industries' subsection in that they include not only establishments which come within the scope of the annual mining census (i.e. classified as mining establishments) but also those establishments which were classified as non-mining establishments, but which, as a subsidiary activity carried out mining activities, and itinerant and part-time miners.

MINING ACTIVITIES IN N.S.W.: AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT (a) AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

Mining activity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
PERSONS EMPLOYED (a)						
Asbestos	402	482	484	449	472	476
Copper	487	285	197	211	223	259
Mineral sands	1,270	1,222	1,198	843	730	762
Silver-lead-zinc	4,204	4,091	3,928	4,150	4,281	4,458
Coal	14,447	15,175	15,787	16,063	16,343	17,124
Construction materials	2,191	2,048	1,949	1,740	1,789	1,997
Clay and limestone	522	498	473	472	474	525
Tin	442	485	558	637	696	507
Other	1,257	1,312	1,432	1,505	1,586	1,681
Total, all mining activities	25,222	25,598	26,006	26,070	26,594	27,789
VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED (\$'000)						
Asbestos	7,960	18,406	20,382	20,514	21,149	27,240
Copper	7,782	7,870	8,194	8,357	11,431	14,083
Mineral sands	55,381	64,132	56,585	32,031	35,449	37,263
Silver-lead-zinc	145,646	130,050	149,091	151,196	233,684	387,021
Coal (b)	451,879	631,690	757,898	859,912	908,823	880,776
Construction materials	85,235	90,349	91,904	104,242	126,631	172,040
Clay and limestone	12,240	13,086	13,944	14,606	16,981	25,213
Tin	8,128	6,854	9,488	21,004	28,970	29,798
Other	9,961	14,338	18,650	18,965	24,453	31,047
Total, all mining activities	784,211	976,775	1,126,136	1,230,827	1,407,571	1,604,481

(a) Refers to 'average during the whole year' for all mining activities other than itinerant etc. mining activities for which the average employment is on a 'period of operation' basis. Excludes employment in separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.

(b) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1979-80 such payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$16,952,901.

Of the 27,789 persons employed in mining activities during 1979-80, 25,809 (93 per cent) were employed in the mining industries (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification), 514 (2 per cent) were employed in mining activities in other industries, and 1,466 (5 per cent) were itinerant miners classifiable to a mining industry, but excluded from the scope of the annual census because of their limited scale of operations and consequent difficulties in collecting complete census data for them. Most of the employees working in mining activities in other industries were engaged in quarrying construction materials, and were employed by the Department of Main Roads and local government authorities. Most of the itinerant miners were engaged in fossicking for opals.

Of the total value of minerals produced during 1979-80, \$1,558m (97 per cent) was contributed by the mining industries, \$33m (2 per cent) as a result of mining activities in other industries, and \$14m (1 per cent) as a result of itinerant mining activities.

Coal mining was the most important mining activity during the year, with the average employment and value of minerals produced being approximately 62 per cent and 55 per cent respectively, of the State total. Of the other mining activities, silver-lead-zinc mining was the next in importance: average employment in this activity was 16 per cent of the State total, and it contributed 24 per cent to the value of minerals produced during the year. All of the establishments engaged in coal and silver-lead-zinc mining activities are classified to the mining industries.

METALLIC MINERALS AND SULPHUR

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF METALLIC MINERALS

The quantity and value of the metallic ores and concentrates, etc., produced in New South Wales in the last 3 years are given in the following tables.

METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity			Value (\$'000)		
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Antimony concentrates (a)	tonne	1,395	1,518	1,270	1,138	1,409	1,530
Antimony ore (a)	tonne	21	3	7	8	2	4
Bauxite	tonne	3,669	3,786	2,890	6	6	5
Copper concentrates	tonne	28,812	34,352	56,581	5,692	10,622	23,485
Copper-lead-zinc ore (a)	tonne	1,074	37,580	—	138	5,345	—
Copper ore (a)	tonne	—	18	—	—	1	—
Copper oxide (a)	tonne	1	15	3	1	16	3
Copper precipitates (a)	tonne	21	—	—	12	—	—
Gold concentrates (a)	tonne	10	32	188	210	746	2,209
Gold-antimony concentrates (a)	tonne	—	—	63	—	—	314
Gold ore (a)	tonne	25	14	55	2	1	13
Gold—other forms (a) (b)	kilogram	127	9	14	98	52	193
Ilmenite concentrates (a) (c)	tonne	56,258	44,158	28,186	247	316	268
Iron oxide (a)	tonne	6,319	3,722	4,397	35	21	38
Lead concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	298,218	326,771	324,705	97,331	160,576	269,588
Lead concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	18,894	14,286	24,718	2,329	3,154	12,218
Lead-zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	—	—	6,386	—	—	4,369
Lead-zinc middlings (a)	tonne	628	—	—	110	—	—
Monazite concentrates (a)	tonne	—	537	1,662	—	156	593
Rutile concentrates (c)	tonne	124,441	127,418	102,439	22,687	24,254	27,809
Silver concentrates	tonne	1,799	1,268	—	1,830	2,657	—
Silver-lead ore (a)	tonne	240	2,552	1,176	16	1,421	601
Tin concentrates (d)	tonne	4,059	4,639	4,390	21,004	28,970	29,343
Tin-wolfram concentrates	tonne	—	—	83	—	—	455
Wolfram concentrates	tonne	3	7	123	21	54	1,019
Zinc concentrates from newly won ore	tonne	485,537	515,371	548,779	47,846	57,531	80,578
Zinc concentrates from slime dumps	tonne	28,262	20,530	21,200	4,241	3,784	10,247
Zircon concentrates (c)	tonne	132,664	142,702	108,902	8,995	10,602	8,418
Total		..	..	..	213,997	311,695	473,298

(a) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production. (b) Bullion, alluvial, and retorted gold, etc. (c) Includes concentrates finally separated in Queensland from zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W.; excludes concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (d) Production by large producers; despatches from the mine by small producers.

CONTENTS (a) OF METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Metal, etc.	Unit of quantity	1977-78 Total	1978-79 Total	1979-80		Total
				Available for recovery in Australia	Destined for export in ores, etc.	
Alumina	tonne	1,394	1,439	1,098	—	1,098
Antimony	tonne	1,486	1,588	524	911	1,435
Cadmium	tonne	953	1,053	680	494	1,174
Cobalt	tonne	108	86	46	38	84
Copper	tonne	12,285	17,675	15,728	3,315	19,043
Gold	kilogram	380	469	426	92	518
Lead	tonne	232,029	244,665	219,075	18,114	237,189
Manganese	tonne	4,921	5,595	2,873	2,158	5,031
Monazite	tonne	—	484	(b)	(b)	1,493
Silver	kilogram	278,614	314,925	254,955	36,061	291,017
Sulphur	tonne	211,609	223,952	154,749	88,467	243,216
Tin	tonne	2,209	2,588	475	1,949	2,424
Titanium dioxide (c)	tonne	144,779	142,192	(b)	(b)	111,057
Tungstic oxide	tonne	2	5	4	112	116
Zinc	tonne	282,252	297,454	185,323	136,850	322,173
Zircon (b)	tonne	131,337	141,275	(b)	(b)	106,477

(a) These are gross contents of metallic minerals produced, as determined by assay, and make no allowance for losses in smelting or refining. (b) Dissection not available — mainly for export. (c) Includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland; excludes the metallic content of concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W.

QUANTITY OF MINERALS PRODUCED

The contents of metallic minerals produced in the State are reassembled in the previous table to show the total quantity of the principal metals, etc., contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced. The total quantity of copper shown in this table, for example, is the aggregate copper content of all copper-bearing minerals (copper concentrates, lead concentrates, zinc concentrates, etc.). The dissection between contents 'Available for recovery in Australia' and those 'Destined for export in ores, etc.', as shown for 1979-80 in the table, is based on advice received from mineral producers and ore buyers.

Antimony

In recent years antimony concentrates have become the principal source of antimony within New South Wales, producing about 66 per cent of the total antimony. The only significant producers are located in the Northern Tablelands, near Armidale. Lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill are another important source of antimony; the antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia).

Copper

Copper ore bodies occur widely throughout New South Wales, but exploitation has been handicapped by the low grade and/or small size of most deposits. Most of the copper at present produced in the State is contained in the copper concentrates produced at Cobar and Woodlawn and in the lead and zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill.

Mine production of copper in the last six years is given in the next table.

MINE PRODUCTION OF COPPER, N.S.W.

(tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Copper ore	16	1	4	—	1	—
Copper concentrates	9,730	8,525	6,945	8,151	7,973	12,467
Copper-lead-zinc ore	—	—	—	118	4,235	—
Copper oxide	16	2	7	1	12	2
Copper precipitates	10	38	10	15	—	—
Copper slag	11	—	—	—	—	—
Gold concentrates	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lead concentrates	2,794	2,570	2,779	3,162	4,260	4,956
Lead-zinc concentrates	—	—	—	—	—	77
Lead-zinc middlings	128	114	260	8	—	—
Silver concentrates	—	—	—	—	14	—
Zinc concentrates	830	784	783	830	1,180	1,538
Total copper	13,535	12,034	10,788	12,285	17,675	19,043

Gold

The progress of gold mining in New South Wales has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. Most of the gold currently being produced in the State is recovered as a by-product from silver-lead-zinc ores mined at Broken Hill. Expanded production and improved recovery techniques at the antimony mines near Armidale are responsible for these mines emerging as important gold producers.

A table showing the quantity and value of the mine production of gold, since its discovery in this State in 1851, was shown on page 1011 of Year Book No. 64.

Mineral Sands (Zircon, Rutile, Ilmenite, and Monazite)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered from naturally concentrated sands along the coast of New South Wales, principally in the Newcastle area and the far North Coast. The sands are mined mainly by suction dredging, and are fed

through separators to extract the minerals. Most mining operations are now confined to dunes and swamp areas lying behind beaches where high-grade deposits have been exhausted.

The principal uses of rutile concentrates, which account for the greater part of the value of output of the industry, are in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment for paints, the coating of welding rods, and the production of titanium metal. Despite the extensive use of rutile by overseas pigment manufacturers the demand for Australian rutile concentrates has fallen steadily in recent years.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic, refractory, and foundry fields, and minor quantities are used in the production of zirconium metal.

Ilmenite concentrates are produced in large quantities during separation of the mineral sands. Normally they are used for pigment manufacture but a chrome impurity in NSW ilmenite renders them unsuitable for this use and they are used in limited quantities in sand blasting and as a supplement to normal steel furnace feed. Monazite concentrates are recovered only in small quantities.

The following table shows production of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales during the last six years. Most of the industry's output is exported overseas.

MINE PRODUCTION OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ZIRCON, AND MONAZITE, N.S.W.

(tonnes)

Mineral sand	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Titanium dioxide						
Contents of—						
Rutile concentrates (a)	175,775	183,786	172,199	119,463	122,321	98,369
Ilmenite concentrates (a)	7,923	9,003	8,071	25,316	19,871	12,688
Total (a)	183,698	192,789	180,270	144,779	142,192	111,057
Zircon contents of zircon concentrates (a)	187,957	183,585	171,900	131,337	141,275	106,477
Monazite contents of monazite concentrates	742	864	916	—	484	1,493

(a) Includes the metallic content (when finally separated) of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland but excludes the metallic contents of zircon-rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in N.S.W. (nil during 1979-80). In 1979-80, 60,415 tonnes of zircon-rutile concentrates (containing 19,977 tonnes of titanium dioxide and 20,216 tonnes of zircon) were recovered in N.S.W. and finally separated in Queensland.

Silver, Lead, and Zinc

Silver-lead-zinc mining in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, situated 1,125 kilometres by rail west of Sydney and 412 kilometres from Port Pirie (South Australia). The only other significant producers being the Cobar mines and the new lead-zinc-silver-copper mine at Woodlawn.

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1979-80, 137 million tonnes of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 8.1 per cent lead, 90 grams silver per tonne, and 9.4 per cent zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The bulk of the lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill is railed to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.97 or 99.99 per cent lead, depending on trace elements present in the concentrates. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a

high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and despatched overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate was formerly not recovered, but passed into the slag dump; since 1968, however, the zinc has been recovered by slag fuming processes. Sulphuric acid is produced from the lead sinter gas.

Rather more than half of the zinc concentrate currently produced at Broken Hill is shipped from Port Pirie to Risdon (Tasmania) or railed to Cockle Creek (New South Wales) for smelting and refining; the remainder is exported overseas. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (mostly at 99.95 per cent purity but occasionally at 99.99 per cent purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The smelting and refining plant at Cockle Creek, near Newcastle, treats lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Cobar. The lead bullion produced is exported overseas for treatment, while most of the refined zinc is used locally. Cadmium, sulphuric acid, and copper-lead dross are recovered as by-products during smelting and refining.

Lead and zinc concentrates are produced in conjunction with copper concentrates at Cobar. The lead concentrates are despatched to Cockle Creek for smelting and refining, and the zinc concentrates are despatched either to Cockle Creek or to Risdon.

The Woodlawn copper-lead-zinc deposit, situated 50 km south of Goulburn, was discovered in 1969. The surface gossan and supergene ore were mined by open pit in 1977-78 and open pit mining of the main sulphide ore body commenced in 1978. Reserves are estimated to be 6.3 million tonnes of complex copper-lead-zinc ore with an average grade of 1.7 per cent copper, 5.5 per cent lead, and 14.4 per cent zinc, and 3.7 million tonnes of copper ore with an average grade of 1.9 per cent copper. Ore concentration is carried out at the mine, there being two circuits — a copper ore circuit and a complex ore circuit. Copper concentrate from the copper circuit is sent to Port Kembla for smelting. The complex ore concentrating circuit produces copper, lead and zinc concentrates. Part of these concentrates are smelted in Australia (copper concentrate at Port Kembla, lead concentrate at Newcastle and Port Pirie, and the zinc concentrate at Newcastle) with the remainder being exported overseas.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the last six years.

MINE PRODUCTION OF LEAD AND ZINC, N.S.W.

(tonnes)

Lead and zinc		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Lead							
Contents of—							
Lead concentrates	.. .. .	247,617	216,320	216,373	223,448	230,413	220,591
Zinc concentrates	.. .. .	6,008	6,693	6,405	7,882	9,642	11,473
Other minerals	.. .. .	2,983	2,795	2,356	699	4,610	5,125
Total lead	.. .. .	256,608	225,808	225,134	232,029	244,665	237,189
Zinc							
Contents of—							
Zinc concentrates	.. .. .	285,097	256,432	259,152	265,002	275,053	292,589
Lead concentrates	.. .. .	11,582	10,432	13,026	15,745	18,500	23,561
Other minerals	.. .. .	5,159	4,794	10,544	1,505	3,901	6,023
Total zinc	.. .. .	301,838	271,658	282,722	282,252	297,454	322,173

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, bearing metals, and

petrol additives. This latter use will decline as State governments legislate for lead free petrol.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1979-80, 136,850 tonnes (42 per cent) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders, and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Employees of the Broken Hill mining companies receive a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. The average amount of lead bonus per week per employee was \$125.79 in 1979-80.

The mine production of silver in the last six years is shown in the next table. Approximately half of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported; the silver retained is used mainly in photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

MINE PRODUCTION OF SILVER, N.S.W.

(kilograms)

Mineral in which contained	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Copper concentrates	7,173	6,309	4,893	5,532	8,890	12,630
Lead concentrates	244,472	217,832	225,417	230,260	242,824	232,222
Lead-zinc concentrates	—	—	—	—	—	6,194
Lead-zinc middlings	16,842	13,674	21,764	200	—	—
Silver concentrate	—	—	—	13,945	13,338	—
Silver-lead ore	70	1,051	—	180	1,610	496
Zinc concentrates	20,821	20,448	17,138	27,931	31,940	39,452
Other minerals	709	1,555	125	566	16,322	22
Total silver	290,086	260,869	269,337	278,614	314,925	291,017

Sulphur

There are no known deposits of elemental sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported elemental sulphur, from the roasting of locally produced lead, zinc, and pyrite concentrates, or is recovered from oil refinery feedstock. Lead-zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at Risdon (zinc concentrate), Port Pirie (lead concentrate), and Cockle Creek (both concentrates). The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last six years is shown in the next table.

MINE PRODUCTION OF SULPHUR, N.S.W.

(tonnes)

Mineral in which contained	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Lead concentrates	49,015	42,992	46,029	49,729	53,877	59,786
Lead-zinc concentrates	—	—	—	—	—	1,820
Lead-zinc middlings	3,036	2,702	6,172	179	—	—
Zinc concentrates	173,022	158,184	158,311	161,701	170,075	181,610
Total sulphur	225,073	203,878	210,512	211,609	223,952	243,216

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 70 per cent of its sulphuric acid production.

Tin

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. The principal tin-producing centres in New South Wales are the New England area and Ardlethan (in the south-west).

Australia's tin exports are regulated by the Commonwealth Government and by quotas imposed by the International Tin Council (of which Australia is a member) under International Tin Agreements. The agreements provide for the regulation of exports and stocks to stabilise the market in the event of persistent disequilibrium beyond the capacity of the buffer stock mechanism to control. (Producing countries are required to contribute a quantity of tin or its equivalent in cash to buffer short-term fluctuations in the world market price of tin.)

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in the last six years.

MINE PRODUCTION OF TIN, N.S.W.
(tonnes)

Tin	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Tin concentrates produced	3,475	2,787	2,700	4,059	4,639	4,390
Tin content of concentrates	1,854	1,464	1,413	2,209	2,588	2,402
Tin-wolfram concentrates produced	—	—	—	—	—	83
Tin content of concentrates	—	—	—	—	—	22

PRICES OF METALS

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) and home consumption selling prices during the last six years are illustrated in the next table.

LONDON AND AUSTRALIAN METAL PRICES

Metal	Unit of quantity	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
LONDON PRICES (a) (sterling values)							
Copper (electrolytic)	pounds per tonne	600.42	654.49	824.35	680.12	838.62	978.35
Silver	new pence per oz. fine	188.10	221.47	262.94	267.37	329.53	860.22
Lead	pounds per tonne	216.63	193.95	323.45	325.50	470.22	500.94
Zinc (virgin)	pounds per tonne	360.24	364.31	390.66	290.01	354.47	325.60
Tin	pounds per tonne	3,267.60	3,401.52	5,256.64	6,440.75	7,222.52	7,397.46
AUSTRALIAN PRICES (b)							
Copper (electrolytic)	\$ per tonne	1,052.49	1,021.90	1,245.40	1,106.75	1,477.21	1,980.94
Lead	\$ per tonne	367.66	305.61	474.46	517.26	769.50	1,049.21
Zinc (electrolytic)	\$ per tonne	618.58	634.87	699.00	563.82	642.31	725.07
Tin	\$ per tonne	5,712.35	5,708.91	8,406.94	10,966.43	13,115.59	15,325.77

(a) Spot prices, averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes. The prices are annual averages. (b) Annual average home consumption selling prices. The bases are — copper: ex-works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.r. Port Pirie; zinc: delivered buyers' works Sydney; tin: delivered Sydney until January 1975, ex-works spot price from February 1975.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of metals and coal are given in the section 'Overseas, Interstate and Coastal Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'.

COAL

The principal coal producing centres in New South Wales are the Cessnock, Newcastle, and Singleton-Muswellbrook districts of the Hunter Valley (northern district), the Bulli-Wollongong and Burragorang Valley districts (southern district), and the Lithgow district (western district). The coal produced at these centres is of bituminous grade. The two principal uses are steam-raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern district can supply low-volatile coking coals. High-volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the northern district. Steaming and coking coals are important overseas exports from N.S.W.

ORGANISATION AND CONTROL OF THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Authority to regulate the coal mining industry in New South Wales rests with both the Joint Coal Board and the New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources.

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of complementary Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier. The Commonwealth and State Governments contribute equally towards the administrative costs of the Board.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining, grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the section 'Employment' in Chapter 10, 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

Two important Acts relating to the New South Wales coal mining industry are the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973, both passed by the New South Wales Parliament. The Coal Mines Regulation Act is, in essence, a comprehensive safety code designed to ensure that coal mining operations are carried out with safety. The Coal Mining Act sets out conditions regarding the issue of mining titles which are discussed later in this section. The administration of both these Acts is the responsibility of the New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources.

Electricity Commission Coal Mines

The Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (through companies it controls) operates nine collieries (Awaba State, Liddell State, Munmorah State, and Wyee State, which were transferred from the State Mines Control Authority in 1973, and Huntley, Newstan, Newvale No. 1, Newvale No. 2, and Angus Place). Two open cut mines, Swamp Creek and Ravensworth No. 2, are operated by contractors to the Electricity Commission. Raw coal production from all of these collieries amounted to 12.4 million tonnes in 1979-80, and represented 25 per cent of the total raw coal production in the State; most of the coal produced is used in the generation of electricity but some of it is exported overseas or used by the Australian steel industry. The Commission is developing new mines in the Newcastle district (to supply the new Eraring power station), the Singleton north-west district (to supply the new Bayswater power station), and in the Lithgow area. These new mines will also export coal.

COAL RESOURCES

The latest assessment of black coal resources in New South Wales was made by the Joint Coal Board during 1979; this assessment resulted from a major updating of its 1973-74 estimates. Total resources were estimated at 512,779 million tonnes in situ. Of this total, 22,743 million tonnes were classified as measured and indicated reserves and 490,036 million tonnes as inferred resources. Measured and indicated reserves comprise coal which would be recoverable under current economic conditions, using current mining technology, from seams about which there is a substantial amount of information available. Inferred resources comprise estimated deposits in coal-bearing lands where drilling has been limited and exploration insufficient to justify inclusion in the first category. Included in the inferred resources is some coal unlikely to be economically mineable in the foreseeable future, namely 130,000 million tonnes below 1,000 metres.

COAL PRODUCTION

From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of June 1980, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 1,386 million tonnes.

The next table shows the output of raw coal in each of the three principal coal mining districts in New South Wales in the last six years.

COAL PRODUCTION (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES
(^{'000 tonnes})

Location and type	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Northern district—						
Underground mines	16,359	15,027	16,543	17,807	17,538	16,138
Open cut mines	9,371	8,468	9,589	11,405	12,285	13,334
Total all mines	25,730	23,495	26,132	29,213	29,822	29,472
Southern district—						
Underground mines	14,085	13,925	15,892	16,176	16,373	14,809
Western district—						
Underground mines	2,654	3,515	3,961	4,129	4,294	4,612
Open cut mines	14	—	—	17	28	81
New South Wales—						
Underground mines	33,098	32,467	36,396	38,112	38,205	35,560
Open cut mines	9,385	8,468	9,589	11,423	12,312	13,415
Total, all mines	42,482	40,935	45,986	49,534	50,517	48,975

(a) Raw coal equivalent of the quantity of raw or washed coal produced.

To meet the marked increase in overseas demand for coal and the increasing requirements of the local electricity generating and steel industries, coal production has risen rapidly since 1963, exceeding 30 million tonnes for the first time in 1968 and 50 million tonnes in 1978-79. In 1979-80 a high level of industrial disputes was responsible for coal production falling below 49 million tonnes. Most of the State's coal output has been won from underground mines. However the proportion of coal won from open cut mines has risen from 4.6 per cent in 1966 to 12.7 per cent in 1971-72, and to 27.4 per cent in 1979-80. Approximately 41 per cent of the production of open cut mines in 1979-80 was consumed by the Liddell power station.

About 60 per cent of the coal produced in New South Wales is currently obtained from the northern district, over 30 per cent from the southern district, and the remaining 10 per cent from the western district. Currently 54 per cent of the coal exported overseas from New South Wales has come from the northern district, about 12 per cent has been provided by the western district, and the remainder from the southern district.

The next table shows, for each coal mining district in New South Wales, the quantities of raw and washed coal produced, disposed of, and held in stocks in 1979-80.

**RAW AND WASHED COAL: PRODUCTION, DISPOSALS, AND COLLIERY STOCKS, N.S.W.
1979-80**
(*000 tonnes)

	Production, disposals, and stocks	Northern district	Southern district	Western district	New South Wales
Raw coal—					
Production		29,472	14,809	4,693	48,975
Disposals—					
Sales and transfers (a)		13,181	3,841	2,821	19,843
Washed (b)		16,167	10,862	1,909	28,938
Washed coal (c)—					
Production		11,562	8,080	1,697	21,339
Sales and transfers (a)		12,192	9,277	1,887	23,356
Colliery stocks—					
Raw coal at 30 June		721	342	376	1,439
Washed coal at 30 June		1,024	629	292	1,945
Increase during year (d)		(-)507	(-)1,092	(-)228	(-)1,827

(a) Excludes sales and transfers between establishments within the coal mining industry. ('Transfers' cover coal physically transferred from a mine to another establishment of the same business enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.) Excludes small tonnages used for colliery consumption and supplied as miners' coal. (b) Raw coal washed (or blended with washed coal) within the coal mining industry. (c) Includes raw coal blended with washed coal within the coal mining industry. (d) Includes stock adjustments of raw and washed coal.

Coal Preparation

In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers have installed 'washing' plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal and improving its coking and other qualities. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants have also been attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants (consumer's washeries) are not regarded, for statistical purposes, as within the coal mining industry. The washed coal produced at these plants is therefore not included in washed coal figures in the above table. In 1979-80, 5.9 million tonnes of coal (including some washed coal produced by coal industry washeries) was treated in consumers' washeries to produce 4.7 million tonnes of washed coal.

Value of Coal Produced

The next table shows, for each coal mining district of New South Wales, the value of coal produced in each of the last six years.

VALUE OF COAL PRODUCED IN NEW SOUTH WALES
(S'000)

Location	1974-75	1975-76 (a)	1976-77 (a)	1977-78 (a)	1978-79 (a)	1979-80 (a)		
						Raw coal (b)	Washed coal	Total
Northern district	217,839	282,142	311,998	367,286	429,169	155,458	283,501	438,959
Southern district	215,055	313,887	401,677	445,833	427,048	110,771	268,670	379,441
Western district	18,984	35,662	44,223	46,792	52,606	36,124	26,251	62,376
Total, N.S.W.	451,879	631,690	757,898	859,912	908,823	302,353	578,423	880,776

(a) The value of coal produced has been derived without deducting Coal Export Duty payments (liable since August 1975). In 1979-80, such payments by producer-exporters amounted to \$17m. (b) Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.

International demand for coal (both coking and steaming) increased in 1973. The prices received (f.o.b.) for exported coking coal increased sharply in 1974 and again in 1975, and domestic prices also rose during this period. These factors, in combination with higher outputs, have resulted in rapid increases in the value of coal production since 1973.

COAL PRICES

Coal produced in New South Wales is not sold at a standard price. There are many types of coal which have varying inherent qualities, and which are mined under widely varying conditions. In addition, as between mines, there are differences in the type of coal, degree of preparation, and production costs.

The trend in coal prices during the last six years is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded.

AVERAGE VALUE OF COAL AT PIT-TOP, NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$ per tonne)

Location	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Northern district	9.74	14.07	13.49	14.67	17.09	17.28
Southern district	21.15	30.64	32.18	36.19	34.86	32.40
Western district	7.97	11.68	12.13	12.33	13.43	14.16
Total, New South Wales	12.47	18.10	18.37	19.77	20.80	20.48

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

About 62 per cent of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying activities in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of each of the last six years.

PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) IN COAL MINES, N.S.W.

Location	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
UNDERGROUND MINES						
Northern district	6,828	6,839	6,862	7,014	7,010	7,416
Southern district	6,714	6,998	7,227	7,127	7,390	7,617
Western district	782	879	949	990	1,120	1,223
Total, N.S.W.—						
Below ground	9,988	10,335	10,548	10,553	10,889	11,553
Above ground	4,336	4,381	4,490	4,578	4,631	4,703
Total	14,324	14,716	15,038	15,131	15,520	16,256
OPEN CUT MINES (b)						
Total, N.S.W.	674	762	877	1,014	1,218	1,423
TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES						
Total, N.S.W.	14,998	15,478	15,915	16,145	16,738	17,679

(a) At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

(b) Persons engaged in open cut coal mining are employed in the northern district, with the exception, in 1979-80, of 7 employed at a western district open cut mine.

Manshifts Worked

The next table, which shows, for underground coal mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last six years, has been compiled by the Joint Coal Board.

UNDERGROUND COAL MINES, N.S.W.: MANSHIFTS WORKED

Manshifts	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Manshifts worked ('000)						
Northern district	1,569	1,533	1,631	1,658	1,660	1,608
Southern district	1,548	1,571	1,758	1,733	1,706	1,705
Western district	175	202	239	252	269	279
Total, New South Wales	3,292	3,306	3,628	3,643	3,635	3,592
Manshifts possible ('000)	3,690	3,794	4,057	4,004	4,042	4,247
Ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible (per cent)	89.2	87.1	89.4	91.0	89.9	84.6

The proportion of possible manshifts lost as a result of industrial disputes was 7.6 per cent in 1979-80, compared with 9.9 per cent in 1948 when these statistics were first compiled. The manshifts lost due to sick leave and accidents to men have in most recent years exceeded those lost from industrial disputes, however, in 1979-80 the reverse situation was experienced.

Further details of industrial disputes are shown in the section 'Employment' in the chapter, 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

Output per Manshift Worked

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground and open cut mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. The calculations exclude manshifts worked by contractors' employees at mines in course of development.

RAW COAL PRODUCED PER MANSHIFT WORKED (a)

(tonnes)

Type and location of mine	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Underground mines—						
Northern district	10.4	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.6	10.0
Southern district	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.6	8.8
Western district	15.1	17.5	16.9	16.3	15.9	16.5
Total, underground mines	10.0	9.7	10.2	10.4	10.5	9.8
Open cut mines	53.9	44.2	45.9	45.1	41.4	39.9
Total, all mines	12.2	11.6	12.2	12.6	12.9	12.4

(a) Production per manshift worked, taking into account all persons employed in or about the mines.

Conditions of Employment

A feature of employment conditions in the coal mining industry is the widespread application of incentive schemes in the form of bonuses related to the level of production; for the year 1979, these bonuses averaged \$65.90 per employee per week. Current award rights include severance pay (after five years' service), accident pay, long service leave and from 1 July 1980, five weeks annual leave.

Long service leave accrues at the rate of 13 weeks for each 8 years of continuous service and employers are reimbursed for long service leave payments under the coal mining industry Long Service Leave Scheme. This scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all black coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The general rate of duty has been 15c per tonne since 1977, of which one-third is to be used for coal research and two-thirds paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave. Reimbursements from the Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to \$5.2m in 1979-80.

Industrial Arbitration in the Coal Mining Industry

Under the Coal Industry Acts, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities.

The Coal Industry Tribunal has all the powers of the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry.

The Local Coal Authorities, which are appointed by the Tribunal for a term not exceeding three years, have power to settle local disputes in the industry. They are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise.

Industrial dispute statistics in the coal mining industry in New South Wales during recent years are as follows:

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of disputes	173	232	222	226
Workers involved (directly and indirectly), '000	32.3	37.1	75.3	57.8
Working days lost, '000	69.3	58.6	153.3	351.5

DISPOSAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

Particulars of the disposal of New South Wales coal in each of the last six years are given in the next table. The quantity of coal shown as available for consumption in the State in each year represents the total production less the refuse discarded at coal industry washeries (including dump losses) and exports. Stock variations have been taken into account in estimating the actual consumption in the State in each year.

DISPOSAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

('000 tonnes)

Production and disposal	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Total production	42,482	40,935	45,986	49,534	50,517	48,975
Mine washery, refuse, etc.	5,997	6,236	7,171	7,566	8,157	7,519
Exports—						
Interstate	891	817	562	428	843	508
Overseas	14,812	14,054	16,447	17,736	19,442	21,866
Available for consumption in N.S.W.	20,782	19,828	21,806	23,804	22,075	19,082
Changes in stocks held in N.S.W.—						
Held at mines, in transit etc.	(+) 662	(+) 672	(+) 506	(+) 1,675	(-) 296	(-) 1,492
Held by consumers	(-) 135	(-) 41	(+) 1,211	(+) 390	(+) 410	(-) 2,815
Actual consumption in N.S.W.	20,255	19,197	20,089	21,739	21,961	23,389

Coal Consumption in New South Wales

Total stocks on hand in New South Wales at the end of 1979–80 amounted to 8·0 million tonnes, or about nine weeks supply at current rates of production. Of the total, 3·3 million tonnes were held at collieries and 3·9 million tonnes were held by consumers, while the balance was held at ports, or a stock pile formerly owned by the Government, or was held by merchants, or was in transit.

Most of the coal consumed in New South Wales is used in iron, steel, and metallurgical coke works (about 33 per cent) and in electricity generating stations (about 62 per cent), and only small quantities are now used for other purposes.

The following table, which was compiled by the Joint Coal Board, shows consumption of coal in New South Wales, by the principal users.

PRINCIPAL CONSUMERS OF COAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES

('000 tonnes)

Consumer	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Public utilities—						
Electricity	9,246	9,047	11,692	12,328	12,732	14,421
Town gas	55	48	50	33	29	21
Other (incl. hospitals)	177	170	165	160	146	130
Industrial—						
Iron, steel, and metallurgical coke	9,017	8,293	7,739	7,849	8,005	7,576
Cement	670	553	453	390	430	426
Food processing	241	244	234	216	204	198
Bricks, tiles, and pottery	101	83	60	51	50	43
Other industrial	564	475	475	418	338	313
Total, public utility and industrial users	20,071	18,913	20,868	21,445	21,934	23,128

(a) Period of 53 weeks.

Exports of Coal

The following table, which was compiled by the Joint Coal Board, shows exports from New South Wales in each of the last six years.

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

('000 tonnes)

Destination	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (a)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Interstate	891	817	562	428	843	508
Overseas—						
United Kingdom	1,947	2,359	1,463	942	985	1,125
Other Europe	1,491	495	1,175	2,479	3,067	3,135
India	—	—	—	—	215	591
Japan	9,951	10,432	12,464	11,935	12,265	13,849
Korea, Rep of	568	645	1,053	1,069	1,464	1,734
Taiwan	197	59	195	643	1,055	1,392
United States of America	239	—	—	624	314	30
Other	419	64	97	44	77	10
Total overseas	14,812	14,054	16,447	17,736	19,442	21,866
Total exports	15,703	14,871	17,009	18,164	20,285	22,374

(a) 53 week year.

Coal Loading Facilities

Coal exported from New South Wales is mainly shipped through Newcastle (Port Waratah and Basin loaders), Balmain, and Port Kembla. At Newcastle the Port Waratah

Coal Services and Basin loading facilities are currently capable of handling about 16 million tonnes annually while the present combined annual capacity of Balmain and Port Kembla is 10.5 million tonnes.

In 1978 it became apparent that high export commitments through Port Kembla and Balmain exceeded the combined capacity of the two ports and this resulted in the State Government setting up a scheme (administered by the Joint Coal Board) to divert some coal from the southern ports to Newcastle. Under the scheme a charge of \$1.10 per tonne was placed on all coal which would normally have been shipped through Port Kembla or Balmain. These funds were used to reimburse companies for the additional costs incurred, such as rail freight, on coal diverted to Newcastle. The scheme commenced in May 1978, and operated until December 1978. A similar scheme was introduced in July 1979 and operated throughout 1979–80.

During 1979–80 the New South Wales Government continued to upgrade existing coal loading facilities at Balmain and Port Kembla. Work at Balmain will increase the capacity of the coal loader from 3 to more than 4.5 million tonnes annually. Work has commenced on construction of a new coal loader at Port Kembla. Specifications for the new coal loader provide for an initial capacity of 14 million tonnes per annum by 1983. Work is also underway to upgrade the capacity of the Port Waratah coal loader and to deepen Newcastle harbour. This work is expected to increase the overall coal loading capacity at Newcastle to about 25 million tonnes annually by 1983. In addition, the New South Wales Government has approved the construction of an additional coal loader at Kooragang Island near Newcastle.

METHANE

With a view to recovering valuable methane resources presently being vented from operating coal mines, two petroleum mining leases have been granted on the South Coast. The commercial viability of recovering this energy is currently being assessed.

COAL RESEARCH

Coal research in Australia is currently concerned with three principal fields of investigation: the feasibility of coal conversion (into oil or gas); developing coal firing as a substitute for liquid fuelling of industrial plants; and technological improvements to mining methods and coal handling.

The N.S.W. Government is participating with the Victorian, Queensland, and Commonwealth Governments in a joint study with West Germany to assess the feasibility of establishing a commercial coal liquefaction plant at selected priority sites in each of the three states. The provisionally selected N.S.W. site is west of Muswellbrook. This study, which will cost \$A4m, commenced in 1979 and will take about 2½ years to complete. The N.S.W. Government's contribution is \$500,000.

Within the National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council, which is described in the 'Energy' section later in this chapter, committees have been formed to co-ordinate research into coal mine site technology and coal utilization. Emphasis has been placed on the need for research and development into improved coal seam recovery, especially in deep mines. In 1979–80, grants were made for projects to improve mining methods, strata control, roof support, mine ventilation, and gas drainage. In the area of coal utilization, aspects of combustion are receiving the highest priority. The Council has provided funds for a design study for the establishment of a national coal combustion testing facility at a power station in N.S.W. Research into, and testing of, pulverised black coal firing and the development of test methods for forecasting the operational characteristics of steaming coal, are being undertaken. The Council is also supporting research into coke and char making because of the importance for steel making and for export sales of coking coal.

The principal organisations receiving grants from the Council are universities, the C.S.I.R.O., the Australian Coal Industry Research Laboratories, State electricity commissions and some companies involved in steel making and coal mining. Australian projects valued at \$14.4m were approved in 1979-80 for funding from the Coal Research Trust Account. A further \$1.6m was approved from appropriations of the Commonwealth Department of National Development and Energy and the Energy Research Trust Account for coal mine site technology and coal utilization research.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Material	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
Dimension stone (building, ornamental, and monumental) (a)	13,513	423	16,466	456	13,582	619
Crushed and broken stone (b)						
Basalt (incl. dolerite)	5,854,895	27,331	6,822,388	36,140	7,908,866	50,930
Breccia	1,170,234	7,177	1,426,271	8,595	1,874,101	10,817
Granite	655,671	2,410	539,626	1,953	214,016	879
Limestone (incl. marble)	27,546	483	35,755	651	43,018	809
Porphyry (incl. rhyolite)	373,729	1,577	337,852	1,444	794,575	3,933
Sandstone (incl. quartzite)	838,103	2,491	853,972	2,350	1,203,728	4,099
Other	1,779,104	6,954	2,065,626	7,940	2,397,501	10,833
Gravel (c)	3,522,037	19,129	4,333,673	23,721	4,736,112	27,883
Sand (d)	7,077,076	19,573	8,263,371	24,637	9,553,148	33,119
Other materials (unprocessed) (e)	21,881,724	15,807	22,014,210	17,751	25,034,806	27,377
Total, construction materials		103,356		125,638		171,299

(a) Comprises 'rough' and 'dressed' stone, quarried in blocks and/or slabs. (b) Includes fine-crushed rock, and material for prepared road base, but excludes gravel. (c) Washed, screened, and/or crushed gravel (including river gravel). (d) Comprises 'processed' and 'unprocessed' sand. Excludes sand for industrial use. (e) Includes 'unprocessed' materials (ridge gravel, shale, loam, etc.) used for roads and/or for fill.

OTHER NON-METALLIC MINERALS

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS

The following table shows details of the major non-metallic minerals (other than coal and construction materials) produced in New South Wales in recent years.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS (a) PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Mineral	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
Asbestos, chrysotile (b)	50,590	20,514	67,514	21,149	90,524	27,240
Clays—						
Brick clay and shale	2,800,564	5,144	2,507,499	6,127	3,665,845	12,053
Cement clay and shale	143,381	255	128,653	324	161,337	549
Fireclay	53,209	418	48,085	457	50,883	546
Kaolin and ball clay	35,302	872	41,527	1,026	44,467	1,401
Stoneware clay	64,376	181	59,393	137	78,829	220
Terra cotta clay	95,775	262	92,440	265	82,400	253
Other clay, n.e.c.	..	r20	..	24	..	94
Gems—						
Opal (c)	..	10,062	..	12,272	..	12,798
Sapphire	..	4,169	..	3,817	..	4,672
Other gems, n.e.c.	..	r9	..	5	..	5
Gypsum	23,646	503	20,086	295	28,733	417
Limestone (d)	2,775,327	7,265	3,038,602	8,393	3,500,031	9,951
Magnesite crude	17,965	410	25,663	1,493	29,034	1,979
Pyrophyllite	12,774	229	13,318	345	18,519	519
Quartzite (d)	31,709	556	69,853	1,000	102,855	1,314
Sand (d)	379,347	2,359	498,585	3,950	479,264	4,586
Sandstone (d)	2,844	38	2,335	37	3,762	65
Other non-metallic minerals, n.e.c. (a)	..	298	..	298	..	446
Total non-metallic minerals (a)	..	53,562	..	61,416	..	79,108

(a) Other than coal and construction materials. (b) Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.
 (c) Estimated. (d) Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material.

Asbestos

Deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State, but the deposit at Woodsreef near Barraba (where mining commenced early in 1972) has been the only mine of significant size worked in recent years. In 1979–80, production amounted to 90,524 tonnes, valued at \$27·2m.

Clays

Brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, Newcastle, Illawarra, and Queanbeyan districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture). Most kaolin is produced from the Coorabin-Oakland and the Gulgong-Home Rule-Mudgee areas.

Gems

Significant quantities of opals and sapphires are mined in New South Wales. The most important deposits of precious opal are at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs. The gems from the Lightning Ridge field, the major producing centre in recent years are remarkable for colour, fire, and brilliance. Sapphires are obtained in the Glen Innes and Inverell districts of the State. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to South East Asian countries, principally Thailand.

Limestone

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, and Kandos.

The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years.

LIMESTONE (a) PRODUCED IN N.S.W.

Use	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000	tonnes	\$'000
Cement manufacture	1,630,322	3,887	1,783,230	4,388	2,024,751	5,155
Flux	782,357	1,976	845,073	2,230	1,008,648	2,655
Dead burnt lime	168,568	405	180,394	514	208,038	586
Agricultural purposes	34,724	161	174,741	705	56,395	562
Other	182,168	837	50,625	492	196,380	971
Total limestone	2,798,139	7,265	3,034,063	8,329	3,494,212	9,929

(a) Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

Magnesite

A large magnesite mine and shaft kiln commenced operation at Fifield near Condobolin in late 1978. The magnesite is dead-burned on site in a shaft kiln for use in refractories. The mine is considered to have a life of at least 20 years.

EXPLORATION FOR MINERALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

Statistics relating to petroleum exploration are compiled by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics and relate to years ended 31 December.

Expenditure on petroleum exploration by private enterprise in New South Wales increased significantly from \$104,000 in the year ended December 1978 to \$2.4m in the year ended December 1979. This compares with \$3.0m in the year ended December 1970.

OTHER MINERAL EXPLORATION

The statistics of exploration for minerals other than petroleum are derived from the annual Mineral Exploration Census (excluding petroleum exploration) carried out by The Australian Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with the N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources and relate to years ended 30 June.

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of newly-found deposits, and the further appraisal of known deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, and other methods (including drilling). Excluded are mine development activities (including mines under development) which are included in the scope of the annual Mining Census, the results of which are published earlier in this section.

The data obtained in the Mineral Exploration Census are divided into the following categories:

Private exploration on production leases. This relates to exploration carried out on the production lease by privately operated mines currently producing or under development for production of minerals. This also includes particulars of exploration within their production leases by business undertakings operated by State governmental authorities. Mines included in this section of the mineral exploration collection are also included in the annual Mining Census.

Private exploration other than on production leases. This relates to exploration carried out on areas covered by exploration licences and other forms of prospecting title. It also includes exploration for minerals which is not directly connected with areas under lease, licence, etc., including general surveys, aerial surveys, report writing, map preparation, and other off-site activities not directly attributable to particular lease or licence areas.

Exploration by Government. Relates to exploration for minerals carried out by the Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies. In addition, some government exploration expenditure is incurred by the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, but separate figures for New South Wales are not available.

The following table shows private and government expenditure on mineral exploration (other than for petroleum) during each of the last six years.

PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE), N.S.W.
(£'000)

Type of exploration	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
PRIVATE EXPLORATION						
On producing leases—						
On drilling	1,683	1,782	2,709	3,925	2,930	4,351
Other (b)	1,079	993	3,123	2,910	3,252	2,990
Total	2,763	2,775	5,832	6,835	6,182	7,341
Other—						
On drilling	3,099	2,845	3,878	6,184	5,468	8,908
Other (b)	6,050	7,442	14,004	12,474	15,956	28,010
Total	9,149	10,287	17,882	18,658	21,424	36,918
Total private exploration—						
On drilling	4,782	4,627	6,587	10,109	8,397	13,259
Other (b)	7,129	8,434	17,128	15,384	19,208	31,000
Total	11,911	13,062	23,715	25,493	27,605	44,259
GOVERNMENT EXPLORATION (a)						
On drilling	368	1,173	277	1,866	2,365	1,668
Other (b)	1,716	1,631	1,772	1,666	1,887	3,647
Total	2,084	2,804	2,050	3,532	4,252	5,315
TOTAL EXPENDITURE						
On drilling	5,150	5,800	6,864	11,975	10,762	14,927
Other (b)	8,845	10,065	18,901	17,050	21,095	34,647
Total	13,995	15,866	25,765	29,025	31,857	49,574

(a) Comprises expenditure by Joint Coal Board and N.S.W. Government bodies but excludes expenditure by Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics. (b) Includes geological, geophysical, geochemical, etc., exploration, including construction of shafts, adits, etc.

Details of mineral exploration expenditure by private enterprise in 1979–80 classified by type of expenditure and type of exploration are given in the next table.

**PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) IN N.S.W.:
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND TYPE OF EXPLORATION, 1979-80**
(\$'000)

Type of expenditure	Type of exploration		
	Production leases	Other	Total
Salaries and wages paid	2,717	9,086	11,803
Materials purchased	1,179	2,790	3,969
Net expenditure on fixed tangible assets	(-71)	2,224	2,153
Payments to contractors, consultants, etc.	2,389	12,096	14,484
Other exploration expenditure	1,127	10,723	11,850
Total	7,341	36,918	44,259

The next table shows the number of metres drilled in private exploration in the State during the last six years.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) IN N.S.W.
('000 metres drilled)

Type of exploration	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Private exploration—						
On production leases—						
Core drilling (a)	38	25	39	25	26	31
Non-core drilling (b)	43	69	93	57	76	73
Total	81	94	132	82	102	104
Other private exploration—						
Core drilling (a)	53	58	77	85	72	101
Non-core drilling (b)	155	138	114	256	217	248
Total	208	196	191	341	289	349
Total private exploration—						
Core drilling (a)	91	82	116	110	98	132
Non-core drilling (b)	197	207	207	313	293	321
Total	289	290	323	423	391	453

(a) Diamond drilling, or any type of drilling in which cores are taken.
cores are not taken.

(b) Alluvial, percussion, and other drilling in which

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Department of Mineral Resources and the Joint Coal Board.

STATE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

The occupation of lands for the purpose of prospecting for, or mining (including dredging), minerals other than petroleum is subject to the Mining Act, 1973, and the Coal Mining Act, 1973. Petroleum prospecting and production in on-shore areas are subject to

the Petroleum Act, 1955, and exploration for and production of petroleum in Australian off-shore areas (the territorial sea-bed and the continental shelf) are controlled in terms of joint legislation enacted by the Commonwealth and each State Government.

PETROLEUM

Titles to prospect for, or produce petroleum in on-shore areas are granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of all land within the State is the property of the Crown. The State Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act, 1967, provides for the issue of exploration permits and production licences in respect of the off-shore area contiguous to New South Wales.

COAL AND OIL SHALE

Exploration for, and mining of, coal and oil shale are controlled by the Coal Mining Act, 1973. A system of tender and invitation has been adopted in respect of exploration permits and coal leases. In this way, exploration for and mining of coal takes place only in areas directed by the Government. Where a coal lease includes the surface of land, an annual rent is payable. An additional annual rent is payable to the owner of the coal (the Crown or a private owner) in respect of the area of land containing the coal. Authorisations may be granted under the Coal Mining Act by the Minister to the Department of Mineral Resources, or to persons or corporations to prospect for, or to prospect for and mine, coal or oil shale in certain Crown or private lands.

Objections may be lodged to the granting of exploration or mining titles. Provisions for the protection and conservation of the environment under the Coal Mining Act are similar to those under the Mining Act. Wardens' Courts also have jurisdiction in respect of coal mining.

OTHER MINING

The Mining Act, 1973, provides for the issue of titles authorising the prospecting for, or mining of, minerals other than coal, oil shale, and petroleum in Crown lands and private lands or mixed Crown and private lands. These titles give the holder exclusive right to prospect for or mine specified minerals in defined areas. Objections may be lodged to the granting of prospecting or mining titles. Where prospecting or mining titles include the surface of land, annual rent is payable to the owner of the land. The need to protect and conserve the environment is taken into account in deciding whether or not to grant a prospecting or mining title. Conditions may be included in the title for this purpose and for the rehabilitation of land when mining has been completed. The Act empowers Mining Wardens to deal with certain types of suits and actions. Other suits and actions relating to mining are dealt with by the Courts of Petty Sessions: and the District and Supreme Courts where appeals can be lodged. The Wardens may also hold enquiries at the Minister's request.

STATE GOVERNMENT MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Holders of a mining lease are required to pay royalty at the rate prescribed by the regulations at the time when the minerals are won. Royalty rates are prescribed in regulations made under the Mining Act, 1973, and Coal Mining Act, 1973. Royalty is not payable in respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, if the value of the minerals won by the holder of a single mining title does not exceed \$2,000 in a year.

Rates of royalty are prescribed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. The current prescribed rate for minerals other than coal and oil shale is 4 per cent if payable on a value basis, and is between 15c and 50c per tonne if payable on a tonnage basis depending upon the particular mineral won. A rate of \$1 per tonne is currently prescribed in the case of coal and oil shale, but there is provision for the payment of an excess royalty over and above the prescribed rate.

In the case of the silver, lead, and zinc mines at Broken Hill and the copper mines at Cobar, royalty is levied on a graduated percentage of profits earned.

Particulars of royalty and other mining revenue collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The fluctuations in the amount of royalty collected in respect of silver-lead-zinc minerals reflect the variations in overseas prices obtained for the minerals.

STATE REVENUE FROM MINING (a), N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Royalty on Minerals—						
Coal	10,232	20,959	31,042	32,848	33,438	34,520
Silver-lead-zinc	26,178	12,390	16,048	17,566	6,936	55,033
Other minerals	1,400	2,293	3,455	3,622	3,104	3,280
Total royalty	37,811	35,642	50,545	54,036	43,478	92,833
Royalty repayments (b)	1,095	4,202	5,449	6,227	9,294	7,728
Net royalty	36,715	31,440	45,095	47,809	34,184	85,105
Mining leases	136	188	252	897	913	963
Other receipts	122	75	132	224	321	448
Net receipts	36,974	31,702	45,478	48,929	35,419	86,516

(a) Revenue represents amounts received during the year rather than amounts receivable. (b) Royalty in regard to mining on private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown is collected by the Department of Mineral Resources on behalf of the owner.

STATE CONTROL OF SAFETY AND INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by the officers of the Department of Mineral Resources in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912 (which applies to coal and oil shale mines), and the Mines Inspection Act, 1901 (which applies to all other mines including quarries and places where mining operations are carried out by dredging).

The Coal Mines Regulation Act contains general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as mining methods, ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It prescribes that every coal mine must be controlled by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that competent deputies must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules may be established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

Certificates of competency to act in coal mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, surveyors, engine-drivers, and electrical engineers are issued in accordance with the requirements in the Act and rules made by the Minister.

The Mines Rescue Act, 1925, makes provision for rescue operations in coal and oil shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Wollongong, Lithgow, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the colliery owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

The Mines Inspection Act requires that every mine shall be under a manager, who shall exercise daily personal supervision and be responsible for the control, management and direction of the mine. Such a manager may be a holder of a Certificate of Competency (above or below ground), Permit or Certificate of Service. Prescribed classes of machinery must be in the charge of a competent engine-driver and the initiation of explosives to be undertaken by a holder of a Shotfirer's Certificate of Competency, Permit (aboveground) or by an experienced miner (below ground). The Act specifies the powers of inspectors, and regulates mine drainage, the making of special rules by the Governor, legal proceedings, and the reporting of accidents. The general rules and requirements relate to the health and safety of all persons employed in mines, and in particular, ventilation, use of explosives, diesel equipment, electrical standards, mechanical standards, sanitation, allaying and control of dust, installation of surface plant and mine decommissioning.

Compensation for miners and quarrymen who suffer accidents, or who contract industrial diseases such as pneumoconiosis silicosis or lead poisoning, is payable under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the section 'Employment' in the chapter, 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the *Atomic Energy Act* 1953 the Commonwealth Government is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The Commonwealth Government maintains export controls over certain metals, petroleum and petroleum products, and all raw and semi-processed minerals, in order to assist in the achievement of fair and reasonable market prices, to ensure adequate supplies to domestic industry and to meet international and strategic obligations.

COAL EXPORT DUTY

In August 1975, the Commonwealth Government introduced an export duty at the rates of \$6 per tonne for high quality coking coal (defined to have a carbon content on a dry ash free basis equal to or more than 85 per cent) and \$2 per tonne for all other black coals. A subsequent amendment exempted high ash steaming coal from the duty. In August 1976, the duty on all non-coking coal was removed and the rates of duty were reduced to \$4.50 per tonne for high quality coking coal and \$1.50 per tonne for other coking coal. These rates were further reduced to \$3.50 and \$1.00 respectively in August 1977.

From November 1979 the *Commonwealth Customs Tariff (Coal Export Duty) Amendment Act* 1979 revised the export duty applicable to high quality coking coal to \$1 per tonne if that coal is extracted from an underground mine, a new open cut mine commencing production on or after 30 June 1980, a major extension commencing on or after 30 June 1980 to an existing open cut mine, and to an existing open cut mine extracting high quality coking coal at a depth greater than 60 metres. A further revision exempts coal which contains an ash content of more than 12% on an air dried basis from the payment of duty.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources renders scientific and technical assistance (including a free assay service in certain circumstances) and financial assistance to the mining industry. The Geological Survey Branch of the Department undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology and geophysics. It publishes geological, metallogenic, and tectonic maps and reports, and maintains an information service related to maps, reports, and borehole cores. Grants are made to prospectors who show that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. These grants are repayable only in the event of mineral in payable quantities being won from the mine, or where a prospector has, by sales or other transactions in connection with the mine, so improved his financial position as to be able to make such repayment. The gross expenditure by the Department on these grants amounted to \$306,339 in 1979–80. The Department has tendered out programmes of contract drilling to investigate the existence of mineral deposits in the State in the main for testing and proving of coal measures; expenditure on the programme in 1979–80 amounted to \$668,371.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially and in part through the activities of various government agencies. The Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics undertakes geological and geophysical surveys, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization undertakes mineragraphic, ore dressing, and metallurgical investigations. The activities of the Joint Coal Board are described earlier in this section. Financial assistance by the Commonwealth Government is directed to the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Census of Mining Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia* (Catalogue No. 8402.0); *Mineral Production, Australia* (8405.0); *Mineral Exploration, Australia* (8408.0); *Petroleum Exploration, Australia* (8409.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Joint Coal Board, *Black Coal in Australia*; Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics, *Australian Mineral Industry Annual Review*; N.S.W. Department of Mineral Resources, *Metal and Mineral Prices, Mine Production of Principal Metals, Sulphur, and Coal and Mineral Production*; Annual Reports of the Joint Coal Board, National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council, and the Department of Mineral Resources.

ENERGY

Sources of energy utilised in N.S.W. in the 19th century included colza (rapeseed oil), whale oil, tallow, oil shale (which was mined in New South Wales until 1952), horses, cattle, wind, hydraulic mechanisms, gas, coal, and wood. Most of these sources of power were replaced when new modes of transport were developed, mechanisation of industry and agriculture occurred, and domestic consumption patterns altered. Initially the increased demand was met by coal and electricity but in the last few decades a major portion of the increased consumption of energy has been of oil. However, in the late 1970's the trend towards oil in industrial plants was reversed with an increase in coal usage. Improvements in coal combustion technology, pollution control, and the rising cost of oil have been contributing factors to this recent change.

PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY

The six primary sources of energy utilised in N.S.W. are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a burnable waste production of the sugar industry), and wood. The Energy Authority of N.S.W., which is described later in this section, has calculated the estimated usage of primary and end use energy sources in N.S.W. in 1978-79. The following three tables and accompanying text are drawn from the Authority's study.

The following table shows the primary energy sources in N.S.W. All of the oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all coal is mined locally.

SOURCES OF PRIMARY ENERGY FOR USE IN N.S.W., 1978-79

(Source: Energy Authority of New South Wales)

Energy source		Petajoule PJ (a)	Percent
Oil (b)			
Crude			
Interstate	.. .. .	267	17
Overseas	.. .. .	124	8
Refined			
Interstate	.. .. .	34	2
Overseas	.. .. .	13	1
Total	.. .. .	438	27
Natural gas	.. .. .	34	2
Coal	.. .. .	1,121	69
Water power (c)	.. .. .	18	1
Bagasse and wood	.. .. .	5	—
Total, all fuels	.. .. .	1,616	100

(a) Quantities of individual energy sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. (b) Figures relate to the N.S.W. State Marketing Area which includes A.C.T. but excludes the Murwillumbah, Broken Hill/Wilcannia, and Riverina districts.
(c) Used for hydro-electricity production.

All crude oil is refined before being distributed to final consumers. The refinery process utilises about 8 per cent of the total crude oil available as plant fuel. Approximately 29 per cent of natural gas is processed through reformer plants which add liquefied petroleum gas, naphtha and refinery gas to produce processed natural gas. Of the 1,121 PJ of coal available in 1978-79, 1 per cent went into stocks, 51 per cent was exported, 26 per cent

was made available to power stations (including coal stocks held by them), and 22 per cent was used by the commercial and industrial sector. The total input of primary energy into power stations in 1978–79 was 315 PJ—295 PJ being of coal, 18 PJ of water power for hydro-electricity, and 2 PJ of refined oil. Substantial losses of primary energy occur during electricity generation. Output from power stations was 102 PJ, with 214 PJ being lost in generation and transmission.

CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY

In 1978–79, oil, gas, coal, and electricity supplied 50 per cent, 4 per cent, 32 per cent, and 13 per cent respectively of N.S.W. end use energy requirements. A total of 762 PJ of energy was available for consumption.

In 1978–79, the transport, commercial, industrial, and domestic sectors of N.S.W. used 35 per cent, 5 per cent, 51 per cent, and 9 per cent respectively of the energy available for end use. The percentage break up of individual energy sources used by the four sectors is shown in the following table.

END USE OF ENERGY BY TYPE OF CONSUMER, N.S.W., 1978-79

(Source: Energy Authority of New South Wales)

per cent

Energy source	Utilisation by				
	Transport sector	Commercial sector	Industrial sector	Domestic sector	All sectors
Oil	69	4	24	3	100
Gas .. .. .	..	10	68	22	100
Coal .. .. .	..	2	98	—	100
Electricity	1	17	38	44	100
Bagasse and wood .. .. .	..	..	60	40	100
Total all sources	35	5	51	9	100

The following table shows the percentage of different energy sources used by the transport, commercial, industrial, and domestic sectors of the State.

TYPE OF ENERGY USED BY CONSUMERS, N.S.W., 1978-79

(Source: Energy Authority of New South Wales)

per cent

Energy source	Utilisation by				
	Transport sector	Commercial sector	Industrial sector	Domestic sector	Total utilisation in New South Wales
Oil	100	35	23	18	50
Gas .. .. .	..	8	5	11	4
Coal .. .. .	..	11	61	2	32
Electricity	—	46	10	66	13
Bagasse and wood .. .. .	..	..	1	3	1
Total all sources	100	100	100	100	100

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Consumption of major petroleum products based on oil industry sales in the last six years is shown in the next table. Total consumption for Australia in 1979–80 was 33,220 megalitres (29,544 megalitres in 1974–75).

CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, N.S.W. (a)

(Source: Department of National Development and Energy)

megalitres

Product	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Auto distillate	1,351	1,461	1,579	1,707	1,762	1,994
Aviation gasoline	28	28	30	30	35	30
Aviation turbine fuel	794	804	801	855	823	846
Fuel oil (b)	2,043	1,825	1,906	1,668	1,580	1,196
Heating oil	253	255	291	255	255	166
Industrial diesel	558	525	535	537	473	425
Lighting kerosene	67	65	75	67	65	45
L.P.G.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	313
Motor spirit	4,394	4,511	4,634	4,849	4,928	4,951
Power kerosene	12	9	5	5	5	5
Total	(c) 9,500	(c) 9,483	(c) 9,856	(c) 9,973	(c) 9,926	9,971

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the N.S.W. State Marketing Area which includes A.C.T. but excludes the Murwillumbah, Broken Hill/Wilcannia, and Riverina districts. (b) Excludes refinery fuel. (c) Excludes L.P.G.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

The *Australian Atomic Energy Commission's* responsibilities are defined in the Atomic Energy Act 1953. The Commission's functions include encouragement of the exploration, mining and treatment of uranium and the development of uses for, and the sale of, products of atomic energy. An establishment at Lucas Heights, near Sydney, carries out the scientific and technical research activities of the Commission, as well as producing radio isotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research.

The *National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council*, which was established in 1978, advises the Minister for National Development and Energy on the co-ordination of the national energy research and development effort. The Council also advises on the disbursement of funds from both the coal research levy and additional funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the advancement of energy research. Research grants approved by the Council in 1979-80 totalled \$26m: \$14.4m from the Coal Research Trust Account and \$11.9m from the Energy Research Trust Account.

The *Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)* has a substantial program of energy research covering research into such areas as coal, petroleum and oil shale, substitute liquid fuels, renewable energy, and energy storage and conservation. A significant proportion of this research is carried out in New South Wales by the various divisions and units of this organisation. The Division of Fossil Fuels undertakes research in basic and applied sciences to improve methods of exploring for and characterising fossil fuels; to achieve a better understanding of the chemical and physical processes that occur during coal conversion and coal combustion; to improve existing processes and develop new ways of treating fossil fuels and certain minerals; to identify and, where possible, rectify any adverse environmental consequences resulting from the production, treatment or use of these resources. The Division of Mineral Physics applies fundamental principles of physics, engineering, mathematics and geology to the identification and solution of problems in the mineral industry. The Physical Technology Unit conducts research aimed at solving specific problems associated with the recovery and utilization of coal.

The *Energy Authority of N.S.W.* advises the N.S.W. Government on the location, development, extraction, transportation, distribution, conservation, and utilisation of energy and energy resources in the State. The Authority, which is constituted under the Energy Authority Act, 1976 consists of a full-time chairman and general manager and six other part-time members. It participates in, and encourages research and development

relating to, existing and new sources of energy and energy substitution, and the evaluation of energy related technology. It is also responsible for promoting and regulating the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales. Other related functions of the Authority include the provision of technical advice to retail electricity supply authorities on such matters as the framing of retail electricity tariffs, the administration of the Traffic Route Lighting Subsidy Scheme, and the implementation of safety regulations relating to consumers' installations, licensing of electricians. The Authority also encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification.

In 1979 an energy policy, prepared by the Authority, in co-operation with the (State) Ministries of Transport, Mineral Resources, and Planning and Environment, was announced. The policy recognises that the State's future energy problems will initially result from a current dependence on oil, particularly for transport systems, and that the supply of oil is finite. Although coal is a major alternative, it too is a finite resource. The policy recommends the transition from dependency on finite fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) wherever possible, to a more diversified energy pattern with increasing use of renewable energy sources.

The *Electricity Commission of New South Wales* is principally engaged in the generation of electricity and its bulk transmission to local government authorities for retail distribution, to several large industrial undertakings, and to the State Rail Authority for traction purposes. The activities of the Commission are described in detail later in this section.

The *Joint Coal Board* is responsible for ensuring that coal production in New South Wales satisfies Australian and trade requirements and that the coal resources of the State are conserved, developed, worked, and used to the best advantage in the public interest. More details on the Board are given in the section 'Mining' earlier in this chapter.

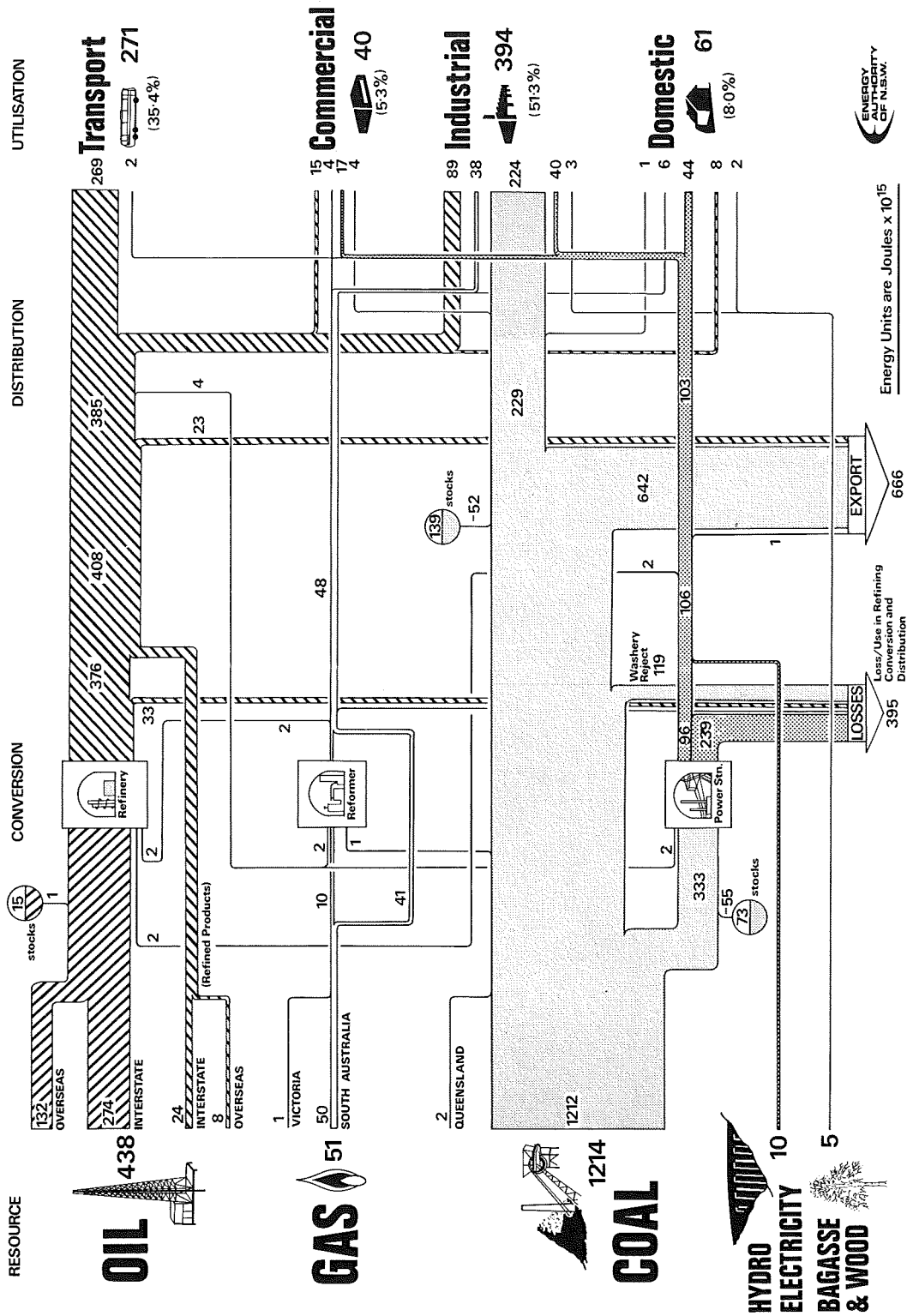
SYSTEM OF STATISTICS FOR ELECTRICITY AND GAS INDUSTRIES

In 1967–68 and earlier years, data relating to the production of electricity and gas were collected as part of the annual factory census. With the introduction of the system of integrated economic censuses in 1968–69, data relating to the electricity and gas industries were collected in a separate census (distinct from the manufacturing census), and the scope of the census was extended to include distribution as well as production. Following the 1968–69 Census of Electricity and Gas Establishments, similar censuses were conducted in respect of the years 1969–70, 1971–72, 1972–73, 1974–75, 1977–78, and 1979–80. In future, it is proposed to conduct annual censuses.

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the electricity and gas censuses and other integrated economic censuses from 1968–69 are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968–69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial census data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967–68 and earlier years will, in most cases, not be possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968–69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the statistics of production of electricity and gas published from 1968–69.

NEW SOUTH WALES ENERGY FLOWS 1979-80





Police Rescue Squad

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The electricity generation and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, covers all establishments engaged mainly in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry since 1968–69.

ELECTRICITY ESTABLISHMENTS, N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Particulars (a)	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1974-75	1977-78
NUMBER						
Establishments operating at 30 June	51	51	49	48	47	47
Persons employed at end of June (b)–						
Males	23,942	23,628	23,469	23,073	22,988	24,709
Females	2,334	2,358	2,395	2,354	2,370	2,323
Persons	26,276	25,986	25,864	25,427	25,358	27,032
VALUE (\$'000)						
Wages and salaries paid	106,552	113,152	139,734	150,268	218,299	314,744
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue ..	531,971	579,836	707,288	764,112	973,662	1,483,797
Stocks at–						
Beginning of year	40,586	45,122	49,522	54,119	73,283	107,234
End of year	45,143	47,166	54,141	62,112	83,369	131,557
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses ..	254,564	276,900	345,021	371,310	461,606	726,662
Value added (c)	281,964	304,980	366,885	400,791	522,142	781,459
Fixed capital expenditure (d)	156,748	165,271	154,313	144,268	172,902	249,124

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the years 1970-71, 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1976-77. (b) Includes own employees engaged on new construction. (c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals.

Electricity generated in New South Wales amounted to 28,800 million kWh in 1974–75 and 33,291 million kWh in 1977–78. Electricity generating establishments used 9,544,000 tonnes of coal and 99,900 tonnes of fuel oil in 1974–75, and 12,609,647 tonnes and 135,292 tonnes, respectively, in 1977–78.

The State is dependent mainly on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity, although the contribution of the hydro-electric stations has increased significantly with the completion of the Snowy Mountains Scheme. Output from hydro-electric stations may vary due to seasonal conditions and system operational requirements. The installed capacity of generating plant of all the public electricity suppliers at 30 June 1980 was 7,787 MW comprising hydro 370 MW, steam 7,345 MW, internal combustion 48 MW, and gas turbine 24 MW. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a 200 kilometre radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

Authorities engaged in retail distribution of electricity receive electricity in bulk through the N.S.W. Electricity Commission's Interconnected System. At 30 June 1980 there were 27 separate authorities engaged in the supply of electricity in N.S.W., these being 23 county councils, one city and one shire council, one governmental authority, and one private franchise holder. At 30 June 1980, these authorities supplied 1,984,905 consumers (including 1,778,482 residential and 205,546 commercial and industrial consumers). The largest distributing authority in the State is the Sydney County Council, which at 30 June 1980 supplied 926,307 consumers (including 838,530 residential and 87,734 commercial and industrial consumers) in 33 metropolitan local government areas. For details on electricity prices see the section 'Prices and Rents' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages and

Prices' and for details on electricity trading undertakings of municipal, shires, and county councils in New South Wales, see the section 'Local Government' in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the government transport authorities, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Construction is proceeding on a station of four units of 660 MW located at Eraring, a similar station at Bayswater near Liddell, and a two unit station at Mount Piper near Wallerawang. The highest rated voltage used in the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, is 330,000 volts. Detailed designs for the inclusion of a 500,000 volts double-circuit transmission line in the Commission's system have been finalised.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Energy.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. The Commonwealth Parliament established the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority to implement and maintain the Scheme. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3.7 million kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water flows at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and is used for irrigation. The Scheme provides approximately 2.0 million megalitres per annum of additional water, of which 1.2 million megalitres goes to the Murrumbidgee and 0.9 million megalitres to the Murray. Details of the construction and operation of the Scheme are shown on pages 1034 to 1037 of Official Year Book No. 63.

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme is fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission is at 330,000 volts. In normal circumstances, the power is used to meet the peak load needs of the States.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, and the balance is shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity is purchased by the States at its cost of production (which includes the capital cost of the Scheme amortised over 70 years). No charge is made for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Total expenditure on the Scheme amounted to \$810m.

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (which set out (a) the basis on which the Scheme was to be constructed and (b) the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing of the power and irrigation water made available by the Scheme), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected by the Authority for the control of water and production of electricity. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth Government, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At the request of the Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority carries out routine maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme, and the New South Wales Electricity Commission and State Electricity Commission of Victoria provide operating personnel in the power and switching stations.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The Energy Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the Rural Electricity Subsidy Scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies from the Authority towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. The Scheme has been in operation since the former Electricity Authority's inception in 1946. The basic subsidy ranges up to \$800 of the capital cost per consumer; if the cost exceeds \$1,200 per consumer, additional subsidy, up to a maximum of \$240 per consumer, is granted at the rate of 60 per cent of the cost in excess of \$1,200. Both the basic and additional subsidies are payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. During 1979–80, 227 applications for subsidy were approved in respect of rural electricity extensions to service 1,008 farming properties and 50 other rural consumers. Subsidies actually paid during 1979–80 amounted to \$858,000 compared with \$936,000 in the previous year. The rural electrification scheme has been virtually completed with over 96 per cent of all farms in New South Wales now being supplied with electricity, compared with only 22 per cent in 1946.

Part of the net liability of local supply authorities in respect of rural electrification is being offset by payments made by the Electricity Commission under a special scheme of financial assistance, which came into force in 1967–68. The scheme provides an amount of \$2.5m to be distributed annually to appropriate local supply authorities. Since 1 January 1979 an increase of 40 per cent has applied in respect of the special assistance payments to local supply authorities other than Sydney, Prospect, Shortland, and Illawarra County Councils. The amount payable to individual authorities is determined according to the proportion which its financial burden for rural electricity development in New South Wales bears to the total. The amount distributed under the scheme in 1979–80 was \$4.2m. The scheme has been approved to operate in its present form until 31 December 1981.

GAS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The gas production and distribution industry, as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, covers all establishments engaged mainly in the manufacture of town gas from coal or petroleum, or in the distribution of town or natural gas through town gas systems. Natural gas absorption plants and establishments engaged mainly in operating pipelines for the transport of natural gas are excluded from the industry.

The general structure of the industry in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of establishments classified to the industry since 1968-69.

GAS ESTABLISHMENTS, N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Particulars (a)	1968-69	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1974-75	1977-78
NUMBER						
Establishments operating at 30 June	34	34	23	23	22	21
Persons employed at end of June (b)-						
Males	2,991	2,769	2,352	2,298	2,385	2,345
Females	493	502	524	516	550	511
Persons	3,484	3,271	2,876	2,814	2,935	2,856
VALUE (\$'000)						
Wages and salaries paid	12,521	11,814	12,976	14,157	21,890	31,624
Sales, transfers out, and other operating revenue ..	43,980	44,304	48,570	48,596	79,440	111,506
Stocks at-						
Beginning of year	2,528	2,989	3,391	3,394	8,953	12,746
End of year	2,995	3,017	3,397	5,014	15,867	13,605
Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses ..	18,225	17,750	18,378	18,514	35,854	43,361
Value added (c)	26,222	26,582	30,199	31,702	50,500	69,005
Fixed capital expenditure (d)	4,831	2,034	4,208	2,920	35,655	11,122

(a) An electricity and gas census was not conducted in respect of the years 1970-71, 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1976-77. (b) Includes own employees engaged on new construction. (c) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (d) Outlay on fixed tangible assets *less* disposals.

Town gas (including natural gas) made available for issue through mains amounted to 27,897 million megajoules in 1978-79 and 38,451 million megajoules in 1979-80.

For details on gas prices, see the section 'Prices and Rents' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

NATURAL GAS

Natural gas from Moomba in South Australia was made available to consumers in Sydney during 1976. Lateral pipelines brought natural gas to Wollongong in 1978, Bowral-Mittagong in 1979 and Goulburn in 1980. Construction of gas pipeline systems is expected to make natural gas available to Canberra and Wagga Wagga in 1981 and to Newcastle in 1982.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Directory of ABS Energy Statistics* (Catalogue No. 1107.0)

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1)

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Department of National Development and Energy, Australian Atomic Energy Commission, the Pipeline Authority, the National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, the Snowy Mountains Council, Joint Coal Board, Energy Authority of New South Wales, Electricity Commission of New South Wales and the Sydney County Council; *Major Energy Statistics*, Department of National Development and Energy; *Energy Policy Summary and Background Paper*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *Engineering and Financial Statistics of Electricity Supply Authorities in New South Wales*, Energy Authority of New South Wales; *New South Wales Gas Works Undertakings*, Energy Authority of New South Wales.

CHAPTER 15

MANUFACTURING

TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed with the aim of protecting economic and efficient Australian industries. It gives preference to certain imports from Commonwealth countries and from certain developing countries. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority which came into existence in 1974 replacing the Tariff Board. The Commission is an advisory authority whose functions are to hold inquiries and make reports to the Government regarding matters of assistance to industries in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of the economy and in relation to other matters referred to the Commission by the Government. Where urgent action appears necessary to protect an Australian industry against import competition, the Government may request a Temporary Assistance Authority to investigate whether temporary protection should be imposed. If temporary assistance is granted by the Government, the continuation of this assistance is the subject of a full inquiry by the Commission. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties, bounties, and other assistance are made by the Commonwealth Government.

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a specified rate, and may specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable. Bounties are currently payable to Australian manufacturers of agricultural tractors, automatic data processing equipment, bed sheeting, books, commercial motor vehicles, drilling bits, injection moulding equipment, metal working machine tools, nitrogenous fertilisers (subsidy), non-adjustable wrenches, paper, penicillin, phosphate fertilisers, polyester-cotton yarn, refined tin, and ships.

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations is the principal statutory authority responsible for the registration of factories and for ensuring the implementation of legislation concerning the safety, health, and welfare of persons engaged in industry in the State.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

COMMONWEALTH AUTHORITIES

The Commonwealth Department of Industry and Commerce provides advice on Government policy relating to the development of Australian manufacturing and tertiary industries and is responsible for the manufacture of goods and the provision of services for defence purposes. In the course of developing advice appropriate to present and likely future circumstances for manufacturing and tertiary industries and administering certain aspects of policy, the Department monitors industry trends and conditions and undertakes reviews of specific industries. In addition, the Bureau of Industry Economics within the Department undertakes independent research into industry and commerce matters. The Department is the principal contact point between industry and the Commonwealth Government on issues bearing upon industrial and commercial development. As part of the process of consultation and communication with the parties concerned, the Department participates in and provides secretariat services for the Australian Manufacturing Council, the individual industry advisory councils (12 in number), and the Small Business Advisory Council.

The Commonwealth Department of Science and Technology is responsible for providing advice to the Government on policies and strategies to stimulate and maintain improvement in productivity at the national and industry levels. The Department, through the Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Board leads and encourages productivity-orientated research including research into the effects of government policy on the productivity performance of particular industries. It actively assists industry-based and associated bodies (including those bodies concerned with the development of standards, industrial design, and quality control) in productivity improvement measures. The Department also controls the grant of Letters Patent of inventions, and registration of trade marks and designs.

The Australian Industry Development Corporation is a statutory corporation, established in 1970 to facilitate and encourage the establishment, development and advancement of Australian industry (see also the section 'Other Private Finance' in the chapter 'Private Finance').

STATE AUTHORITIES

The New South Wales Government's policies on commercial and industrial development are implemented within the administration of the Premier's Department and the Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

The Industrial Development Unit has been established within the Premier's Department to provide advice to the Premier on issues relating to the overall industrial and commercial development of the State, together with information on specific development and investment proposals. It also services the Manufacturing Industries Advisory Council, a forum under the chairmanship of the Premier, for the exchange of views between the Government, manufacturing industry, and the trade unions. The Industrial Investment Unit has also been charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating public infrastructure development in the Hunter Region and the City of Greater Lithgow in conjunction with Government policy of promoting greater industrialisation of those areas.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation aims primarily at assisting in promoting the overall industrial and commercial development of the State by private enterprise. The Department services the Development Corporation of New South Wales, a body set up to advise the Minister for Industrial Development and Decentralisation on matters relating to the industrial development of the State. Up to

fourteen members are appointed to the Corporation for a period of three years and are drawn mainly from a broad spectrum of city and country industrial and commercial interests. The Department also includes the Small Business Agency, a specialist group designed to help small businesses by providing advice, viability assessments and, in some instances, arranging financial assistance.

The Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation also promotes the development of industry outside the metropolitan areas of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong by the provision of financial assistance to eligible industries from the Country Industries Assistance Fund. The Country Industries Assistance Fund is used to assist in the establishment and expansion of manufacturing and wholesaling industries in country centres: expenditure from the fund in 1979–80 amounted to \$20m and included \$4.7m for factory loans, leases, and general loans, \$3.5m for the provision of housing for key personnel in country industries, \$610,000 for railway freight concessions, \$90,000 for industrial land, \$8.3m for payroll tax rebates and \$1.9m for grants and other subsidies (mainly relocation grants).

The Department also administers within the ten State regions, Industry Development Boards designed to advise the Minister on resource and industry development and helps to promote the growth centres of Bathurst-Orange and Albury-Wodonga. For further details on these responsibilities see the section 'Urban and Regional Development' in the chapter 'Physical Development'.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION

COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is governed by an Executive appointed by the Governor-General and responsible to the Minister for Science and Technology. The functions of the Organization are to initiate and conduct scientific research and investigations in connection with, or for the promotion of, primary and secondary industries in Australia and its territories, to encourage the utilisation of its research results, to train scientific research workers, to award scientific research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of scientific research, to support scientific research associations in industry, to act as a means of liaison between Australia and other countries in matters concerned with scientific research, to maintain the Australian standards of measurement, to collect and disseminate information relating to scientific and technical matters, and to publish scientific and technical reports, periodicals and papers.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Isotope Division of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission produces and supplies a wide range of radioisotopes for use in medicine, industry, and research. It also undertakes research into the various uses of isotopes, and provides an advisory service on their application.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The Standards Association of Australia, which is an independent body incorporated by Royal Charter, is governed by a council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. Its funds are obtained from Commonwealth and State Government grants, membership subscriptions, and the sale of publications.

The Association is responsible for the preparation and publication of Australian standards, which are standard specifications for materials and products and also codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of the community, and such standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA

The Industrial Design Council of Australia promotes high standards of design in Australian-manufactured goods and widens understanding of industrial design amongst manufacturers and the general public. The Council and its State Committees are comprised of representatives from industry, commerce, architecture, engineering, education, and government.

The activities of the Council, which is financed by the Commonwealth and State Governments and by Australian industry and commerce, include the provision of advice and guidance to manufacturers on product design and development, the recommendation of appropriate designers for specific projects, the recognition, by award, of outstanding products, and the organisation of displays, exhibitions, publications, training courses, seminars, and films dealing with design.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

STATISTICS FOR 1967-68 AND EARLIER YEARS

A series of substantially uniform statistics for the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is available in respect of the period from 1901 to 1967-68. The development of the manufacturing industries during this period is illustrated by the following table.

FACTORIES (a) IN N.S.W.

Year	Establishments	Persons employed (b)	Motive power installed	Salaries and wages paid (c)	Value of production	Value of land, buildings, plant, and machinery
	number	number	'000 hp	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901	3,367	(d) 61,764	57	9,890	20,022	27,398
1911	5,039	(d) 104,551	213	20,096	38,864	51,302
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	51,238	86,256	119,088
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	77,090	147,254	205,482
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	45,502	93,307	193,482
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	89,213	180,532	240,093
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	175,295	306,359	305,738
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	422,678	732,217	533,919
1957-58	22,270	445,802	5,172	793,383	1,515,724	1,532,014
1962-63	23,729	475,249	7,825	1,027,216	2,074,886	2,817,915
1967-68	24,884	531,185	11,627	1,498,067	3,130,982	3,828,139

(a) Includes establishments engaged mainly in the generation of electricity or the manufacture of town gas. (b) Average during whole year, including working proprietors. (c) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. (d) Estimated.

More detailed statistics for the manufacturing industries up to 1967–68 are given in Year Book No. 62 and earlier issues. As explained below, the employment and financial data relating to the manufacturing industries in these years are not comparable with those available for 1968–69 and later years.

STATISTICS FOR 1968–69 AND LATER YEARS

The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of the annual manufacturing census and other integrated economic censuses from 1968–69 are described in Appendix B, 'Integrated Economic Censuses and Surveys'.

Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced from 1968–69 (new units, concepts, etc.), direct comparison of employment and financial data with those derived from economic censuses for 1967–68 and earlier years is, in most cases, not possible. However, although the integration of economic censuses from 1968–69 was accompanied by major changes in the scope of the various censuses, and therefore in the scope of industry statistics, these changes had (in general) no significant effect on the commodity statistics published from 1968–69. In the case of manufacturing commodities, details now relate to the value of sales instead of value of output (as formerly), although the output of individual commodities is still collected in terms of quantities produced (where appropriate), along with the quantity and value of their sales.

The scope of 'manufacturing', as defined in the A.S.I.C., includes all establishments engaged mainly in activities which are classifiable in the broad sense as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products (whether this transformation is carried out by power-driven machines or by hand). Repair activities usually carried out in association with manufacturing (e.g. 'major' repairs such as re-conditioning of motor vehicle engines and the repair of industrial machinery) are in general classified to manufacturing. Installation of those types of plant, equipment, etc., which are normally installed by the establishment manufacturing the plant is, in general, classified to manufacturing, except in those relatively few cases (e.g. heating and air conditioning equipment) where the installation activity has been recognised as a separate industry class in a non-manufacturing division. In principle, blending and assembly are considered to be manufacturing activities, but mere breaking-down of bulk quantities and consequent repacking or bottling are regarded as non-manufacturing activities; in practice, however, activities of these types are usually classified according to the same industry class as the other activities (if any) with which they are commonly associated at establishments.

As from the 1977–78 manufacturing census, the classification of census units to industry is based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C. The 1978 edition of the Classification replaces the 1969 preliminary edition which had been in use since the 1968–69 economic censuses. In this chapter, data for 1977–78 and 1978–79 are based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C., whilst data for 1976–77 are based on the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. In general, the impact of change in industrial classification is minimal at the A.S.I.C. division and subdivision levels, leaving their basic character and structure unchanged. An explanation of the differences between the two editions of the A.S.I.C. is contained in the publication *Key Between the 1978 and 1969 editions of A.S.I.C.* (Catalogue No. 1209.0).

It is to be noted that the statistics contained in the following tables exclude the operations of single-establishment enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. These small enterprises contribute only marginally to statistical aggregates other than the number of establishments.

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments according to industry subdivision.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)	Employment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expenditure (f) (\$'000)
1976-77 (g)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21-22	987	62,999	584,021	1,073,537	102,388
Textiles	23	236	11,541	97,563	173,463	7,297
Clothing and footwear	24	912	27,124	186,813	299,468	6,229
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,281	25,181	200,667	361,808	24,789
Paper, paper products, and printing	26	1,106	35,878	342,500	622,545	30,045
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	423	29,339	306,266	761,471	79,968
Non-metallic mineral products	28	521	17,254	182,067	325,181	32,941
Basic metal products	29	214	53,917	563,492	1,012,771	96,236
Fabricated metal products	31	1,526	37,760	330,211	563,972	24,515
Transport equipment	32	394	38,539	358,326	558,765	18,082
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,569	73,194	655,105	1,090,986	65,230
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	813	26,170	220,084	374,711	11,898
Total, manufacturing		9,982	438,896	4,027,115	7,218,680	499,618
1977-78 (h)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	960	62,636	630,396	1,188,782	117,123
Textiles	23	223	10,937	102,130	183,327	10,855
Clothing and footwear	24	843	26,913	204,576	323,449	7,558
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,226	24,385	209,079	386,977	17,221
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	1,103	36,698	385,408	684,863	37,471
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	408	29,828	346,849	874,665	137,809
Non-metallic mineral products	28	538	16,823	191,960	344,506	41,225
Basic metal products	29	207	51,959	622,417	1,016,705	98,304
Fabricated metal products	31	1,484	38,016	348,112	633,226	28,232
Transport equipment	32	387	36,213	377,189	549,583	19,587
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,510	70,237	681,781	1,150,570	67,137
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	807	24,349	221,246	414,790	27,422
Total, manufacturing		9,696	428,994	4,321,143	7,751,444	609,944
1978-79 (h)						
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	955	61,300	663,201	1,336,065	151,249
Textiles	23	224	10,942	108,787	212,350	9,747
Clothing and footwear	24	774	26,396	215,357	348,628	9,701
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	1,280	25,449	230,897	432,820	23,018
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	1,102	36,817	414,475	748,593	66,484
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	404	29,921	375,259	959,116	169,338
Non-metallic mineral products	28	548	16,323	199,406	390,315	62,355
Basic metal products	29	206	52,754	681,396	1,248,208	109,145
Fabricated metal products	31	1,537	39,610	398,048	702,788	36,846
Transport equipment	32	397	37,620	408,410	597,305	25,920
Other machinery and equipment	33	1,577	71,108	742,518	1,232,665	77,844
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	799	24,987	250,800	465,710	38,188
Total, manufacturing		9,803	433,227	4,688,553	8,674,562	779,835

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (e) Value added data for 1978-79 and later years are not directly comparable to earlier years. For definition of value added and explanation of changes see Appendix B. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and at manufacturing establishments not yet in operation. (g) Based on the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. (h) Based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C.

INDUSTRY GROUPS

The following table summarises the operations of manufacturing establishments in New South Wales, classified by individual industry groups.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, N.S.W., 1978-79

Industry group	A.S.I.C. code no. (b)	Number of establish- ments operating at 30 June (c)	Employ- ment (d) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (e) (\$'000)	Value added (f) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expend- iture (g) (\$'000)
Food, beverages, and tobacco—						
Meat products	211	214	19,511	196,578	347,103	35,759
Milk products	212	75	5,272	59,032	95,408	10,090
Fruit and vegetable products	213	49	2,822	30,159	63,591	2,721
Margarine and oils and fats, n.e.c.	214	7	1,165	17,994	58,093	5,281
Flour mill and cereal food products	215	54	3,954	44,849	116,919	10,425
Bread, cakes, and biscuits	216	288	10,667	101,032	164,137	19,923
Other food products	217	145	8,467	97,663	216,369	34,241
Beverages, malt, and tobacco products	218-219	123	9,442	115,895	274,445	32,810
Textiles—						
Textile fibres, yarns, and woven fabrics	234	81	5,825	60,959	111,586	6,112
Other textile products	235	143	5,117	47,829	100,764	3,635
Clothing and footwear—						
Knitting mills	244	59	2,819	26,638	44,403	1,989
Clothing	245	649	20,433	162,502	263,382	6,593
Footwear	246	66	3,144	26,216	40,842	1,119
Wood, wood products, and furniture—						
Wood and wood products	253	848	15,380	140,373	272,533	13,438
Furniture and mattresses	254	432	10,069	90,524	160,286	9,580
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing—						
Paper and paper products	263	97	7,593	86,445	158,412	34,384
Printing and allied industries	264	1,005	29,224	328,030	590,181	32,100
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products—						
Basic chemicals	275	83	6,458	94,098	241,879	68,680
Other chemical products	276	304	21,253	244,368	608,400	50,832
Petroleum refining	277	4	1,816	32,057	90,374	48,493
Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.	278	13	394	4,737	18,463	1,332
Non-metallic mineral products—						
Glass and glass products	285	18	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Clay products and refractories	286	88	5,291	60,440	109,742	12,044
Cement and concrete products	287	366	4,618	56,692	128,796	28,830
Other non-metallic mineral products	288	76	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Basic metal products—						
Basic iron and steel	294	111	44,835	586,528	1,021,192	92,399
Basic non-ferrous metals	295	26	2,489	31,250	91,229	6,566
Non-ferrous metal basic products	296	69	5,430	63,618	135,787	10,180
Fabricated metal products—						
Structural metal products	314	477	10,387	105,671	183,537	6,571
Sheet metal products	315	364	11,538	116,694	206,828	17,856
Other fabricated metal products	316	696	17,685	175,683	312,423	12,420
Transport equipment—						
Motor vehicles and parts	323	231	15,207	150,681	252,857	13,432
Other transport equipment	324	166	22,413	257,729	344,448	12,488
Other machinery and equipment—						
Photographic, professional, and scientific equipment	334	103	3,619	35,804	72,765	4,100
Appliances and electrical equipment	335	500	40,814	422,358	680,623	45,042
Industrial machinery and equipment	336	974	26,675	284,356	479,276	28,702
Miscellaneous manufacturing—						
Leather and leather products	345	98	2,222	19,640	38,084	2,098
Rubber products	346	82	3,799	41,376	69,789	(g)(-), 1,002
Plastic and related products	347	314	13,079	135,830	258,296	27,571
Other manufacturing	348	305	5,887	53,954	99,542	9,520
Total, manufacturing		9,803	433,227	4,688,553	8,674,562	779,835

(a) See footnote (a) on preceding page. (b) See footnote (b) on preceding page. (c) See footnote (c) on preceding page.
 (d) See footnote (d) on preceding page. (e) See footnote (e) on preceding page. (f) See footnote (f) on preceding page.
 (g) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and at manufacturing establishments not yet in operation. (-) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets.

EMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision.

EMPLOYMENT (a) IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (b), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	1976-77 (c)		1977-78 (d)		1978-79 (d)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	46,612	16,387	46,241	16,395	44,909	16,391
Textiles	23	6,370	5,171	6,119	4,818	6,094	4,848
Clothing and footwear	24	5,790	21,334	5,889	21,024	5,576	20,820
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	21,465	3,716	20,578	3,807	21,469	3,980
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	25,534	10,344	25,845	10,853	25,822	10,995
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	20,057	9,282	20,565	9,263	20,545	9,376
Non-metallic mineral products	28	15,366	1,888	14,928	1,895	14,450	1,873
Basic metal products	29	50,270	3,647	48,539	3,420	49,324	3,430
Fabricated metal products	31	29,951	7,809	30,076	7,940	31,705	7,905
Transport equipment	32	34,604	3,935	32,863	3,350	34,025	3,595
Other machinery and equipment	33	52,936	20,258	51,271	18,966	51,645	19,463
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	16,204	9,966	15,346	9,003	15,790	9,197
Total, manufacturing		325,159	113,737	318,260	110,734	321,354	111,873

(a) Average over whole year. Comprises working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (c) Based on the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. (d) Based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C.

VALUE ADDED

The following table shows the components of value added in manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision.

TURNOVER, STOCKS, PURCHASES, ETC., AND VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a), BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W., 1978-79

(\$'000)

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Turnover (b)	Stocks		Purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses	Value added (c)
			At beginning of year	At end of year		
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	3,971,286	415,010	477,241	2,697,451	1,336,065
Textiles	23	524,268	83,085	97,227	326,060	212,350
Clothing and footwear	24	793,619	109,065	134,722	470,648	348,628
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	968,264	113,093	133,640	555,991	432,820
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	1,507,917	159,516	191,676	791,483	748,593
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	2,268,307	406,060	436,890	1,340,019	959,116
Non-metallic mineral products	28	861,800	132,822	141,035	479,697	390,315
Basic metal products	29	3,290,146	636,525	669,327	2,074,739	1,248,208
Fabricated metal products	31	1,558,136	230,078	265,445	890,715	702,788
Transport equipment	32	1,250,992	196,233	237,005	694,460	597,305
Other machinery and equipment	33	2,608,102	554,627	609,686	1,430,496	1,232,665
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	1,047,268	146,535	165,782	600,805	465,710
Total, manufacturing		20,650,103	3,182,649	3,559,673	12,352,566	8,674,562

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (b) Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, capital work done for own use and rent, leasing and hiring revenue. (c) Represents turnover plus stocks at end of year less stocks at beginning of year less purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The statistics in the following table relate only to those manufacturing establishments (exclusive of any separately located administrative offices or ancillary units serving them) which were operating at the end of June 1979. Particulars for these establishments are shown in size groups according to the average number of persons (including working proprietors) employed in the establishment during its period of operation, excluding any persons employed at any separately located administrative office or ancillary unit serving that establishment.

**SIZE OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) OPERATING AT 30 JUNE 1979, BY
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, N.S.W.**

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Establishments employing—					Total
		Less than 10 persons	10 to 49 persons	50 to 99 persons	100 or more persons		
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	327	395	92	141	955	
Textiles	23	82	91	24	27	224	
Clothing and footwear	24	285	361	69	59	774	
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	680	503	56	41	1,280	
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	541	431	55	75	1,102	
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	109	162	56	77	404	
Non-metallic mineral products	28	357	129	26	36	548	
Basic metal products	29	53	83	26	44	206	
Fabricated metal products	31	779	590	90	78	1,537	
Transport equipment	32	178	148	21	50	397	
Other machinery and equipment	33	671	646	118	142	1,577	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	374	313	59	53	799	
Total, manufacturing		4,436	3,852	692	823	9,803	
EMPLOYMENT (INCLUDING WORKING PROPRIETORS) AT 30 JUNE 1979							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	1,929	8,598	6,072	40,229	56,828	
Textiles	23	558	2,058	1,779	6,016	10,411	
Clothing and footwear	24	1,786	7,830	4,672	12,208	26,496	
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	4,062	10,293	3,826	7,118	25,299	
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	3,135	8,817	3,574	21,034	36,560	
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	603	4,023	3,943	19,116	27,685	
Non-metallic mineral products	28	1,506	2,764	1,942	9,039	15,251	
Basic metal products	29	335	1,730	1,818	48,571	52,454	
Fabricated metal products	31	4,892	12,261	6,467	15,767	39,387	
Transport equipment	32	1,024	3,063	1,621	31,669	37,377	
Other machinery and equipment	33	4,078	13,464	8,433	44,084	70,059	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	2,239	6,730	4,105	10,520	23,594	
Total, manufacturing		26,147	81,631	48,252	265,371	421,401	
VALUE ADDED (b) (\$'000)							
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	26,472	190,195	161,933	942,654	1,321,255	
Textiles	23	7,866	32,485	37,860	133,642	211,854	
Clothing and footwear	24	19,764	100,034	60,006	167,837	347,641	
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	53,211	171,327	73,486	132,883	430,905	
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	44,764	160,185	77,298	463,680	745,928	
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	27	14,475	132,961	158,089	650,239	955,763	
Non-metallic mineral products	28	50,374	65,810	43,823	229,670	389,678	
Basic metal products	29	5,449	33,612	43,515	1,165,631	1,248,208	
Fabricated metal products	31	66,941	209,309	127,615	296,768	700,632	
Transport equipment	32	13,951	52,363	30,824	499,058	596,196	
Other machinery and equipment	33	59,102	236,939	150,285	784,803	1,231,131	
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	32,046	111,692	80,333	236,337	460,406	
Total, manufacturing		394,414	1,496,912	1,045,067	5,703,203	8,639,597	

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four employees and separately located administrative offices and ancillary units.
 (b) Represents turnover, plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses.

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the value of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industries, by industry subdivision, and by type of expenditure.

**FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (a) BY MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (b) BY
INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, AND BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.**

(\$'000)

Industry subdivision	A.S.I.C. code no.	Land, buildings, and other structures			Vehicles, plant, and machinery		
		1976-77 (c)	1977-78 (d)	1978-79 (d)	1976-77 (c)	1977-78 (d)	1978-79 (d)
Food, beverages, and tobacco	21	30,945	25,600	31,050	71,443	91,523	120,199
Textiles	23	1,794	3,469	(—) 435	5,503	7,386	10,183
Clothing and footwear	24	1,127	1,262	1,563	5,102	6,296	8,138
Wood, wood products, and furniture	25	6,700	3,166	6,991	18,089	14,054	16,027
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	26	3,870	4,765	11,272	26,175	32,705	55,212
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products ..	27	14,412	41,617	13,862	65,556	96,193	155,476
Non-metallic mineral products	28	2,311	5,083	12,025	30,630	36,142	50,330
Basic metal products	29	16,146	13,489	9,833	80,091	84,814	99,312
Fabricated metal products	31	4,267	6,252	4,766	20,248	21,980	32,080
Transport equipment	32	5,534	4,124	5,537	12,548	15,463	20,383
Other machinery and equipment	33	11,177	11,354	10,027	54,052	55,783	67,818
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	(—) 3,849	3,586	1,137	15,747	23,836	37,050
Total, manufacturing		94,433	123,768	107,627	405,185	486,176	672,208

(a) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and manufacturing establishments not yet in operation. (—) denotes excess of disposals over outlay on fixed tangible assets. (b) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (c) Based on the 1969 preliminary edition of the A.S.I.C. (d) Based on the 1978 edition of the A.S.I.C.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Sydney Statistical Division, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields in the Newcastle Statistical District (within the Hunter Statistical Division) and the Wollongong Statistical District (within the Illawarra Statistical Division); iron and steel works in each of these districts are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale manufacturing establishments consist mostly of portland cement works and meat, milk, and other food processing plants, the locations of which are determined by the availability of raw materials. However, movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some large textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities. The most widely distributed manufacturing activities in country towns are sawmilling, baking, printing, and the manufacture of ready-mixed concrete and aerated waters.

The following table shows details of manufacturing establishments operating in the various statistical divisions of the State.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS (a) IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF N.S.W., 1978-79

Statistical Division	Number of establishments operating at 30 June (b)	Employment (c) (average over whole year)	Wages and salaries paid (d) (\$'000)	Value added (e) (\$'000)	Fixed capital expenditure (f) (\$'000)
Sydney	7,397	323,367	3,486,798	6,380,390	537,497
Hunter—	501	36,722	394,465	760,107	65,379
Newcastle Statistical District					
Balance	87	1,781	17,688	40,960	747
Total	588	38,503	412,153	801,067	66,126
Illawarra—					
Wollongong Statistical District	221	31,234	409,357	723,417	62,338
Balance	98	2,708	29,478	66,018	30,815
Total	319	33,942	438,835	789,435	93,153
Richmond-Tweed	158	3,857	33,967	68,503	8,020
Mid-North Coast	272	6,270	54,338	106,408	6,879
Northern	234	5,206	50,686	107,497	11,462
North-Western	132	2,192	19,895	36,950	7,703
Central West	182	8,042	81,088	136,846	12,611
South-Eastern	201	3,473	32,249	73,960	5,909
Murrumbidgee	181	5,003	47,726	106,910	12,061
Murray	121	3,187	28,982	63,680	18,132
Far West	18	185	1,835	2,917	283
Total, N.S.W.	9,803	433,227	4,688,553	8,674,562	779,835

(a) Excludes single-establishment enterprises with less than four persons employed. (b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Working proprietors and employees, including those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (e) Represents turnover plus increase (or less decrease) in the value of stocks, less purchases, transfers in, and selected expenses. (f) Outlay on fixed tangible assets less disposals. Includes capital expenditure at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units and manufacturing establishments not yet in operation.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES

In the statistics relating to manufacturing commodities, transfers out of individual commodities (to other establishment(s) of the same business enterprise) are valued at the prices for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred if it had been under separate ownership (i.e. on a commercial valuation basis). Commodities produced and used within the same establishment, and commodities produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments (e.g. wholesale and retail establishments), do not come within the definition of sales of manufacturing commodities, and are included only in the details of quantities produced.

The next table shows the total quantity produced and the quantity and value of sales and transfers out of certain of the principal manufacturing commodities produced in New South Wales in 1978-79. The statistics shown exclude production, etc. by establishments not classified to the manufacturing industries (e.g. wholesalers) and by those single-establishment manufacturing enterprises with fewer than four persons employed. Those manufacturing commodities which are produced in substantial quantities on commission for non-manufacturing establishments—and, therefore, are not included in the 'sales' statistics (see above)—have, as far as possible, been identified in the table by a special footnote. Other important manufacturing commodities are also produced in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because the greater part of their manufacture is undertaken by only a few establishments.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, N.S.W., 1978-79

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced	Sales and transfers	
			Quantity	Value
				\$'000
Fresh meat (excluding poultry and rabbit meat), for human consumption—				
Carcasses, whole or butchered (a)	..	(b)	(b)	234,753
Boned (a)	..	(b)	(b)	366,512
Finished bacon and ham, other than canned—				
Bone-in	'000 kg	5,084	4,929	15,592
Bone-out, smoked	'000 kg	8,515	8,483	28,960
Smallgoods	..	(b)	(b)	75,227
Fresh poultry, for human consumption—				
Chickens	'000 kg	102,483	104,635	139,665
Cheese (excluding processed cheese)	'000 kg	12,746	12,060	(c) 19,103
Ice cream (d)	'000 litres	63,723	63,340	40,866
Pasteurised whole milk (including homogenised, but excluding flavoured and standardised milk)—				
Bulk (e)	'000 litres	512,903	{ 36,500	9,773
Packed	'000 litres		{ 453,389	154,961
Butter (f)	'000 kg	4,099	2,857	4,712
Flour, white (including sharps)	tonne	468,851	460,732	88,622
Biscuits (excluding dog biscuits)	'000 kg	46,904	46,830	82,888
Cakes, pastries, pies, and puddings, ready to eat—not canned	..	(b)	(b)	77,738
Vegetables, canned or bottled (g)	'000 kg	45,154	42,782	43,332
Confectionery: chocolate (excluding couverture)	'000 kg	20,676	21,204	53,128
Confectionery: other than chocolate	'000 kg	22,852	23,245	53,414
Margarine, table	'000 kg	49,739	48,779	67,339
Prepared stock and poultry feed	tonne	905,436	904,020	133,218
Aerated and carbonated waters—				
Canned	'000 litres	142,289	150,126	60,667
Bottled	'000 litres	218,242	214,933	73,142
Cordials and syrups	'000 litres	46,261	42,928	22,989
Ale, beer, and stout: bulk	'000 litres	384,759	376,758	64,133
Ale, beer, and stout: bottled and canned	'000 litres	366,071	340,813	135,336
Beverage wine (including fortifying spirits added)	'000 litres	69,862	57,159	36,232
Leather, dressed or finished—				
Chrome tanned, grain, cattle	'000 sq m	3,287	3,303	43,384
Tread rubber (camelback)	'000 kg	9,088	9,506	10,847
Undressed sawn timber (h)—				
Recovered from sawn logs—				
Australian grown—				
From forest hardwoods	cubic metre	729,867	(i)	(i)
From softwoods (non-pored timbers)—				
Plantation grown pines	cubic metre	203,593	(i)	(i)
Spun yarns (j)—				
Cellulosic and synthetic fibres	'000 kg	1,847	1,622	7,295
Broadwoven cloth (j)—				
Wool (including wool-worsted) (k)	'000 sq m	1,407	1,410	7,578
Cellulosic and synthetic fibres	'000 sq m	48,302	46,147	34,688
Paints, enamels, and clears (l)—				
Architectural and decorative—				
Solvent thinned	'000 litres	15,253	15,535	28,049
Water thinned	'000 litres	17,851	18,420	40,914
Industrial	'000 litres	21,100	21,144	44,899
Printing inks, other than news inks	..	(b)	(b)	21,551
Unsupported plastics film (thickness less than 0.25mm)—				
Polyethylene, low density	'000 kg	27,917	21,277	33,023

(a) Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text above table.

(b) Value of sales and transfers only collected.

(c) Includes all equalisation payments received during the year.

(d) Includes ice cream combined with other confections, including those aerated milk based confections which contain ten per cent or more butterfat.

(e) Includes details for Australian Capital Territory.

(f) Includes butter equivalent of butter oil produced directly from cream.

(g) Includes pickled vegetables (other than 'pickles' and chutney).

(h) Excludes quantity of timber recovered from logs peeled or sliced for veneers.

(i) Quantity produced only collected.

(j) Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

(k) Includes blanketing and rug material.

(l) Includes primers, undercoats, varnishes, clear plastic coatings, and two-pack type coatings. Excludes heavy duty coatings, bituminous paints, and marine coatings.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING COMMODITIES, N.S.W., 1978-79 (continued)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity produced	Sales and transfers	
			Quantity	Value
				\$'000
Pig iron	'000 tonnes	(a) 5,472	n.p.	n.p.
Raw steel	'000 tonnes	(a) 6,206	n.p.	n.p.
Aluminium and alloy—rods, bars, and sections (solid and hollow)	tonne	30,026	29,205	60,767
Fabricated constructional steel (d)	tonne	199,426	195,079	148,311
Aluminium window frames (including curtain walls) (b)	—	(c)	(c)	64,233
Welded wire fabric	tonne	71,276	68,732	33,135
Clay bricks	'000	690,301	708,536	95,143
Refractories—				
Bricks, blocks, and other constructional shapes (f)	tonne	85,988	82,694	25,416
Castables, cements, and other mixes	tonne	54,472	53,608	14,453
Tiles, roofing (terra cotta and concrete)	'000	67,818	67,594	34,026
Concrete pipes (excluding agricultural pipes) (d)	tonne	177,576	183,128	19,142
Ready mixed concrete	'000 cu m	3,652	3,648	182,418
Electric motors (excluding automotive)—				
Under 720W: 130W and under	'000	585	372	34,948
Under 720W: over 130W	'000	953	687	
720W and over	'000	160	125	
Pumps and pumping machinery of all types	—	(c)	(c)	41,720
Powered fork lift store trucks	number	3,109	2,971	38,980
Mining and drilling machinery and parts	—	(c)	(c)	48,435
Locomotives, railway rolling stock, tramcars, trolley cars, and underframes	—	(c)	(c)	(e) 65,077
Motor vehicles—cars, station wagons, utilities, and panel vans	number	58,845	61,039	291,702
Tyres, pneumatic—truck and bus	number	187,357	192,154	19,595
Hot water systems (all types)	number	165,459	164,687	29,467
Incandescent lighting units	—	(c)	(c)	20,300
Batteries, new, wet cell—				
Automotive S.L.I. (including motor cycle)	'000	940	939	24,967
Furniture—				
Wooden furniture (d)	—	(c)	(c)	179,045
Furniture and storage equipment predominantly of sheet metal	—	(c)	(c)	39,742
Other metal or partly metal furniture and office equipment	—	(c)	(c)	53,141
Outerwear, men's and youths'—				
Sports trousers (g)	'000	2,140	1,577	25,940
Jeans	'000	1,553	1,316	18,235
Shirts, men's, youths', and boys'—				
Knitted	dozen	650,441	637,425	17,648
Brassieres (excluding maternity brassieres)	dozen	412,771	396,573	22,429
Frocks, women's and maids' (other than for uniforms, sports, and bridal wear) (g)	'000	6,465	4,588	79,700
Footwear (h)—				
Men's and youths'	'000 pairs	2,202	2,168	31,993
Women's and maids'	'000 pairs	2,255	2,269	32,114
Children's	'000 pairs	803	821	5,473
Soap and other detergents—				
For personal toilet use	tonne	30,465	30,103	57,189
For other purposes—				
Soap and soap-based products	tonne	14,471	14,530	12,954
Other detergents (including acid cleansers)	tonne	152,944	150,974	139,523
Bed bases (i)	'000	259	244	15,418
Mattresses, inner spring	'000	288	275	21,089
Pharmaceutical products of all types for human use	—	(c)	(c)	306,144
Metal packers' cans, canisters, and containers	—	(c)	(c)	141,590
Paperboard containers, corrugated fibre	—	(c)	(c)	102,495
Plastic bags and packets, made from sheet or film—polyethylene	—	(c)	(c)	31,205

(a) Year ended 31 May. (b) Excludes the value of glass and glazing. (c) Value of sales and transfers only collected. (d) Includes details for Australian Capital Territory. (e) Total amount received during the year, including progress payments received on long-term contracts, instead of the value of deliveries. (f) Includes insulating bricks and blocks, but excludes ladle bricks. (g) Substantial quantities of this commodity are produced on commission for non-manufacturing establishments. See text above table. (h) Excludes thongs and boots with uppers of rubber or synthetic material. (i) Excludes unsprung bed platforms and wire stretchers.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Manufacturing Establishments, Summary of Operations by Industry Class* (Catalogue No. 8202.0); *Manufacturing Establishments, Details of Operations by Industry Class* (8203.0); *Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Industry and Employment Size* (8204.0); *Manufacturing Commodities—Principle Articles Produced* (8303.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Summary of Operations by Industry Class* (8201.1); *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, by Industry* (8202.1); *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, by Industry* (8203.1); *Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Employment Size—Group and Industry Class* (8204.1); *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1); *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual Reports of the Australian Manufacturing Council, Australian Industry Development Corporation, Department of Productivity, Australian Industrial Research and Development Incentives Board, Australian Atomic Energy Commission, C.S.I.R.O., Department of Industry and Commerce, Industries Assistance Commission, New South Wales Department of Industrial Relations, and the New South Wales Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation.

CHAPTER 16

COMMERCE

OVERSEAS, INTERSTATE, AND COASTAL TRADE

OVERSEAS TRADE

In terms of the *Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act* 1900, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Departments of Trade and Resources, Industry and Commerce, Business and Consumer Affairs, and Primary Industry.

The Department of Trade and Resources is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals, including uranium and hydrocarbon fuels. It conducts a Trade Commissioner Service with officers maintained at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry and Commerce administers Commonwealth government policy in relation to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protective tariffs and advises whether reference to the Industries Assistance Commission or the Temporary Assistance Authority is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources and other departments in relation to international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the chapter 'Manufacturing'.

The Department of Business and Consumer Affairs is responsible inter alia for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods. It also provides advice to the Government on policy issues associated with industry protection. Under the *Customs Act* 1901 the import or export of goods may be prohibited or subject to prescribed conditions or restrictions, such goods being itemised in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations—including dangerous drugs, certain firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health—and in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations.

The Department of Primary Industry administers Commonwealth government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade and Resources in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department is given in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries'.

The New South Wales Government has representatives engaged in export promotion in London (Agent-General), New York, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Paris, Wiesbaden (West Germany), and Milan. In addition, the Government established the New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority in 1977 to promote, encourage and co-ordinate trade between the State of New South Wales and overseas countries. More detailed functions of this authority are shown on page 558 of Year Book No. 66.

Export Finance and Incentives

The Export Development Grants Board administers two acts of the Commonwealth Parliament: the *Export Market Development Grants Act 1974*, and the *Export Expansion Grants Act 1978*.

The Export Market Development Grants scheme aims to encourage Australian exporters to seek out and develop overseas markets for goods, services, industrial property rights, and know-how.

The scheme also covers promotion of eligible internal services, and promotion to overseas residents of eligible tourist services supplied by the Australian travel and tourist industry.

The Export Expansion Grants scheme provides taxable cash grants based on the increase in exports in the grant year over the preceding three years in respect of specified eligible goods, services, internal services, industrial property rights, and know-how.

The *Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Act 1974* provides for the protection of exporters (or potential exporters) against non-payment of their overseas accounts and other risks not normally insurable with commercial insurers. In addition, the Act allows for the provision of finance to exporters or overseas buyers to facilitate the export of machinery and other capital equipment—wholly or mainly manufactured in Australia—and associated services. More specific details of this scheme are shown on page 248 of Year Book No. 64.

AUSTRALIAN OVERSEAS PROJECTS CORPORATION

The Australian Overseas Projects Corporation was established as a statutory authority in 1978 to assist Australian private organisations to compete for overseas development projects so as to encourage the export of Australian goods and services. The Corporation is responsible to the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Resources and administers the *Australian Overseas Projects Corporation Act 1978*. The functions of the Corporation are to assist in the development of Australian consortiums to seek and execute particular projects; to represent Australian commercial interests in negotiation with overseas authorities; to act as a prime contractor at the request of private enterprise where an opportunity exists and no private organisation is able and willing to assume this role; and to assist Australian industry with technical and advisory services related to overseas projects, including the provision of access to special expertise normally only found in government bodies.

INDUSTRIES ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

The Industries Assistance Commission is a statutory authority whose general purpose is to advise the Commonwealth Government on the assistance which should be given to domestic industries. The Commission formally came into existence in 1974, as a result of the passing of the *Industries Assistance Commission Act 1973*. Some additional information regarding the Commission is given in the chapter 'Manufacturing'. The Industries Assistance Commission Act provided for the creation of a Temporary Assistance Authority which is responsible to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs. The function of the Temporary Assistance Authority is to inquire into and report on the need for urgent action to protect particular Australian industries against import competition. Further details of this Authority are contained in the chapter 'Manufacturing'.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Multilateral Agreement—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Australia has been a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) since it came into force in 1948. G.A.T.T. is a multilateral trade treaty designed to facilitate trading relations between participating countries by reducing tariff and other barriers to the free interchange of goods. The essential features of the Agreement are the schedules of tariff concessions participating countries have negotiated with each other; the application of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment among the participants; the avoidance of other trade discrimination; and a code of agreed commercial policy rules for international trading.

Australia has also entered into bilateral trade agreements with a number of countries, details of which may be found in the Australian Year Book.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The statistics of overseas trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from information contained in import and export entries submitted by importers and exporters (or their agents) to the Bureau of Customs as required by the Customs Act. They are based on the 'Australian Export Commodity Classification' and the 'Australian Import Commodity Classification.'

Prior to 1 July 1978, overseas trade statistics for N.S.W. were based on those entries lodged at N.S.W. ports. The port of lodgement of the import or export entry was not necessarily the port of discharge or loading of the goods. From 1 July 1978, the bases were changed to the state of origin of Australian produce and the state of final shipment of re-exported goods. The state of origin is defined as the state in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. Due to this change figures from 1 July 1978 are not directly comparable with previous years.

The value recorded for goods imported from overseas is the value for duty for customs purposes which, from 1 July 1976, has been based on the internationally recognised Brussels Definition of Value. The value for duty is based on the normal price, i.e. the price the goods would fetch at the time when the duty becomes payable on a sale in the open market between a buyer and a seller independent of each other. The goods are valued in the country of exportation (i.e., freight and insurance are excluded).

The value of goods sold to overseas buyers before export are valued at the Australian port of shipment equivalent of the actual price paid by the overseas buyer plus the cost of all services incurred in placing the goods on board ship (referred to as f.o.b., i.e. free on board). Goods shipped on consignment are valued at the f.o.b. Australian port of shipment equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods of Australian origin in the principal markets of the country to which they are despatched for sale.

The value of outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) is included in the figures of values of imports and exports. Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries are excluded from the figures of overseas exports. The statistics of overseas trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and those 'passengers personal effects' for which customs entries are required.

OVERSEAS TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the overseas trade is handled at Sydney. In 1979–80, ports other than Sydney handled only 8 per cent of the imports and 29 per cent of the exports.

OVERSEAS TRADE (a) (b) OF N.S.W., BY PORTS

(\$A million f.o.b.)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney (c)	Botany Bay	Newcastle	Port Kembla	Total, N.S.W.
IMPORTS					
1975	3,217.8	107.0	82.5	87.5	3,494.8
1976	3,220.3	108.0	80.2	42.7	3,451.2
1977 (d)	4,020.9	146.9	65.7	44.5	4,278.0
1978	4,350.8	149.7	85.9	48.3	4,634.7
1979	5,468.5	164.2	83.8	43.1	5,759.6
1980	6,161.3	319.8	134.5	88.9	6,704.5
EXPORTS (e)					
1975	1,342.0	5.1	417.1	214.8	1,979.0
1976	1,506.2	7.2	445.3	295.0	2,253.7
1977	1,727.4	11.0	589.0	391.0	2,718.4
1978	2,018.0	18.4	642.8	435.2	3,114.4
1979	2,575.3	28.5	707.5	459.2	3,770.5
1980	3,219.4	39.0	806.7	493.2	4,558.3

(a) Merchandise and non-merchandise trade. (b) Figures from July 1978 are not directly comparable with those for previous periods because of the change in the basis on which state statistics are derived. Refer to text preceding table. (c) Includes Sydney airport, parcels post, and minor ports. (d) From 1 July 1976, the system of import valuation has been changed to the *Brussels Definition of Value*. This change has resulted in a reduction in value of approximately 2 per cent. (e) Includes re-exports.

The bulk of the overseas exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports.

Almost all cargoes handled at Botany Bay are petroleum products.

The main exports from Newcastle are coal (\$384.3m in 1979–80), wheat (\$193.4m), iron and steel (\$81.8m), processed non-ferrous metals—mainly bullion lead and silver lead (\$49.7m), metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$38.5m), cotton (\$12.4m), sorghum (\$9.2m), and wool (\$3.7m). The main imports are machinery and transport equipment (\$47.5m), petroleum and petroleum products (\$27.6m), and crude fertilisers and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones) (\$22.0m).

At Port Kembla the main exports are coal (\$257.7m in 1979–80), iron and steel (\$199.3m), and wheat (\$1.6m). The main imports are machinery and transport equipment (\$34.9m), iron and steel (\$18.0m), crude fertiliser and crude minerals (except coal, petroleum, and precious stones) (13.0m), metalliferous ores and metal scrap (\$5.3m), and non-metallic mineral manufactures (\$5.0m).

Shipment of wood chips from Eden accounts for almost all the overseas exports from ports other than Sydney, Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

In 1979–80, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 24 per cent of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 41 per cent of the total.

Items of Import and Export

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are electrical and other machinery and equipment, chemicals, transport equipment, crude petroleum and petroleum products, textiles, food and beverages, and scientific, medical and optical instruments. The following tables show imports into and exports from New South Wales in the last two years.

OVERSEAS IMPORTS INTO N.S.W. BY DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN IMPORT
COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION

(\$m)

Division No.	Description	1978-79	1979-80
00	Live animals chiefly for food	11.6	15.1
01	Meat and meat preparations	2.6	6.4
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	9.9	13.0
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	62.2	75.0
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	5.8	7.0
05	Vegetables and fruit	41.8	52.0
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	7.7	4.6
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	82.1	85.6
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals)	6.1	12.2
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	11.2	13.4
11	Beverages	42.1	48.1
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	36.7	40.5
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	2.2	0
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	1.3	3.9
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	15.5	20.8
24	Cork and wood	83.5	104.2
25	Pulp and waste paper	21.6	21.4
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	23.3	29.7
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, precious stones)	37.8	47.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	15.6	27.0
29	Crude animal, vegetable materials, n.e.s.	15.1	20.4
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	1.2	1.8
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	272.5	490.5
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	2	2
41	Animal oils and fats	2	2
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	27.9	29.2
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	3.2	8.6
51	Organic chemicals	175.8	243.0
52	Inorganic chemicals	44.5	54.2
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	33.4	37.4
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	95.2	103.4
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	51.7	62.0
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	1.8	2.0
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1.3	2.5
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	122.5	162.2
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	63.8	84.2
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	14.3	15.1
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	57.7	73.6
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	29.7	36.3
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	164.0	201.2
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	349.1	384.7
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	136.5	164.4
67	Iron and steel	94.7	134.8
68	Non-ferrous metals	30.7	48.8
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	148.6	188.6
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	142.3	164.2
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	284.0	303.2
73	Metalworking machinery	50.5	51.3
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	300.4	326.2
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	400.2	409.6
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	222.8	235.8
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment)	325.7	341.5
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	380.3	386.5
79	Other transport equipment	188.9	108.4
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	13.5	17.1
82	Furniture and parts thereof	33.1	35.3
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	24.5	28.1
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	137.9	147.1
85	Footwear	43.2	45.5
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	125.2	148.9
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.: watches and clocks	146.4	165.7
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	373.1	436.7
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified	53.5	110.9
9B	Non-merchandise	60.5	66.8
Total imports		5,760.1	6,704.6

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales; black coal, wool, cereal grains and preparations, and iron and steel being the most important export commodities in 1979-80. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions and the level of overseas demand, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

Coal exports, mainly to Japan, represented 19 per cent of total value of exports in 1979-80. Wool (which had accounted for about 55 per cent of exports from New South Wales during most of the 1950's) represented 9 per cent of total exports. Cereal grains and preparations (comprising wheat, wheaten flour, and rice) and iron and steel accounted for 15 and 10 per cent, respectively.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF N.S.W. ORIGIN (a) BY DIVISIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXPORT COMMODITY CLASSIFICATION

(\$m)

Division No.	Description	1978-79	1979-80
00	Live animals chiefly for food	10.7	12.0
01	Meat and meat preparations	442.9	398.2
02	Dairy products and birds' eggs	14.9	13.4
03	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof	8.4	6.7
04	Cereal grains and cereal preparations	287.7	596.8
05	Vegetables and fruit	11.9	17.9
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	9.2	12.2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	2.4	3.2
08	Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmillied cereals)	7.3	3.7
09	Miscellaneous edible products and preparations	5.7	7.9
11	Beverages	7.7	7.8
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	4.8	9.1
21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw	108.1	96.6
22	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	1.8	2.8
23	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	2.0	0.8
24	Cork and wood	22.7	30.7
25	Pulp and waste paper	0.1	0.4
26	Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric)	388.9	407.4
27	Crude fertilisers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, precious stones)	17.4	21.2
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	187.6	183.0
29	Crude animal, vegetable materials, n.e.s.	8.7	10.5
32	Coal, coke and briquettes	713.0	759.5
33	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials	47.7	63.5
34	Gas, natural and manufactured	(b)	(b)
41	Animal oils and fats	13.2	8.8
42	Fixed vegetable oils and fats	1.7	0.8
43	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	3.5	3.0
51	Organic chemicals	16.1	14.7
52	Inorganic chemicals	12.9	19.4
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4.9	5.5
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	35.7	38.7
55	Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	17.2	19.7
56	Fertilisers, manufactured	0.9	2.6
57	Explosives and pyrotechnic products	0.1	0.3
58	Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers	8.3	10.1
59	Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	20.5	25.9
61	Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed furskins	29.6	22.6
62	Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2.2	2.7
63	Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	2.4	2.6
64	Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	9.5	15.2
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products	37.7	46.1
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	49.3	61.0
67	Iron and steel	379.6	402.8
68	Non-ferrous metals	129.5	196.4
69	Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	50.6	60.7
71	Power generating machinery and equipment	9.5	11.8
72	Machinery specialised for particular industries	38.5	42.9
73	Metallworking machinery	8.3	9.9
74	General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	44.3	50.5
75	Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	11.8	12.0
76	Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	5.7	5.2
77	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment)	24.8	36.0
78	Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	20.6	24.6
79	Other transport equipment	31.3	37.9
81	Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	2.1	3.3
82	Furniture and parts thereof	3.2	4.7
83	Travel goods, handbags and similar containers	0.4	0.2
84	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	5.6	9.2
85	Footwear	1.0	1.2
87	Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	23.8	29.6
88	Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.: watches and clocks	8.2	9.9
89	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	35.3	43.0
9A	Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, not elsewhere classified (c)	51.9	86.5
9B	Non-merchandise	48.7	60.8
	Total exports	3,512.4	4,104.0

(a) Excludes re-exported goods. State of origin is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. (b) Included in Division 9A. (c) Includes Division 34.

EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for Australia's overseas exports are indicated by the export price index shown in the following table.

The index groups shown relate to commodities defined in terms of selected divisions of the *Australian Export Commodity Classification (A.E.C.C.)* 1978-79. Index numbers are also compiled on an industry of origin basis defined in terms of the 1978 edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX, AUSTRALIA

Base of each group index: 1974-75 = 100

Group	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
All groups	109	122	128	144	174
Selected AECC Divisions					
Meat, meat preparations	115	125	154	234	285
Dairy products, eggs	93	94	107	113	123
Cereals, cereal preparations	94	89	81	86	107
Sugar, sugar preparations	89	83	72	74	95
Textile fibres and their wastes	105	135	139	153	181
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	119	140	151	157	189
Coal, coke, briquettes	152	164	176	178	180
Iron and steel	84	91	96	118	145
Non-ferrous metals	93	123	125	161	255

IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Reserve Bank and shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1966-67.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORT PRICE INDEX

Base: 1966-67 = 100

(Source: Reserve Bank of Australia)

Group	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Food, beverages and tobacco	153	163	240	297	286	308
Crude materials, inedible	181	210	226	234	261	313
Mineral fuels and lubricants	571	668	736	807	842	1,456
Chemicals	162	173	195	214	236	303
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	157	171	198	222	254	300
Textiles	137	143	162	188	214	245
Machinery, except electrical	150	177	207	240	274	318
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	140	160	184	211	239	275
Transport equipment	134	158	185	221	256	302
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	142	160	186	222	261	308
All groups	189	215	247	280	308	405

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

In New South Wales, customs and excise duties are collected by the Customs Collectorate. The Australian Customs Tariff is the prime means of developing and assisting manufacturing industry in Australia. Tariffs also give preference, through lower rates of duty, to selected imports from certain Commonwealth and developing countries.

Some duties are also levied, mainly for revenue purposes, on selected imported goods such as potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol while excise duties are levied on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia (beer, spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, crude oil, gasoline, aviation turbine kerosine, and automotive diesel fuel).

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, primage duties are levied on some imports at rates of 3, 7, or 10 per cent according to the origin and type of the goods. Further, under the *Customs Tariff (Anti-Dumping) Act* 1975 dumping duty may be imposed on goods shipped to Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value of the

goods while countervailing duty may be imposed to offset the effect of subsidies, bounties, and other forms of assistance paid to exporters of goods competitive with local production.

Particulars of the customs and excise revenue collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years are given in the next table. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales. Australian government departments, most Commonwealth authorities and all diplomatic missions can claim a refund of the duty paid on certain petroleum products. As details of these refunds are not available to the ABS, refunds and drawbacks statistics contained in this table are understated and net revenue statistics overstated.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED IN N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Customs tariff division and excise tariff item	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
CUSTOMS DUTIES					
1. Live animals and animal products	452	417	402	386	569
2. Vegetable products	638	710	655	626	1,246
3. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, and waxes	759	870	1,367	711	1,347
4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, vinegar, tobacco—					
(i) Spirits not falling within tariff item 22.08, liqueurs					
and other spirituous beverages, tariff item 22.09	48,015	57,108	63,967	76,821	88,103
(ii) Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, etc.	30,276	32,423	30,472	34,602	32,378
(iii) Remainder of division	4,544	5,622	6,611	8,101	5,994
5. Mineral products	488	706	758	862	1,301
6. Products of chemical and allied industries	8,338	10,740	10,915	13,528	25,721
7. Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters and ethers, and					
articles, rubber, synthetic rubbers, factice and articles thereof	16,334	22,600	24,872	29,694	40,177
8. Hides, skins, leather and leather goods	4,771	6,597	7,066	9,277	10,031
9. Wood, charcoal, cork, plaiting materials, basketware and wickerware,					
etc.	6,093	7,389	6,812	7,717	9,663
10. Paper-making materials, paper, paperboard, etc.	6,198	8,284	9,634	13,557	16,724
11. Textiles and textile articles	59,271	66,916	66,505	87,974	90,003
12. Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, etc.	8,900	11,441	13,006	17,100	18,924
13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica and similar materials,					
ceramic products, glass, glassware	7,832	9,924	9,803	11,816	14,219
14. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, precious metals and					
articles, imitation jewellery, coin	3,016	3,832	4,219	5,024	6,060
15. Base metals and articles of base metal	19,839	25,722	24,572	29,398	38,100
16. Machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts	96,109	111,825	98,532	115,216	144,940
17. Transport equipment	53,976	78,838	82,728	109,127	109,942
18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical					
instruments and apparatus, clocks, watches, musical instruments,					
sound recorders and reproducers, television reproducers, parts	13,868	16,903	15,498	14,420	18,815
19. Arms and ammunition, parts	215	184	232	256	512
20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,331	16,312	17,009	21,683	25,798
21. Works of art, collectors' pieces, antiques	61	77	66	45	36
Miscellaneous	5	7	62	36	43
Other and undistributed customs revenue	301	158	11	176	44
Prima duty	3,857	4,315	4,597	4,898	4,040
Total gross customs and prima duty	406,482	499,922	500,368	613,052	704,731
Less: Refunds and drawbacks paid (a)	16,857	20,675	20,870	24,901	34,845
Total net customs and prima duties (b)	389,625	479,247	479,499	588,151	669,886
EXCISE DUTIES					
Beer	248,281	266,891	269,894	363,748	372,642
Spirits, including liqueurs, etc.	18,614	18,494	19,919	25,381	24,627
Tobacco (manufactured)	8,116	7,301	6,503	7,661	7,766
Cigars and cigarettes	188,260	190,879	193,100	223,307	246,372
Gasoline (a) (b)	245,596	267,393	278,518	297,297	296,464
Aviation turbine kerosene, etc. (a)	12,106	13,699	15,241	15,525	15,299
Automotive diesel fuel	29,966	34,389	38,156	44,967	47,927
Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum gas (c) (d)	125,088	168,974	238,320	591,115	1,108,251
Other and undistributed excise revenue	3,276	3,424	6,515	7,660	7,883
Total gross excise duties (a)	879,303	971,444	1,066,166	1,576,661	2,127,231
Less: Refunds and drawbacks paid (a)	630	757	1,122	885	1,203
Total net excise duties (b)	878,673	970,687	1,065,044	1,575,776	2,126,028

(a) Understated because of exclusion of some refunds on petroleum products. See text preceding table. (b) Overstated because of exclusion of some refunds on petroleum products. See text preceding table. (c) Liquid petroleum gas obtained from unstabilised crude petroleum oil or from naturally occurring petrol gas. (d) Duty introduced on 19 August 1975.

INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate almost entirely to seaborne trade. A substantial amount of freight is carried by rail and road between New South Wales and the bordering States, and a small amount of interstate freight is carried by air, but no statistics of the traffic are available.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

Staple imports from other States include raw sugar, molasses, crude salt, and anhydrous alumina from Queensland, bulk oil from Victoria, ironstone, dolomite, gypsum, bulk oil, and iron and steel from South Australia, cement, paper and newsprint, and woodpulp from Tasmania, and ironstone and bulk oil from Western Australia. Principal exports from New South Wales include iron and steel (mainly to Victoria), coal (mainly to South Australia), coke (mainly to Western Australia), and bulk oil (mainly to Queensland and Victoria).

The interstate shipping trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to the ports of Sydney (Port Jackson), Botany Bay, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The figures quoted for these ports have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

The principal interstate imports into the Sydney ports (Port Jackson and Botany Bay) in 1979–80 consisted of bulk oil, 7,358,000 tonnes; raw sugar, 174,000 tonnes; paper and newsprint 163,000 tonnes; and cement, 143,000 tonnes.

The principal interstate exports from the Sydney ports in 1979–80 consisted of 445,000 tonnes of bulk oil; 55,000 tonnes of bulk caustic soda; and 44,000 tonnes of motor vehicles.

In 1979–80, approximately 80 per cent of the total tonnage of interstate imports into the Sydney ports came from Victoria. In the same year, 49·9 per cent of the total tonnage of interstate exports from the Sydney ports were to Queensland; 28·8 per cent to Victoria; 15·4 per cent to Tasmania and 5·9 per cent to South Australia, Western Australia, and Northern Territory combined.

The interstate shipping at Newcastle is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the area. In 1979–80, the principal interstate imports into the port of Newcastle were 2,487,000 tonnes of ironstone, 152,000 tonnes of bulk oil, and 140,000 tonnes of dolomite, while the main exports interstate by sea from Newcastle were 197,000 tonnes of coke, 159,000 tonnes of coal, 95,000 tonnes of iron and steel products, and 63,000 tonnes of bulk ammonia.

At Port Kembla, the interstate shipping is concerned mainly with the local iron and steel industry, as at Newcastle. The principal interstate imports into Port Kembla in 1979–80 were 5,633,000 tonnes of ironstone, 461,000 tonnes of dolomite, and 307,000 tonnes of bulk oil. In that year, iron and steel products (1,119,000 tonnes), coal (348,000 tonnes), and coke (297,000 tonnes) were the principal commodities exported interstate by sea from this port.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal commodities shipped intrastate in New South Wales are coal, petroleum oils, and crude minerals. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last six years.

INTRASTATE TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

('000 tonnes)

Year ended 30 June	Sydney ports (a)		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1975	1,586.2	2,185.6	950.8	532.1	446.5	21.6
1976	1,466.9	2,323.1	926.2	153.3	498.5	2.8
1977	1,534.2	2,462.8	1,189.0	94.5	507.9	4.1
1978	1,935.6	2,754.3	1,262.4	65.8	549.4	6.8
1979	1,533.2	2,475.3	1,267.3	47.2	483.9	26.3
1980	1,583.4	2,530.3	1,338.2	37.5	413.3	36.5

(a) Comprises Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

Bulk oil is the principal intrastate commodity handled at Sydney ports. In 1979–80, the imports included 431,800 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products, 186,000 tonnes of crude fertilisers and crude minerals, 156,800 tonnes of coal and coke, and 101,700 tonnes of raw sugar. In that year, 2,370,000 tonnes of petroleum and petroleum products were exported.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (33,100 tonnes in 1979–80), and the principal import is bulk oil (1,176,400 tonnes).

The main item of intrastate import into Port Kembla is bulk oil (413,300 tonnes in 1979–80).

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Australian Export Commodity Classification* (Catalogue No. 1203.0), *Australian Import Commodity Classification* (1204.0), *Exports, Australia* (5404.0), *Imports, Australia* (5406.0), *Exports, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5424.0), *Imports, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5426.0), *Customs and Excise Revenue, Australia Annual Summary Tables* (5427.0), *Export Price Index, Australia* (6405.0). Overseas trade statistics are also available on microfiche in a variety of tabular formats. Each tabular format covers commodities exported or imported at various levels of aggregation.

A.B.S. Publications (NSW Office): *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1) *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Export Development Grants Board, Export Finance and Insurance Corporation, Australian Overseas Projects Corporations, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Industries Assistance Commission, Department of Trade and Resources, Department of Industry and Commerce, the New South Wales Government Overseas Trade Authority, and the Bureau of Customs; *Port Statistics* and annual report of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales; and statistical bulletins of the Reserve Bank of Australia.

INTERNAL TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of wholesale trade in Australia were first collected in the census of wholesale establishments, conducted as one of a series of fully integrated economic censuses in respect of the year 1968–69. The statistical reporting units, the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), and the standardised data items used in the conduct of these censuses, are described in Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'. The scope of 'wholesale trade' is defined in the A.S.I.C. in the broad sense to include the re-sale (by agents or principals) of new or used goods to retailers or other wholesalers, or to institutional (including government), professional, or other business users (including farmers and builders). The more important types of business engaged in wholesale trade are wholesale merchants (who take title to the goods they sell), manufacturers' sales branches which hold stocks, commission agents (including import and export agents and purchasing agents), petroleum products distributors, and co-operatives and marketing boards engaged in marketing farm products.

Statistics from the 1968-69 Wholesale Census are contained in Year Book No. 63, 1974, pages 1039-1045.

CO-OPERATIVE RURAL AND TRADING SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section 'Non-bank Financial Institutions' in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

Details of co-operative rural and trading societies engaged in wholesale trading are shown below, for the year 1977–78.

<i>Type of society</i>	<i>Number of societies</i>	<i>Number of members</i>	<i>Turnover (\$'000)</i>	<i>Net surplus (\$'000)</i>
Growing, assembling (and/or processing) and marketing of primary products	103	106,859	589,215	10,208
General wholesalers	6	616	26,499	320
Trade or special equipment suppliers	61	10,252	46,569	942

Trade or special equipment suppliers sell goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, fruit and vegetable shops, newsagents, etc.

RETAIL TRADE

Statistics of the structure and pattern of retail trade in Australia are available principally from periodic censuses of retail establishments. The most recent census is that conducted in respect of the year ended 30 June 1980. The results of the 1979–80 retail census will be available for publication in the next issue of the Year Book. The latest retail census was the eighth undertaken in Australia, previous censuses being conducted in respect of the years 1947–48, 1948–49, 1952–53, 1956–57, 1961–62, 1968–69, and 1973–74.

The 1968–69 Census was conducted on a fully integrated basis with the annual mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses, and with the periodic wholesale trade census (see Appendix B 'Integrated Economic Censuses'). Because of the fundamental nature of the changes introduced in integrating these censuses in respect of 1968–69 (newly defined reporting units, a standard industrial classification, standardised data items, variation in some commodity groupings, etc.), it is not possible to make direct comparisons between data obtained from the 1968–69 and 1973–74 Censuses and those obtained from previous retail censuses.

Supplementary data covering the operations of selected service establishments are collected as part of the censuses of retail establishments. The service establishments included in the 1973–74 Census were cafes and restaurants, licensed hotels, licensed motels, wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressing and beauty salons.

In periods between censuses, movements in the value of retail sales, by broad commodity groups, are estimated from quarterly sample surveys of retail establishments and the total value of retail sales in Australia is estimated from monthly sample surveys. The scope and coverage of the sample surveys are essentially the same as in the censuses, with the quarterly survey estimates shown in this section being based on the 1973-74 Census.

CLASSIFICATION OF RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS

In the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (A.S.I.C.), which has been used since 1968-69 to define the scope of the various economic censuses and to classify establishments to particular industries, the term 'retail trade' is used, generally speaking, to include the re-sale of new or used goods to final consumers for personal or household consumption. The types of business engaged in retail trade are department stores and other shops, stalls, mail order houses, hawkers, door-to-door sellers, milk and bread vendors, vending machine operators, and consumer co-operatives. Establishments mainly selling goods on a commission basis to final consumers for personal or household consumption are included. However, establishments such as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels, clubs, etc. are included in the A.S.I.C. Division 'Entertainment, Recreation, Restaurants, Hotels and Personal Services'. Establishments engaged mainly in hiring out consumer goods and those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing cakes are included in retail trade, but those engaged mainly in both baking and retailing bread are included in Manufacturing.

All references in this section to A.S.I.C. are in respect of the 1969 edition of A.S.I.C. In 1978, a new edition was introduced but to date no results are available for the 1979-80 retail census which was conducted using this revised classification.

The sales of certain commodities, such as farm supplies, basic building materials, and builders' hardware and supplies are treated conceptually as wholesale sales in economic statistics, despite the fact that there is a considerable volume of sales of these commodities to final consumers for personal or household consumption. Establishments engaged mainly in selling these commodities are therefore classified to Wholesale Trade.

Certain kinds of activity, other than selling, are also commonly carried out by establishments classified to Retail Trade, and, for this reason, are included in the appropriate classes in the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. The more important activities, with the appropriate A.S.I.C. class code number specified, include the following:

- (a) Installing or repairing blinds and awnings or laying floor coverings (Class 4841);
- (b) Making and installing curtains (Class 4842);
- (c) Installing household appliances of certain types, or repairing non-electric household appliances (Class 4851);
- (d) Repairing household electric appliances (Class 4852);
- (e) Repairing footwear (Class 4846);
- (f) Repairing or servicing motor vehicles (Classes 4861, 4864, 4865, and 4866), except engine re-conditioning;
- (g) Tyre retreading (Class 4863); and
- (h) Custom tailoring or dressmaking (Classes 4843 and 4844).

Similarly, the wholesaling of motor vehicles, motor cycles, etc., boats, outboard motors, and caravans is commonly carried out by establishments also engaged in the retailing of these commodities. Establishments engaged mainly in the wholesale or retail selling of these commodities are classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. Wholesale sales made by these establishments are, however, excluded from the retail trade commodity statistics.

The structure of the Retail Trade Sub-division of the A.S.I.C. in terms of the industry groups (3-digit level) and classes (4-digit level) covered in the 1973-74 Census of Retail

Establishments, and the industry classes of the selected service establishments for which data were collected as part of that census, may be seen in the table 'Retail and Selected Service Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class'.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE 1973-74 RETAIL CENSUS

The 1973-74 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments included all establishments classified to the Retail Trade Sub-division of A.S.I.C., with the exception of Bread and Milk Vendors (Classes 4831 and 4832) and Footwear Repairers (Class 4846) together with establishments classified as cafes, restaurants, licensed hotels and motels, wine saloons, licensed clubs, and hairdressing and beauty salons. Sales by door-to-door salesmen (including independent bread and milk vendors), by independent van salesmen and occasional stall holders, and by organisations operating vending machines on the premises of other businesses, were not covered in the Census. Refreshment rooms, kiosks, and bookstalls operated by the Public Transport Commission were also not covered.

Because of the exclusion of some types of activities mentioned above and of the selected service establishments classified to Motion Picture Theatres (A.S.I.C. Class 9113) and Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services (Class 9310), the scope of the 1973-74 Census was more restricted than that of the 1968-69 Census. In addition, the coverage of establishments which did not operate for the whole of the year and of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units was more restricted in the 1973-74 Census and the range of data items collected was not as great (for example, data about purchases, stocks, and capital expenditure were not collected in the 1973-74 Census). As a consequence, comparisons between the results of the two censuses are not shown in the following tables.

The general structure of the retail and selected service industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following tables, which summarise the operations of retail and selected service establishments in 1973-74 according to industry group or class and by individual industry classes.

RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY INDUSTRY GROUP OR CLASS, N.S.W., 1973-74

Industry group and class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establish- ments in operation at end of year (b)	Employ- ment at end of June (c)	Wages and salaries paid (d)	Value of retail sales	Turnover (e)
S'000						
Department, variety, and general stores	481	564	48,524	166,846	958,534	1,011,632
Food stores	482	17,238	82,048	173,140	1,797,995	1,819,375
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores	4841-4845	6,955	30,728	91,436	764,851	770,872
Household appliance and hardware stores	485	3,376	16,249	55,975	380,079	441,113
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers	486	9,931	66,814	246,422	1,952,064	2,792,755
Other retailers	487	7,020	28,633	68,371	567,885	581,196
Total, retail establishments		45,084	272,996	802,190	6,421,408	7,416,943
Restaurants and licensed hotels	9211-9212	4,284	50,974	138,266	430,847	652,214
Licensed clubs	9221-9223	1,550	38,461	145,905	197,306	510,136
Hairdressing and beauty salons	9321-9322	3,355	9,224	18,285	2,742	46,794
Total, selected service establishments		9,189	98,659	302,456	630,895	1,209,144
Total, retail and selected service establishments ..		54,273	371,655	1,104,646	7,052,303	8,626,088

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification: group or class code no. (b) Excludes the numbers of separately located administrative offices and ancillary units. (c) Working proprietors at the end of June, and employees on the pay-roll of the last pay-period in June (including part-time employees and those working at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units employing 20 or more persons). Unpaid helpers are excluded. (d) Includes wages and salaries of employees at separately located administrative offices and ancillary units employing 20 or more persons. Excludes drawings by working proprietors. (e) Comprises retail and wholesale sales of goods and all other operating revenue.

**RETAIL AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY
INDUSTRY CLASS, N.S.W., 1973-74**

Industry class	A.S.I.C. code no. (a)	Establish- ments in operation at end of year (a)	Employment at end of June (a)			Wages and salaries paid (a)	Turnover (a)
			Males	Females	Persons		
						\$'000	\$'000
Department, variety and general stores—							
Department stores	4811	120	10,966	26,198	37,164	134,663	802,617
Variety and general stores	4812						
	4813	444	2,838	8,522	11,360	32,183	209,015
Food stores—							
Supermarkets	4821	299	7,239	11,598	18,837	52,466	501,055
Grocers and tobacconists	4822	6,956	8,655	13,341	21,996	32,458	554,263
Butchers	4823	3,068	9,068	2,008	11,076	39,854	328,604
Fruit and vegetable stores	4824	1,679	2,868	2,895	5,763	7,406	108,252
Liquor stores	4825	418	1,357	687	2,044	6,470	86,246
Confectionery and soft drink shops	4826	1,998	2,209	4,942	7,151	10,750	88,346
Fish, chips, and hamburger shops	4827	1,862	3,822	4,856	8,678	12,135	104,604
Bread and cake shops	4828	958	1,969	4,534	6,503	11,601	48,005
Clothing, fabrics, and furniture stores—							
Furniture and floor covering stores	4841	799	3,101	1,525	4,626	19,222	205,024
Fabrics and household textile stores	4842	985	1,037	3,185	4,222	11,198	80,230
Men's and boys' wear stores	4843	1,272	3,461	2,203	5,664	17,843	149,795
Women's, girls', and infants' wear stores	4844	3,140	1,632	11,280	12,912	33,422	258,554
Footwear stores	4845	759	986	2,318	3,304	9,751	77,269
Household appliance and hardware stores—							
Household appliance stores	4851	1,004	4,274	2,366	6,640	27,518	249,591
Household electric appliance repairers	4852	526	1,609	576	2,185	7,322	21,357
China, glassware, and domestic hardware stores	4853	714	1,357	1,486	2,843	7,630	58,033
Watchmakers and jewellers	4854	809	1,217	1,947	3,164	9,286	66,722
Musical instrument and record stores	4855	323	676	741	1,417	4,219	45,410
Motor vehicle dealers and petrol and tyre retailers—							
New motor vehicle dealers and motor vehicle repairers (except smash repair)	4861	3,008	24,239	5,114	29,353	130,140	1,598,150
Used motor vehicle and parts dealers	4862	863	3,854	800	4,654	21,235	357,299
Tyre and battery retailers and tyre retreaders	4863	564	3,433	515	3,948	18,228	139,491
Service stations	4864	3,511	13,896	4,565	18,461	39,973	459,863
Smash repair workshops	4865	1,473	6,873	913	7,786	27,313	92,192
Motor cycle dealers	4866	249	1,064	254	1,318	4,592	59,881
Boat and caravan dealers	4867	263	981	313	1,294	4,941	85,879
Other retailers—							
Pharmacies	4871	2,097	3,537	8,226	11,763	31,063	247,192
Photographic equipment stores	4872	152	325	195	520	1,838	16,914
Sporting goods, bicycle, and toy shops	4873	783	1,365	1,052	2,417	4,906	55,386
Newsagents, stationers, and booksellers	4874	1,392	3,086	4,239	7,325	17,742	170,212
Antique and second hand goods dealers	4875	965	896	1,008	1,904	3,624	26,201
Nurserymen and florists	4876	690	738	1,362	2,100	3,933	22,301
Retailers, n.e.c.	4877	941	1,095	1,509	2,604	5,265	42,990
Total, retail establishments		45,084	135,723	137,273	272,996	802,190	7,416,943
Cafes and restaurants	9211	2,118	7,691	11,381	19,072	45,519	163,573
Licensed hotels, motels, and wine saloons	9212	2,166	13,612	18,290	31,902	92,747	488,641
Licensed bowling clubs	9221	569	3,846	1,702	5,548	21,238	78,574
Licensed golf clubs	9222	250	2,451	1,059	3,510	13,809	40,428
Licensed clubs, n.e.c.	9223	731	19,104	10,299	29,403	110,858	391,134
Men's hairdressing	9321	970	1,258	166	1,424	1,486	7,793
Women's hairdressing and beauty salons	9322	2,385	1,097	6,703	7,800	16,799	39,001
Total, selected service establishments		9,189	49,059	49,600	98,659	302,456	1,209,144
Total, retail and selected service establishments		54,273	184,782	186,873	371,655	1,104,646	8,626,088

(a) See footnotes in previous table.

RETAIL SALES OF GOODS

Retail sales relate principally to sales to the final consumer of new and second-hand goods for household or personal purposes. The following table shows retail sales by broad commodity groups. The figures are derived from the quarterly sample surveys of retail sales which have a similar scope to the 1973-74 Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments except that retail sales by motor establishments (ASIC Group 486) and household electric appliance repairers (ASIC Class 4852) are excluded. Retail sales by establishments not included in the scope of the Census (e.g. milk and bread vendors (home delivery), manufacturers, wholesalers, electricity and gas establishments) also are excluded, as are the sales of establishments with retail sales of less than a certain value. The estimates of retail sales do not include sales of building materials, builders' hardware and supplies such as tools of trade and paint, commercial refrigerators, business machines, tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, grain feed, fertilizers, and agricultural supplies.

RETAIL SALES OF GOODS, NEW SOUTH WALES

Commodity group	1978-79	1979-80		
	Value of retail sales	Value of retail sales	Value per head of population	Proportion of total sales
	\$m	\$m	\$	per cent
Groceries (a)	1,636.5	1,871.6	366	17.0
Butchers' meat	595.3	700.7	137	6.3
Other food (b)	976.2	1,077.4	211	9.8
Total, foodstuffs	3,208.0	3,649.7	714	33.1
Beer, wine, and spirits (c)	1,489.7	1,681.4	329	15.3
Clothing and drapery	1,474.7	1,624.1	318	14.7
Footwear	234.8	254.0	50	2.3
Domestic hardware, china, and glassware (d)	430.9	509.2	100	4.6
Electrical goods (e)	686.4	748.7	146	6.8
Furniture and floor coverings	536.7	576.4	113	5.2
Chemists' goods	528.1	580.1	113	5.2
Newspapers, books, and stationery	363.3	412.0	81	3.8
Other goods (f)	874.8	994.9	195	9.0
Total (excluding motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc.)	9,827.4	11,030.5	2,158	100.0

(a) Includes smallgoods and frozen poultry and vegetables. (b) Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, bread (except home deliveries by vendors), cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc. (c) Includes sales by licensed clubs, hotels, restaurants, supermarkets, etc. (d) Includes watches, clocks, jewellery, silverware, garden supplies, etc. (e) Includes radios, television and accessories, domestic refrigerators, musical instruments, bottled liquefied petroleum gas, etc. (f) Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., sporting and travel goods, toys, photographic equipment and supplies, etc.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING SOCIETIES

A general description of co-operative societies is given in the section 'Non-bank Financial Institutions' in the chapter 'Private Finance'. In 1977-78, there were 57 co-operative societies (with 395,083 members) conducting retail stores in New South Wales. These stores had a turnover of \$106m and a surplus of \$2.9m in that year. They have met with success in mining districts and, to a limited extent, in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

MARKETING OF FOODSTUFFS

The principal centre for the wholesale marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Farm Produce Markets at Flemington (known as the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets) operated by the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority. The Authority operates under the Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority Act, 1968 which empowers it to maintain, control, and manage public markets for the sale of farm produce within the County of Cumberland. Most of the business conducted at the Markets comprises sales by growers' agents or co-operative societies to retailers; growers may sell direct to buyers in a section of the Markets known as the Producers' Market.

The Meat Halls at the State Abattoir at Homebush Bay are the principal centres in New South Wales for the wholesale distribution of meat for human consumption. Carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof and deliver them to the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered along with stock already held at and owned by the Homebush Abattoir Corporation. Once slaughtered, the carcasses are treated, chilled and delivered to the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning. Considerable quantities of meat also arrive at the Meat Halls from country and interstate abattoirs owned by local government authorities and by co-operative organisations and private interests.

Most of the poultry sold in the State for table meat is produced under contract to processors, who slaughter and treat the birds and sell them to retailers.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales, which is controlled by the N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority, is described in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

Agents who sell fruit, vegetables, poultry, or other farm produce on behalf of growers must be licensed, and must operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926. The provisions of the Act are summarised in the section 'Crops and Pastures' in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'.

Marketing boards in respect of primary products may be formed, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927, upon the request of producers. Before a board is constituted for any product, a poll of the producers of the product must be taken, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Boards established under the Act, market, or supervise the marketing of, eggs, rice, wine grapes, lemons, citrus fruits (other than lemons), tobacco leaf, grain sorghum, barley, oats, oilseeds, and yellow maize. A Dried Fruits Board has been established under the Dried Fruits Act, 1939, and a Banana Marketing Control Committee under the Banana Industry Act, 1969, to supervise the marketing of dried fruits and bananas, respectively.

The Commonwealth Government has established boards or authorities to supervise the marketing of wheat, meat, dairy produce, eggs, canned fruits, dried fruits, apples and pears, wine, and honey. The Australian Wheat Board controls the marketing of wheat for domestic consumption as well as for export, while the other Commonwealth boards are concerned mainly with marketing for export.

Standards of the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed in terms of the Pure Food Act, 1908. The administration of the food laws within local government areas, and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed, are duties of the Health Commission of N.S.W. and local government authorities. The N.S.W. Meat Industry Authority licenses abattoirs and slaughter houses and investigates and promotes matters relating to the improvement of hygiene in these and other meat premises. Meat for local consumption is inspected at the State Abattoir at Homebush Bay and most country abattoirs by officers of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture, and at other abattoirs by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The composition and labelling of overseas imports of food and drugs are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Business and Consumer Affairs. The quality and labelling of foodstuffs intended for export are supervised by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry, which also licenses abattoirs slaughtering for export and has staff, permanently attached to each licensed abattoir, who are responsible for the inspection of all meat destined for export.

Further information about arrangements for the marketing of agricultural products is given in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries'. Arrangements for the marketing of milk and bread are described below.

BREAD

The manufacture and delivery of bread in New South Wales is controlled by the provisions of the Bread Act, 1969. This Act provides for the licensing of bread

manufacturers, zoning for bread manufacturers in country areas, the certification of operative bakers, the fixing, by regulations to the Act, of standard weights of bread loaves, and the fixing, by industrial award, of starting and finishing times allowed for the baking and delivery of bread.

The Act also established the Bread Industry Advisory Committee which comprises the Under Secretary of the Department of Industrial Relations and Technology as Chairman, together with two representatives of bread manufacturers, two representatives of bread industry unions, and two representatives of consumers. This Committee has power to investigate and make recommendations to the Minister on measures to improve methods of bread making and distribution, and sanitary conditions in bakehouses; the standards of efficiency necessary for persons engaged in the manufacture of bread; and to recommend amendments to existing legislation or proposals for future legislation in respect of any matters relating to the bread industry.

The Bread (Returns) Act, 1977 prohibits the return of unsold bread to manufacturers by retailers and the payment of compensation by manufacturers to retailers instead of taking back the bread.

The Bread Research Institute of Australia is a scientific research organisation, established and supported by the Australian bread industry. The aims of the Institute are to carry out scientific research and developmental work and to provide technical and advisory services in connection with bread manufacture. In practice, this covers cereal chemistry and the technological aspects of bread production. The Institute works in association with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

Information about bread prices is given in the section 'Prices and Rents' in Chapter 10 'Labour, Wages, and Prices'.

MILK

Responsibility for regulation and controlling the quality, supply, and distribution of milk and cream throughout New South Wales rests with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority in terms of the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority Act, 1980. All milk supplied for human consumption rests in the Authority which includes producer, processor, milk vendor, consumer, and Department of Agriculture representatives.

Powers exercised by the Authority include regulating and controlling the quality, supply and distribution of milk and dairy products, the inspection of dairy produce merchants (milk intake and treatment factories, vehicle, and shop vendors of milk) and determination of quantities of milk to be supplied by farmers to the Authority. Distribution companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Authority in receiving milk, and purchase their supplies from the Authority for distribution, through vendors, to consumers. The Authority is not obliged to accept all or any of a dairyman's milk, the quantity accepted being determined by reference to *quotas* allocated to each dairyman. Since 1976 adjustments made to quotas have given small dairymen, predominantly outside the former Milk Zone, a greater share of the liquid milk markets. A scheme of quota surrenders and reallocation has assisted in the redistribution of quotas. The prices paid to dairymen and the wholesale and retail prices of milk in New South Wales are given in the section 'Prices' in the Chapter 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

Milk supplies for Sydney come from the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra; the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale; the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Brantxon, and Maitland on the northern railway line; and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog, and Gloucester on the north coast line. The supply is supplemented from areas as far north as Casino and as far south as Bega. Only a small proportion of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies located in the city's peripheral areas such as Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts.

For the retail delivery of milk, the metropolitan district and most of the country distributing districts are zoned and each zone is allotted to a vehicle vendor registered with the Dairy Industry Marketing Authority.

Sales of milk by the Authority in 1979–80 totalled 560.5 million litres, comprising 513.5 million litres of liquid whole milk (including milk used in the production of flavoured milk), and 47 million litres used for separation for sweet cream. These sales were an increase of 1.96 per cent compared with those for 1978–79. Sales in the metropolitan area in 1979–80 totalled 345.3 million litres including 36.9 million litres for separation for sweet cream.

At 30 June 1980 there were 3,601 dairymen registered by the Authority compared with 3,874 in the previous year. There were 2,385 vehicle vendors and 13,077 shop vendors registered at 30 June 1980. The value of milk sold by the Authority to distributors in 1979–80 was \$139m. In 1979–80 the cost of treatment at factories was \$6.3m and transport to distributing centres was \$5.9m while payments to dairymen totalled \$116m.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, and the Registered Clubs Act, 1976; only holders of licences or permits issued in terms of these Acts are permitted to sell intoxicating liquor.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 66 licensing districts. Not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Courts' functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licenses Reduction Board.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales have been framed with a view to the equitable distribution of licences throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, are described below.

A publican's licence authorises the sale of liquor on the premises (hotel) as specified in the licence. This type of licence may also be endorsed as an *accommodation hotel*, a *tourist hotel*, a *Section 57B permit*, or a *tavern*, depending upon the availability of public accommodation, entertainment, and meals. The fee for a new publican's licence is assessed by the Licensing Court and the annual renewal fee is 8 per cent of expenditure on liquor in the preceding assessment year. The hours of trading are described in a following subsection.

A *spirit merchant's licence* authorises the sale, on specified premises, of liquor not for consumption on the premises. The fee for a new licence in the metropolitan district, Wollongong, and Newcastle is \$5,000 and up to \$2,000 in other areas. The annual renewal fee is the same as for a publican's licence. Spirit merchants may sell liquor, under certain restrictions, on any day of the week.

An *Australian wine licence* permits the sale or disposal on the specified premises of wine, cider, mead, or perry, the produce of fruit grown or honey produced within Australia, not containing more than 35 per cent proof spirit, in quantities up to 9 litres. No new licences are being issued and the renewal fee is 6 per cent of expenditure on liquor in the preceding assessment year.

A *restaurant licence* authorises the holder to sell and supply liquor in a restaurant. The restaurant permit may also be endorsed with a *reception area permit*, allowing the supply of liquor in a reception area as distinct from a dining area, or endorsed with a *cabaret permit* which allows the supply of liquor with food and entertainment. The hours during which liquor may be sold varies according to the type of endorsement held. The cost of a new licence or endorsement is between \$60 and \$250 and the annual renewal fee is the same as for a publican's licence.

A club may be permitted to sell liquor, under certain conditions, on club premises. The fee for a new licence may not exceed \$2 per member at the date of application and renewal fees are the same as for a publican's licence.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in the last six years is shown in the table below.

LIQUOR LICENCES AT 30 JUNE, NEW SOUTH WALES

(Source: Licensing Magistrates and Licenses Reduction Board)

Type of licence	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Publicans' (a)	1,979	1,979	1,980	1,981	1,984	1,984
Club	1,515	1,525	1,523	1,535	1,542	1,554
Spirit merchants'	922	996	1,062	1,113	1,153	1,211
Australian wine	336	333	322	292	273	273
Restaurant permits	936	1,021	1,182	1,322	1,422	1,622
Other (b)	116	125	162	181	201	186

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, historic inn, and tavern licences. (b) Includes (with 1980 figures shown in brackets) railway refreshment rooms (2), packets (34), public halls (9), theatres (12), tourist hotels (104), and (since 1976) brewers (15), universities and colleges of advanced education (9), and the Sydney Opera House.

The amounts expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in the last six years are summarised in the following table.

PURCHASES OF LIQUOR BY LICENSEES, N.S.W.

(Source: Licensing Magistrates and Licenses Reduction Board)

(\$'000)

Year	Wholesale value of liquor purchased by type of licence						Total
	Publicans' (a)	Club	Spirit merchants'	Australian wine	Restaurant permits	Other (b)	
1974	230,756	104,709	100,546	3,722	11,912	1,953	453,598
1975	273,484	129,571	139,589	4,342	14,314	2,641	563,941
1976	286,991	148,498	183,474	8,284	17,404	4,019	648,670
1977	297,492	153,020	225,183	6,419	21,505	3,943	707,561
1978	340,050	181,229	267,711	5,440	28,227	4,679	827,337
1979	377,663	201,734	305,204	7,339	34,363	5,484	931,788

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, accommodation house, historic inn, and tavern licences. (b) Comprises railway refreshment rooms, packets, public halls, theatres, tourist hotels, and (since 1976) universities, colleges of advanced education, and the Sydney Opera House.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the current basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1 July of the following year. The fees assessed in the last six years are shown in the next table.

LIQUOR LICENCES: FEES ASSESSED FOR RENEWAL, N.S.W.

(Source: Licensing Magistrates and Licenses Reduction Board)

(\$'000)

Licence	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Publicans' (a)	15,036.8	21,902.2	22,981.7	23,757.4	26,737.3	28,754.7
Club	6,840.4	10,402.9	11,888.2	12,327.8	14,497.3	16,304.9
Spirit merchants'	6,700.5	11,673.8	15,651.8	18,148.3	22,753.5	25,042.1
Australian wine	192.4	287.5	329.5	315.1	359.1	405.7
Restaurant permit	872.8	1,318.2	1,571.5	1,831.0	2,497.0	2,971.9
Other (b)	130.1	220.8	366.3	330.0	393.1	590.2
Total fees assessed	29,773.0	45,805.3	52,788.9	56,709.6	67,237.4	74,069.5

(a) Includes accommodation hotel, historic inn, and tavern licences. (b) Includes railway refreshment rooms, packets, and public halls, tourist hotels and theatres: and (since 1977-78) brewers, Sydney Opera House, universities, and colleges of advanced education.

TRADING HOURS FOR HOTELS

Hotel bars may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor. The hours of liquor trading in hotel bars are, in general, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. However, the Licensing Court has authority to vary these trading hours where local circumstances warrant it, but this discretionary power is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade for a period longer than fourteen hours each day.

Liquor may be supplied with meals or with food and entertainment, outside normal trading hours, by hotels holding the necessary permits or licences.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to residents of hotels.

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Liquor may not be supplied on licensed premises to persons under the age of 18 years. Proof of age may be required by licensees, who are subject to penalties for supplying under-aged persons.

The particulars in the next table comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

The figures represent, approximately, the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licenses Reduction Board. Details of the estimated value of retail sales of beer, wine, and spirits in New South Wales are given in the table 'Retail Sales of Goods' earlier in this section and details of customs and excise duties collected in respect of alcoholic beverages are shown in the section 'Overseas, Interstate, and Coastal Trade' earlier in this chapter.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES: CONSUMPTION IN N.S.W.

(Source: Licensing Magistrates and Licenses Reduction Board)

('000 litres)

Beverage	Quantity purchased (a)					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Beer	<i>n.a.</i>	758,007	704,020	712,885	744,945	711,371
Wine	<i>n.a.</i>	74,351	82,767	83,180	87,146	97,755
Spirits (b)	<i>n.a.</i>	23,895	19,875	21,609	21,838	17,010

(a) See text above table.

(b) Total quantity, not alcoholic content.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the first census of tourist accommodation establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974, and has conducted quarterly surveys of such establishments since the September Quarter 1975.

A census of hotels and accommodation establishments (including those catering for tourists) was conducted in respect of the year 1979–80 and results will be available in the next issue of the Year Book.

CENSUS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

There is no generally accepted definition of a 'tourist accommodation establishment'. For the purpose of the 1973–74 Census, tourist accommodation establishments were defined to include hotels and motels, private hotels, and guest houses, which provide short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public, and which provide breakfast. Statistics were also obtained (as a supplementary collection) from caravan parks which provide short-term accommodation available to the general public. Establishments were excluded from the Census when (a) the number of

guest rooms usually occupied by short-term guests was less than 40 per cent of the total number of guest rooms usually occupied, or (b) there were no takings from accommodation during 1973-74 (although there was provision for tourist accommodation).

Establishments included in the statistics were classified to a type of establishment depending on the method of operation and on the facilities available at the establishment. The establishments were classified as follows:

- (a) *Licensed hotel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation and is licensed to operate a public bar.
- (b) *Licensed motel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, and which provides (in general) bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, as well as vehicle-parking for guests, and which is licensed to serve liquor with meals.
- (c) *Unlicensed motel*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, and which provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, as well as vehicle-parking for guests, but is not licensed to serve liquor. This category includes establishments which have a licensed restaurant located at the establishment which is leased to and operated by a separate enterprise.
- (d) *Private hotel or guest house*: an establishment which provides tourist accommodation, but which does not provide both vehicle-parking for guests and facilities (i.e. bath or shower and toilet) in most guest rooms and which is not licensed to serve liquor.

The next table gives details of the capacity, takings, employment, and wages and salaries paid in respect of tourist accommodation establishments operating at 30 June 1974.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1973-74

Particulars	Licensed hotels	Licensed motels	Unlicensed motels	Private hotels and guest houses	Total, all establishments
Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1974	1,291	210	606	170	2,277
Employment at end of June 1974 (b) —					
Males	no.	8,312	1,235	931	10,786
Full-time	no.	4,596	907	744	6,463
Other	no.	3,716	328	187	4,323
Females	no.	10,482	3,278	3,108	17,425
Full-time	no.	5,096	1,766	1,575	8,812
Other	no.	5,386	1,512	182	8,613
Wages and salaries paid (c) \$'000	58,175	13,860	9,136	1,849	83,020
Capacity at 30 June 1974 —					
Guest rooms/units	no.	19,165	8,374	11,633	(f) 44,322
Bed spaces	no.	35,517	23,620	32,086	99,581
Gross takings —					
Accommodation (d) \$'000	27,088	27,308	29,620	4,887	88,903
Meals (d) \$'000	22,615	13,457	5,718	1,204	42,994
Other (e) \$'000	263,457	5,808	656	54	269,975
Total \$'000	313,161	46,572	35,994	6,144	401,871

(a) Excludes caravan parks and holiday flats. (b) Includes working proprietors and partners. Excludes unpaid helpers. (c) Excludes drawings by working proprietors and partners. (d) Includes takings for long-term accommodation and counter lunches. When a combined figure for accommodation and meals was reported, a dissection was obtained. (e) Includes takings from sales of beer, wine, and spirits (\$250m for all establishments). (f) Includes 26,831 with private bath or shower and toilet facilities.

In conjunction with the 1973-74 Census, a supplementary collection of statistics in respect of caravan parks was undertaken. The results of this collection show that, in June 1974, there were 565 caravan parks in New South Wales providing tourist accommodation. These parks had 3,474 on-site caravans, 947 cabins, flats, or units, 32,152 caravan sites with provision for connection to electric power supply, and 27,110 sites with no provision for connection to electric power. Gross takings during* 1973-74 amounted to \$13.7m

(including \$10.3m from all sites and accommodation) and employment (including working proprietors and partners) in June 1974 numbered 1,097 full-time and 439 part-time workers. Wages and salaries paid in the period amounted to \$2.4m.

SURVEYS OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

For the purpose of the quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public. From September quarter 1977, the scope of the surveys comprises hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities (i.e. provides bath or shower and toilets in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests) and caravan parks with powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests. Caravan parks were included in the surveys for the first time in September quarter 1977.

The following tables show details of the operations of tourist accommodation establishments and caravan parks in New South Wales, obtained from the quarterly surveys. When establishments also provide accommodation for long-term guests, details relating to that accommodation are included in the statistics.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS (a), N.S.W.: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1979-80

Item or period	Licensed hotels with facilities (b)	Motels etc. with facilities	Total
Number of establishments at 30 June 1980	239	882	1,121
Capacity at 30 June 1980—			
Number of guest rooms	7,010	21,463	28,473
Number of bed spaces	16,127	63,144	79,271
Room occupancy rates—			
Year, 1979-80 per cent	57.4	61.1	60.2
Bed occupancy rates—			
Year, 1979-80 per cent	38.0	38.5	38.4
Accommodation takings—			
Year, 1979-80 \$'000	53,836	130,934	184,770
Employment (b)			
At 30 June 1980 no.	7,956	8,839	16,795

(a) Excludes caravan parks.

(b) Licensed to operate a public bar.

(c) Includes working proprietors and partners, and

part-time employees; excludes unpaid helpers.

CARAVAN PARKS, N.S.W. (a): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS 1979-80

Number of establishments at 30 June 1980		521
Capacity at 30 June 1980—		
Powered sites	no.	43,096
Unpowered sites	no.	23,044
Cabins, flats, etc.	no.	950
Site occupancy rate	per cent	22.3
Accommodation takings	\$'000	27,556
Employment (b)	no.	1,628

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.
excludes unpaid helpers.

(b) Includes working proprietors and partners, and part-time employees;

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Retail Sales of Goods, Australia* (8503.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Wholesale Establishments: Detailed Statistics of Operations* (8606.1), *Census of Retail and Selected Service Establishments* (8605.1), *Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments* (8607.1), *Tourist Accommodation* (8608.1), *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1), *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Dairy Industry Marketing Authority and Licenses Reduction Board.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Consumer affairs in New South Wales are administered by both Commonwealth and State authorities. Consumers are protected by special consumer legislation as well as by common law. Apart from government involvement there has been the development, in recent years, of voluntary consumer bodies.

Consumers are protected against such practices as misleading statements, failure to comply with an express warranty, failure to supply reasonable spare parts and repair facilities, exclusive dealing arrangements, resale price maintenance, anti-competitive mergers, misleading advertisements, dangerous or defective goods, and inadequate or deceptive labelling and packaging. Controls over consumer credit are also exercised.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

TRADE PRACTICES ACT

The *Trade Practices Act* 1974 is the principal Commonwealth Act in the area of consumer protection. The Act is intended to encourage and promote efficiency and competition in Australian trade and commerce, to strengthen the position of consumers in relation to suppliers, and to protect them against unfair practices and unsafe goods. The Act provides that standards published by the Standards Association of Australia may be adopted under the Act. The Association is described in the chapter 'Manufacturing'.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Department's role, in consumer protection is to advise the government on the provisions of the Trade Practices Act and to formulate, develop, and implement all aspects of competition and consumer affairs policies. The Commonwealth/State Consumer Products Advisory Committee and the Standing Committee of Ministers for Consumer Affairs have been established to ensure co-operation between Commonwealth and State authorities on consumer affairs of mutual interest.

TRADE PRACTICES COMMISSION

The Trade Practices Commission administers Commonwealth trade practices legislation. The prime functions of the Commission are the adjudication on applications for authorisation of certain restrictive trade practices and on notification of exclusive dealing; the provision of guidance to business and consumers on the operations of the Trade Practices Act; liaison with business and consumer organisations and other government (including State) bodies; and the investigation of possible contraventions of the Act leading, where necessary, to enforcement proceedings. The Commission concentrates on conduct arising in a multi-State, national, or international context, or on conduct which calls for exemplary action or for special remedies provided by the Act.

The Trade Practices Tribunal reviews determinations of the Commission in applications for authorisation.

PRICES JUSTIFICATION TRIBUNAL

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established by the (Commonwealth) *Prices Justification Act* 1973. The functions of the Tribunal are to conduct inquiries in relation to prices for the supply of goods or services, and to report to the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs the results of every such inquiry.

Following the Review of Commonwealth Functions by a Ministerial Committee (chaired by Sir Phillip Lynch), the Prime Minister made a statement to the House of Representatives on 30 April 1981 in which he indicated that the Prices Justification Tribunal will be abolished.

Legislation is being prepared to establish a Petroleum Product Pricing Authority which will take over from the Tribunal the specific responsibility for price surveillance of the petroleum products industry.

NEW SOUTH WALES

LEGISLATION

The Consumer Protection Act, 1969 makes provisions for the general protection of consumers in New South Wales. In addition there are over twenty acts and numerous regulations which relate to specific aspects of consumer affairs. Legislation which controls prices and rents in the State is described in the section 'Prices and Rents' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

The Commissioner for Consumer Affairs is empowered to receive and investigate complaints related to fraudulent or unfair trading practices affecting goods, services or real estate; to grant legal assistance to consumers; to obtain an injunction to restrain breaches of the Consumer Protection Act; to advise the public on matters affecting their interests as consumers; to disseminate information collated; and to encourage or undertake consumer education.

The Department of Consumer Affairs, which operates under the Commissioner, was established in 1976. The Department regulates the conduct of consumer transactions relating to a wide range of commercial activities including lay-by sales, door-to-door sales, pyramid selling, trading stamps, mock auctions, referral selling, insurance, and auctions. The Department may investigate complaints about advertising practices, including double ticketing, bait and false or misleading advertising. It may also investigate complaints into professional services, including those provided by doctors, dentists, architects, and members of the legal profession. In addition, the Department administers legislation relating to labelling and packaging, weights and measures, consumer credit, motor dealers, product safety, strata title units, and some landlord and tenant matters.

Weights and Measures

Legislation has been enacted to ensure that constant standards are observed in the sale of foodstuffs and other goods by weight or measure, that reliable weighing and measuring instruments are used, and that both buyer and seller have the opportunity to make a fair appreciation of the quantity involved.

The application of weights and measures legislation in Australia involves the States controlling weighing and measuring practices in the market place and the Commonwealth establishing the units and standards of measurements to be used in transactions in terms of the (Commonwealth) *Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act* 1960. The administering authorities are the States' consumer affairs departments and the (Commonwealth) National Standards Commission, which has its headquarters in Sydney.

The Commonwealth Act requires the CSIRO to maintain the Commonwealth standards of measurement. Most of these standards are maintained in the National Measurement Laboratory in Sydney which also provides an extensive calibration service to facilitate accurate measurements in science and industry.

The (New South Wales) Weights and Measures Act, 1915 and the Regulations made under the Act, control the sale of goods by weight or measure by:

- (a) prescribing the units of measurement, from amongst those prescribed under the Commonwealth legislation, which shall be used in the State;
- (b) providing that weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade are inspected and verified, public weighbridges are registered, and public weighmen are licensed; and
- (c) providing for regular examination of the methods used to mark pre-packaged foodstuffs and of the quantities packed.

To prevent deceptive packaging, standards are set regarding packaging in opaque containers.

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the New South Wales legislation, and also provides a verifying service for industrial standards of measurement of length, mass, and volume.

Consumer Credit

The Department of Consumer Affairs administers the Hire Purchase Act, 1960 and also the Moneylending Act, 1941, which is described in the chapter 'Private Finance' later in this Year Book.

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960. A feature of hire purchase is that ownership of goods does not pass to the hirer until the final payment under the agreement has been made.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects unless the vendor has reasonable grounds for believing that husband and wife are living separately, or the purchaser's spouse is outside New South Wales. On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price.

The Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974, removed the statutory ceilings on hire purchase charges and replaced them with a provision that lenders must disclose to the hirer, as a 'true' annual rate of interest, the terms charges payable, calculated in accordance with a formula set out in a schedule to the Act. Greater responsibility is also placed on merchandisers and manufacturers of goods for the quality and suitability of goods which are the subject of hire purchase agreements. A provision of the Act is that the Hire Purchase Act now does not apply when the hirer is a company or to hire purchase agreements of \$10,000 or more (except for industrial and farm machinery and motor vehicles).

The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957. The

provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, specification of the rate per cent annum of credit charges payable, and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

Motor Dealers

The Department of Consumer Affairs is responsible for the administration of the Motor Dealers Act, 1974. Motor dealers, and certain other categories of persons involved in the buying and selling of specific categories of motor vehicles or accessories, must be licensed and maintain records of their activities. At 30 June 1979 a total of 4,060 licences were on issue, including 3,114 motor dealers (1,258 in Sydney). In addition, specific warranties on new and used cars and motor vehicles as regards obligations to repair defects, must be given. The warranties, which cover a specified period of time or distance travelled after purchase, vary with the cash price of the vehicle. Dealers are not required to repair, or make good defects in motor vehicles sold for less than \$1,500 (\$500 for motor cycles), although these must have a current certificate of roadworthiness.

Product Safety

The Products Safety Committee, which commenced operations in 1976, reports to the Minister on questions referred to it as to whether the supply of particular consumer goods should be prohibited or restricted because of danger to consumers. The Committee has responsibility for all consumer goods not subject to control by other Acts such as the Poisons Act or the Pure Food Act. Regulations imposing requirements on design, construction etc. are in force over various categories of goods including child restraining devices in cars and night garments for children.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS COUNCIL

The Consumer Affairs Council advises the Minister for Consumer Affairs on necessary or desirable legislative or administrative changes in the interest of consumers. The council comprises eleven members: a chairman who is appointed by the Governor, at least five members to represent the interests of consumers, with the remaining members being appointed from persons experienced in any of the fields of manufacturing, retailing, distribution, advertising, or other aspects of trade or commerce.

CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNALS

The Consumer Claims Tribunals Act, 1974, provides for the setting up of consumer claims tribunals to hear and determine claims by persons against persons in respect of the supply of goods or the provisions of services including those of a professional nature. A tribunal is constituted by a single referee and may order the payment of money up to \$1,500 or work to the value of \$1,500 to be done, in the settlement of claims. The tribunals are designed to arbitrate upon complaints, which the Department of Consumer Affairs cannot resolve by mediation. They operate with a minimum of expense, formality, and delay; legal representation is not permitted, except by agreement of the parties. The tribunals' orders are final and binding, and are not subject to appeal except in the areas of jurisdiction and natural justice.

OTHER CONSUMER PROTECTION

Controls over prices and rents are given in the section 'Prices and Rents' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

The Contracts Review Act, 1980 enables relief to be granted to a consumer (or unincorporated farmer) of goods, services or land, for personal, domestic or household use only, against certain contracts that prove to be harsh, oppressive, unconscionable, or unjust. Jurisdiction has been conferred on the Supreme Court and, to a monetary consideration limitation, on the District Court. If a Court finds a contract or its provisions to be unjust, having regard to the prevailing circumstances at the time it was made, it may refuse to enforce it or may vary any or all of the provisions.

The New South Wales Consumer Protection (Date Stamping) Regulation, 1978 requires all pre-packed foods, with certain limited exceptions, having a durable life of less than two years, to be packed in a prescribed manner, with a date of packing or an expiry ('use by') date. Pre-packaged bread and bread products are marked with a 'day of baking identification'.

Other controls over the sale of food are described in the subsection 'Marketing of Foodstuffs' earlier in this chapter.

The Builders Licensing Board was established to protect purchasers of homes against inferior workmanship by builders and against the insolvency of builders. The Board also provides an inspection service for existing homes. For further details about the Board, and supervision over the construction industry see the section 'Housing and Building' in the chapter 'Physical Development'.

The Funeral Funds Act, 1979, which is administered by the Registrar for Co-operative Societies, includes controls over funeral funds contributions and those businesses which operate them.

The Motor Vehicle Repairs Act, 1980 established the Motor Vehicle Industry Council which regulates, by a system of licences and certificates, the carrying out of motor vehicle repairs. The Council, which consists of a Chairman and eight members appointed by the Governor, includes representatives of employer groups, trade unions, and consumers. The Act provides for motor vehicle repair businesses to be licensed to carry out only specific classes of work, and for persons employed to hold a tradesman's certificate in respect of the type of work they perform. The Council also provides a system for controlling, by revoking or suspending licences and certificates, low standards or incompetence. Appeals against the Council may be made to an Industrial Magistrate. The Act also requires motor vehicle repairers to maintain adequate standards of equipment and to ensure that apprentices receive satisfactory training.

FURTHER REFERENCES

Annual reports of the Trade Practices Commission, Prices Justification Tribunal, the (Commonwealth) Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, (State) Department of Consumer Affairs.

CHAPTER 17

PUBLIC FINANCE

STRUCTURE OF PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:

- (a) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- (b) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- (c) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure on government account is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies, payments to the States and local government, and public debt charges.

Business undertakings and financial institutions owned by the Commonwealth Government derive revenue from charges imposed for the use of the services they administer and from financing operations. In the main, their gross revenue is not included in that of the government, but some of them are required to pay part of their net income to the government.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services rendered. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (roads, bridges, harbours, electricity generation and distribution, etc.), grants to public transport authorities and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways and buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services, electricity services, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. The Main Roads Department, also a statutory body, derives revenue by way of motor taxation, which is used for the most part on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

The public borrowings of both the Commonwealth and State governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in accordance with the *Financial Agreement of 1927*. The central loan raisings for New South Wales are made by the Commonwealth for and on behalf of the State, and are described later in this chapter.

Local government bodies and some statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions, although such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of \$1.2m) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION

Taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) collections in Australia during 1979–80 were as follows:

	\$m	Per cent of total
Commonwealth Government authorities	27,551.8	80.5
State Government authorities	5,252.8	15.4
Local government authorities	1,406.7	4.1
All governmental authorities in Australia	34,211.3	100.0

Total taxation collections shown above represented approximately \$2,357 per head of population in Australia.

The main taxes collected by the Commonwealth Government in Australia and by the State Government of New South Wales are described below. The system of local rating in the State is described in the section 'Local Government Finance' later in this chapter. Statistics of local taxation (rates, etc.) are shown conjointly with State taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) in the first two tables in the section on 'State and Local Taxation' below.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation (taxes, fees, fines, etc.) borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined precisely. Portion of customs and excise revenues collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States while portion of the Commonwealth income tax collected in New South Wales relates to residents of other States (and vice versa).

COMMONWEALTH TAXES

INCOME TAX

Taxation on incomes has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1915–16. Under a uniform tax arrangement introduced in 1942, Commonwealth income tax, levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, replaced the separate taxes formerly levied by the Commonwealth Government and each of the States. Since then, the Commonwealth Government has been the only authority in Australia levying income tax.

The amount of Commonwealth income tax collected in each of the latest six years available is shown in the next table.

INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
AMOUNT COLLECTED (\$m)						
From individuals (a)	7,709	9,213	11,047	12,122	12,797	15,032
From companies (b)	2,359	2,523	2,824	3,095	3,037	3,406
Withholding tax	88	95	96	118	114	141
Total	10,156	11,831	13,967	15,335	15,948	18,580
PROPORTION OF TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED (per cent)						
From individuals (a)	75.9	77.9	79.1	79.0	80.2	80.9
From companies (b)	23.2	21.3	20.2	20.2	19.0	18.3
Withholding tax	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes Medibank levy payable from 1 October 1976 till 1 November 1978.
enterprises (\$46.5m in 1979-80).

(b) Includes income tax paid by public

Commonwealth legislation has been passed which allows each State, at its discretion, to increase or decrease the personal income tax levied upon residents of that State. Any further income taxes so levied would be collected by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the States through any necessary complementary State legislation.

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia; on dividends from sources outside Australia; on interest and royalties from sources outside Australia, where reciprocal taxation agreements with other countries limit the tax imposed by the country in which it is derived; and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, and on interest, and royalties where reciprocal taxation agreements apply, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

Non-residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

A *withholding tax* is imposed at a flat rate on dividends which are payable by companies resident in Australia (including external Australian territories) to non-residents who are not engaged in business in Australia through a permanent establishment. The tax does not apply to income of foreign charities, organisations, and funds which are usually exempt from taxation. The rate of tax is 15c per \$ on dividends flowing to Papua New Guinea and to countries with which Australia has a reciprocal taxation agreement, and 30c per \$ on other dividends. A withholding tax on interest is imposed at a flat rate of 10 per cent on interest payable from sources within Australia to non-residents of Australia. Withholding tax is the final liability of the overseas taxpayer for Australian tax on the dividends and interest.

Exempt Incomes. Certain classes of income are exempt from income tax. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific, and similar institutions not carried on for gain; income from gold mining; some scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); family allowances; and certain invalid and repatriation pensions and allowances.

Income Taxation of Resident Individuals

'Pay as you earn' System. Income tax is collected from wages and salaries of employees on a 'pay as you earn' system by means of deduction at source by employers. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum *provisional tax* which, as a rule, is generally calculated on the basis that, for the 1980–81 year, taxable income of the previous year was increased by a factor of 7·5% for the determination of provisional tax. The actual liability for income tax is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then applied against tax payable and any excess is refunded or credited.

Assessable Income includes all receipts within the ordinary meaning of the word 'income', except those which are specified as exempt under the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936 such as gifts, legacies, and lottery wins.

Taxable Income is determined by subtracting from the taxpayer's assessable income allowable deductions for:

- (a) losses and outgoings (not of a capital nature) incurred during the year in gaining or producing assessable income, trading losses incurred in previous years, bad debts, depreciation of plant, investment allowance of a proportion of the cost of certain new plant, income equalisation deposits made in respect of receipts from primary production, certain primary production expenditure, and certain capital expenditure in relation to mining operations;
- (b) subscriptions paid in respect of membership of any trade, business, or professional association or union;
- (c) gifts (of \$2 and upwards) to approved institutions, charities, and building funds for schools conducted by non-profit organisations, etc.;
- (d) amounts relating to any living-away-from-home allowance paid to a taxpayer.

Gross Tax is calculated on taxable income by applying the appropriate rate schedule which, for the 1980–81 income year, is shown below.

Total taxable income		Tax at general rates on total taxable income
Not less than— (\$)	Not more than— (\$)	
1	4,041	NIL
4,041	17,239	32 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$4,041
17,239	34,478	\$4,223.36 + 46 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$17,239
34,478		\$12,153.30 + 60 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$34,478

Net tax payable is determined after deducting from gross tax all of the rebates to which a resident taxpayer is entitled. The rebates applicable for the income year 1980–81, are shown below.

Indexation of the Personal Income Tax System, which had operated since 1 July 1976, with the aim of preventing effective rates of personal income tax from increasing purely because of inflation, was suspended for 1979–80. For the 1980–81 income year an indexation adjustment of 3.8 per cent was applied to the rate scale, and the government has announced that this is to be the last indexation adjustment.

Rebates for Dependants allowed to resident taxpayers for 1980–81 are:

	<i>Maximum rebate</i> (\$)
(a) Spouse of a taxpayer, or daughter keeping house for a widowed taxpayer	800
(b) Parents or parents-in-law dependent on a taxpayer each	722
(c) Invalid relative (child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or more, each	362

Where a dependant's separate net income exceeds \$272 the rebate is reduced by \$1 for every \$4 by which the separate net income exceeds \$272.

Housekeeper Rebates. A concessional rebate of \$800 is allowable to a resident taxpayer in respect of a housekeeper wholly engaged in keeping house in Australia for the taxpayer, and caring for a child under 16 years of age, an invalid spouse, or other invalid relative of the taxpayer.

Sole Parent Rebates. A concessional rebate of \$559 is allowable to a parent who has the sole care of a child under 16 years of age or a student (up to 25 years of age), receiving full-time education at a school, college or university, and whose separate net income is less than \$1,720.

Other Concessional Rebates. Resident taxpayers may be allowed a concessional rebate in respect of certain expenses listed below amounting in total to more than \$1,590. The

amount of the rebate is 32 per cent of the excess of the total allowable expenditure over \$1,590. The allowable expenses are:

- (a) net medical and hospital expenses paid in respect of a taxpayer and his resident dependants;
- (b) funeral, burial, or cremation expenses, up to \$100 for each person, in respect of a taxpayer's resident dependants;
- (c) legal expenses and Court costs incurred in adopting a child;
- (d) life, sickness, and accident insurance premiums and superannuation, etc. contributions, up to an aggregate of \$1,200, for the benefit of a taxpayer, spouse, and children;
- (e) education expenses, up to \$250, for each child, or dependant under 25 years of age, receiving full-time education;
- (f) self-education expenses, up to \$250, paid by the taxpayer for, or in connection with, a course of education for the purpose of gaining qualifications for use in carrying on a profession, business, or trade or in the course of employment;
- (g) rates and land taxes, up to \$300, on a taxpayer's principal residence; and
- (h) one-third of the amount of calls on non-redeemable shares in afforestation companies.

Zone Rebates. Because of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs, residents of certain prescribed areas are allowed a special zone rebate from their gross tax. A special rebate is allowable to members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Unused Leave Rebate. A rebate is allowable to limit the marginal rate of tax which will apply to lump sum payments for unused annual leave and long service leave accrued since 15 August 1978, received as a consequence of retirement or termination of employment. The maximum (marginal) rate is the rate applicable to the first level on the personal rates scale (32 per cent in 1980–81).

Capital Subscription Rebate. A rebate of 30 cents in the \$ is available to persons for certain capital subscribed after 24 August 1977 to petroleum mining companies for expenditure on off-shore petroleum exploration, prospecting or mining. The rebate provisions were also extended to include on-shore petroleum exploration and development for capital subscribed after 21 August 1979.

Loan Interest Rebate. A rebate of 10 cents for each \$1 of interest is allowable in respect of interest received by a taxpayer on Commonwealth Government and certain State and semi-government securities issued before November 1968.

Assessments for Individuals. A comparison of the assessments of tax on incomes for individuals in New South Wales and Australia over the latest six years available is shown in the following table.

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS, NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA

Income year	New South Wales			Australia		
	Number of taxpayers ('000)	Taxable income (\$m)	Net tax assessed (\$m)	Number of taxpayers ('000)	Taxable income (\$m)	Net tax assessed (\$m)
1973-74	(a) 1,934	9,279	1,908	5,420	25,618	5,228
1974-75	(a) 1,963	11,635	2,392	5,551	32,336	6,571
1975-76	(a) 1,864	14,932	3,079	5,335	42,604	8,768
1976-77	(b) 1,952	17,376	3,861	5,527	48,698	10,750
1977-78	(b) 1,960	19,079	4,033	5,568	53,245	11,113
1978-79	(b) 1,934	20,878	4,433	5,538	58,755	12,272

(a) By office of assessment.

(b) By state of residence.

The next table shows details of the number of taxpayers, taxable income, and tax assessed, dissected by grade of taxable income, for both New South Wales and Australia, in respect of the income year 1978-79.

**INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS FOR INDIVIDUALS, NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA,
1978-79 INCOME YEAR: GRADE OF TAXABLE INCOME**

Grade of taxable income (\$)	Number of taxpayers	Taxable income (\$'000)	Net tax assessed (\$'000)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
				Taxpayers	Taxable income	Net tax assessed
NEW SOUTH WALES (a)						
Under 5,000	172,707	746,542	33,639	9.3	3.7	0.8
5,000 to 5,999	135,144	743,173	70,621	7.3	3.7	1.6
6,000 to 6,999	136,484	887,694	112,928	7.3	4.4	2.6
7,000 to 7,999	150,838	1,133,421	174,261	8.1	5.6	4.1
8,000 to 8,999	186,394	1,585,664	274,487	10.0	7.9	6.4
9,000 to 9,999	183,686	1,744,650	326,148	9.9	8.7	7.6
Total, under 10,000	965,253	6,841,144	992,084	51.9	34.0	23.1
10,000 to 10,999	171,586	1,799,418	355,978	9.2	8.9	8.3
11,000 to 11,999	142,892	1,640,492	340,824	7.7	8.1	7.9
12,000 to 12,999	117,049	1,461,164	315,552	6.3	7.3	7.4
13,000 to 13,999	96,047	1,295,264	288,605	5.2	6.4	6.7
14,000 to 14,999	77,465	1,121,228	256,419	4.2	5.6	6.0
Total, under 15,000	1,570,292	14,158,710	2,549,462	84.4	70.3	59.4
15,000 to 15,999	61,336	949,954	222,642	3.3	4.7	5.2
16,000 to 17,999	86,670	1,464,701	358,474	4.7	7.3	8.4
18,000 to 19,999	47,822	904,433	240,501	2.6	4.5	5.6
20,000 to 21,999	28,939	605,186	172,093	1.6	3.0	4.0
22,000 to 23,999	17,638	404,337	121,304	0.9	2.0	2.8
24,000 to 25,999	11,554	288,004	90,234	0.6	1.4	2.1
26,000 to 29,999	13,669	379,429	124,630	0.7	1.9	2.9
30,000 to 49,999	17,864	648,066	243,175	0.9	3.2	5.7
50,000 or more	4,544	339,695	167,465	0.2	1.7	3.9
Total, all incomes	1,860,328	20,142,517	4,289,981	100.00	100.00	100.00
AUSTRALIA						
Under 5,000	550,964	2,360,450	109,098	9.9	4.0	0.9
5,000 to 5,999	424,891	2,336,357	220,365	7.7	4.0	1.8
6,000 to 6,999	423,505	2,753,637	348,330	7.6	4.7	2.8
7,000 to 7,999	461,363	3,466,172	528,184	8.3	5.9	4.3
8,000 to 8,999	562,752	4,788,437	820,413	10.2	8.1	6.7
9,000 to 9,999	563,520	5,350,834	991,069	10.2	9.1	8.1
Total, under 10,000	2,986,995	21,055,887	3,017,459	53.9	35.8	24.6
10,000 to 10,999	505,204	5,297,134	1,039,493	9.1	9.0	8.5
11,000 to 11,999	414,595	4,760,179	981,633	7.5	8.1	8.0
12,000 to 12,999	337,099	4,208,125	902,360	6.1	7.2	7.4
13,000 to 13,999	272,928	3,680,116	814,725	4.9	6.3	6.6
14,000 to 14,999	215,954	3,125,786	710,646	3.9	5.3	5.8
Total, under 15,000	4,732,775	42,127,227	7,466,316	85.5	71.7	60.8
15,000 to 15,999	169,539	2,625,163	611,727	3.1	4.5	5.0
16,000 to 17,999	239,532	4,048,008	985,615	4.3	6.9	8.0
18,000 to 19,999	133,742	2,529,524	667,823	2.4	4.3	5.4
20,000 to 21,999	80,414	1,681,130	474,405	1.5	2.9	3.9
22,000 to 23,999	49,051	1,124,349	334,843	0.9	1.9	2.7
24,000 to 25,999	31,968	796,550	247,561	0.6	1.4	2.0
26,000 to 29,999	37,751	1,048,312	342,360	0.7	1.8	2.8
30,000 to 49,999	51,064	1,850,061	688,160	0.9	3.1	5.6
50,000 or more	12,296	925,106	453,390	0.2	1.6	3.7
Total, all incomes	5,538,132	58,755,428	12,272,199	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) The figures in this table relate to assessments made in Sydney and Parramatta offices. Assessments issued to New South Wales residents from the Australian Capital Territory office are not included.

Income Taxation of Companies

Company Income Tax is levied on the taxable income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of a 'retention allowance' (see below). (A private company is a company whose shares are not quoted on a stock exchange and which is capable of being controlled by a relatively few individuals.) The rates of primary tax payable by companies on incomes derived in 1979–80 are 46 per cent of deemed taxable income for companies other than friendly society dispensaries, and 41 per cent for friendly society dispensaries.

Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax. The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows:

- (a) Distributable income is calculated by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income.
- (b) From the distributable income, a further deduction is made of a 'retention allowance'.
- (c) The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 50 per cent on the excess of this amount not distributed as dividends within a prescribed period.

The 'retention allowance' is the portion of the otherwise distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. It is the aggregate of:

- (a) 10 per cent of that portion of distributable income as represents other property income; and
- (b) 70 per cent of that portion of distributable income as represents net non-property income.

No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

COMMONWEALTH ESTATE AND GIFT DUTIES

Prior to July 1979, an *estate duty* was imposed on the net estates (after the deduction of debts, taxes, State duties etc.) of deceased persons. No duties are payable in respect of the estates of persons who have died on or after 1 July 1979. The amount of duty collected in Australia was \$96m in 1977–78, \$82m in 1978–79, and \$48m in 1979–80.

Prior to 1 July 1979, a *gift duty* had been imposed on the dispositions of certain property, both real and personal, without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. The amount of gift duty collected in Australia was \$6.6m in 1977–78, \$1.4m in 1978–79, and \$0.5m in 1979–80.

Further details of estate and gift duties are given on pages 607 and 608 of Year Book No. 65.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Parliament. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the *ad valorem* primage duty are shown in the section 'Overseas, Interstate, and Coastal Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'.

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected in Australia amounted to \$3,965m in 1977–78, \$5,301m in 1978–79, and \$6,594m in 1979–80.

SALES TAX

Sales tax has been imposed by the Commonwealth Government since 1930. It applies to goods only, and not to personal or professional services as such, or to sales of realty or intangible property.

It is a single stage tax which is designed substantially to fall on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to retailers. The intention is that goods which are produced in, or imported into, Australia for use or consumption here shall bear the tax unless they are specifically exempted from it. Goods which are secondhand because of use in Australia are not ordinarily taxed, but this provision normally does not apply to goods which have gone into use overseas. Exports are exempt from tax.

The levy is not limited to sales only, but extends also to importations by retailers and consumers, leases of goods not previously taxed, and the application of goods to a taxpayer's own use. It is payable on the 'sale value', which is, broadly, the equivalent of a fair wholesale price.

The *Sales Tax (Exemptions and Classifications) Act* 1935 prescribes those goods which are exempt from sales tax as well as goods which are subject to rates of tax other than the general rate of 15 per cent. Other rates imposed are 2·5 per cent and 27·5 per cent.

Goods which are exempt from sales tax include most foodstuffs, clothing, drugs and medicines, building materials, primary products, and most machinery and equipment used in agricultural, building, and manufacturing industries. The schedule of items, taxable at 15 per cent, includes passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motor spare parts. The list of goods, to which the 27·5 per cent rate applies, includes jewellery, cameras, television sets, radios, and tape recorders; the 2·5 per cent rate applies to furniture, domestic appliances, cutlery, crockery, and kitchen hardware.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was \$1,758m in 1977–78, \$1,770m in 1978–79, and \$1,865m in 1979–80.

LEVIES AND CHARGES ON PRIMARY PRODUCTS

The proceeds of levies and charges imposed by the Commonwealth Government on the production, sale, or export of certain primary products (e.g. wool, wheat, livestock slaughtered, dairy produce, poultry, and canned, dried, and fresh fruit) are used for special purposes in the industry concerned, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation for general revenue purposes. Particulars of the main levies and charges on primary products are given in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries'.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION

The concept of taxation adopted in the following table includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes—all compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit have been included.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES
(\\$'000)

Type of tax	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
State—						
Pay-roll tax	404,657	462,032	522,286	567,889	613,177	686,960
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	135,945	191,537	219,862	236,644	294,901	395,560
Death duties	82,028	90,351	105,468	96,476	97,460	80,326
Land tax	81,155	99,197	111,638	122,654	128,031	133,048
Lottery taxes (a)	25,606	27,285	29,505	31,133	33,375	61,593
Poker machine taxes	71,900	83,417	91,992	98,173	107,975	120,703
Racing taxes (b)	51,523	62,845	70,605	78,802	84,720	99,281
Motor vehicle taxes (c)	166,709	194,322	234,280	257,460	273,561	267,676
Fire brigade contributions (d)	17,981	23,849	28,577	31,634	33,734	39,943
Liquor licences	28,872	38,226	50,649	54,586	60,900	67,673
Business franchise licences	21,248	64,360	34,820	36,758	38,998	41,490
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	8,967	14,002	16,731	18,608	20,240	23,121
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	32,127	44,966	50,046	54,825	62,240	73,325
Total State taxation	1,128,717	1,396,389	1,566,459	1,685,642	1,849,312	2,090,699
Local authority (e)—						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges	268,583	358,090	431,924	448,106	473,027	511,580
Licences and registration fees	7,372	8,046	9,932	11,050	12,540	18,720
Total local authority taxation	275,955	366,136	441,856	459,156	485,567	530,300
Total State and local taxation	1,404,672	1,762,525	2,008,315	2,144,798	2,334,879	2,620,999

(a) Includes gross profits, etc. of State Lotteries less administrative costs, and, from November 1979, Lotto duty. (b) Includes stamp duty on betting tickets. For details see "State Taxes on Racing" later in this subsection. (c) Taxes on ownership and operation of motor vehicles—all amounts, except stamp duty on vehicle registrations (\$55m in 1979-80), are paid to special road and traffic funds. (d) Paid by insurance companies. (e) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The amounts stated in the previous table are shown in the next table at their equivalent rates per head of population.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXES, N.S.W., PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION
(dollars)

Type of tax	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80p
State—						
Pay-roll tax	83.16	94.33	105.87	114.00	121.58	134.39
Stamp duties, n.e.i.	27.94	39.10	44.57	47.51	58.47	77.38
Death duties	16.86	18.45	21.38	19.37	19.32	15.71
Land tax	16.68	20.25	22.63	24.62	25.39	26.03
Lottery taxes	5.26	5.57	5.98	6.25	6.62	12.05
Poker machine taxes	14.78	17.03	18.65	19.71	21.41	23.61
Racing taxes	10.59	12.83	14.31	15.82	16.80	19.42
Motor vehicle taxes	34.26	39.67	47.49	51.68	54.24	52.36
Fire brigade contributions	3.70	4.87	5.79	6.35	6.69	7.81
Liquor licences	5.93	7.80	10.27	10.96	12.07	13.24
Business franchise licences	4.37	13.14	7.06	7.38	7.73	8.12
Licences and registration fees, n.e.i.	1.84	2.86	3.39	3.74	4.01	4.52
Other taxes, fees, fines, etc.	6.60	9.18	10.14	11.01	12.34	14.34
Total State taxation	231.97	285.08	317.51	338.39	366.67	409.00
Local authority (a)—						
Ordinary services, rates, and charges	55.20	73.11	87.55	89.96	93.79	100.08
Licences and registration fees	1.51	1.64	2.01	2.22	2.49	3.66
Total local authority taxation	56.71	74.75	89.56	92.17	96.28	103.74
Total State and local taxation	288.68	359.83	407.08	430.56	462.95	512.74

(a) Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding.

The more important taxes collected by the State Government are described on the following pages, and the system of local rating is outlined in the section 'Local Government Finance' later in this Chapter.

STATE PAY-ROLL TAX

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1 September 1971 under the provisions of the Pay-roll Tax Act, 1971; a similar tax has also operated since then under basically uniform legislation in the other five States and in the Northern Territory since 1978. Previously, pay-roll tax had been imposed and collected throughout Australia only by the Commonwealth Government.

As well as private employers, State Government departments, State undertakings, local government authorities (in respect of business activities only), and certain Commonwealth Government authorities are subject to the State tax. However, the State Governor, official representatives of other countries, public and non-profit private hospitals, certain non-profit private schools, and religious or benevolent institutions are exempt from the tax. There are some pay-roll tax concessions offered to employers, in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people.

Subject to the exemption mentioned below, the tax is levied at the rate of 5 per cent on the amount of wages paid in respect of services rendered in New South Wales. A business or a group of related businesses (e.g. where there is a common controlling interest) is exempt from the tax if the wages paid do not exceed \$80,400 per annum. The exemption is reduced by \$2 for each \$3 by which annual wages exceed \$80,400, so that no deduction is allowed for wages exceeding \$201,000 per annum. The exemption is applied to the Australian operations of a business or group of related businesses and is apportioned between States in proportion to the wages paid in each State.

In terms of the Country Industries (Pay-roll Tax Rebates) Act, 1977, rebates of pay-roll tax are made in respect of employees engaged directly or indirectly in eligible, decentralised manufacturing and processing activities; employees engaged in retail selling or any associated distribution, installation, or service activities are not covered by the scheme. Industries located in the County of Cumberland, the Cities of Newcastle, Wollongong, Liverpool, and Penrith and the Municipality of Camden are not eligible for the rebate. A 50 per cent rebate applies to industries located in local government areas in close proximity to these major population centres and a 100 per cent rebate applies to industries located elsewhere in the State. 'Naturally occurring' industries such as sawmills, abattoirs, and cement works are excluded from the scheme which became effective from 1 July 1976. For the year ended 30 June 1980, rebates paid totalled \$8.3m.

STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on numerous legal and commercial documents. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document, although there are certain exemptions and exceptions specified in the Stamp Duties Act, 1920.

The rates of duty payable in 1981 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown in the next table.

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty payable</i>
Agreement or memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal	50c
(b) under seal	\$6
Bill of lading	15c
Cheque	10c
Hiring Arrangements	1½% on total amount payable under the hiring arrangement.
Instalment purchase arrangements	Amount equal to 1½ per cent of purchase price (cash price less deposit).
(Credit arrangements and credit purchase agreements where the purchase price—cash price less deposit—is \$400 or more, and hire purchase agreements where the purchase price is \$50 or more.)	
Loan security, etc., exceeding \$500	\$5 for the first \$15,000 or part thereof plus 40c for every \$100 or part of \$100 over \$15,000.
Loan Duty	
On loans exceeding \$500 if effective interest rate is over 15·75% (17% from 16 July 1981)	1½%
Motor vehicle certificate of registration—	
On transfer of ownership of new or second-hand vehicle	\$2 for every \$100 or part of \$100 of the value of the motor vehicle.
Policy of insurance (for one year or less) and renewal of policy	7c for every \$100 or part of \$100 insured.
Policy of life assurance (sum assured \$100 or more)—	
(a) first \$2,000 of sum assured	10c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of sum assured.
(b) balance of sum assured	20c for every \$200 or part of \$200 of, balance of sum assured.
Transfer and conveyance on sale of property other than shares—	
(a) consideration not more than \$100	\$1·25
(b) consideration more than \$100 and up to \$14,000	\$1·25 for each \$100 or part of \$100.
(c) consideration more than \$14,000 and up to \$30,000	\$1·25 for each \$100 up to \$14,000, plus \$1·50 for each \$100 or part of \$100 over \$14,000.
(d) consideration more than \$30,000 and up to \$50,000	\$1·75 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(e) consideration more than \$50,000 and up to \$100,000	\$2·00 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(f) consideration more than \$100,000 and up to \$250,000	\$2·25 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
(g) consideration more than \$250,000	\$2·50 for every \$100 or part of \$100.
Transfer of shares by way of sale—	
(a) short-dated marketable securities	2·5c per \$10 or part thereof.
(b) Other shares	6c per \$10 or part thereof.
Transfer of short-dated marketable securities (effected by brokers)	Buyer and seller, each: 1·25c for every \$100 for each month from the date of sale to the date repayable.
Transfer of other shares by sale (effected by brokers)—	Buyer and seller, each:
(a) consideration less than \$100	7c for every \$25 or part of \$25.
(b) consideration \$100 or more	30c for every \$100 or part of \$100.

STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State since 1865. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death and, in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the value of personal property outside New South Wales—less all debts due and owing by the deceased. Where duty is paid on personal property situated outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty so paid, or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less.

Since 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a 'limited interest'). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement. Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and assessment of duty is made only on real and personal property situated in New South Wales. In certain circumstances, exemptions and reductions in the amount of duty payable apply to property subject to a limited interest.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act, 1920; and there are separate scales for the bequests of persons domiciled in New South Wales at death to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total value of the estate.

Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed \$10,000—nor, since 1 December 1976, on property passing to the widow or widower. Where the value of the estate does not exceed \$60,000, no duty is payable where the property passes to children under 21 years of age, wholly dependent adult children, wholly dependent widowed father, or wholly dependent widowed mother. Concessional rates of duty apply to property passing to these classes of beneficiaries in estates valued between \$60,001 and \$78,000. When the deceased is survived by two or more persons in any of these classes (not necessarily beneficiaries) the \$60,000 exemption level, and the amounts to which the concessional rates apply, are increased by \$4,000 for each such person surviving, other than the first.

The rates of death duty are summarised in the following table. The estates of persons who died on or after 1 January, 1979 are subject to a rebate of one-third of the assessed death duty. In respect of the estates of persons who died on or after 1 January, 1981, the rebate is two-thirds of the assessed duty. In certain circumstances, a special death duty rebate is allowed on the estates of primary producers.

STATE DEATH DUTIES, NEW SOUTH WALES

(per cent)

Final balance of estate	Rates of duty payable on property—			
	Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales	Passing to lineal issue (a)	Passing to lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister (a)	Other
DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$2,001 to \$4,000	2½	3½	5½	8½
\$4,001 to \$6,000	2½	3½	5½	8½
\$6,001 to \$8,000	2½	4	6	9
	Rising by ¼ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$120,001 to \$122,000	17	18¼	20¼	23¼
	Rising by ¼ (b) per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 to \$152,000	20	22	24	27
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$200,001 and over	25	27	29	32
DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES				
\$1,000 or under	3	8		
\$1,001 to \$2,000	3½	8½		
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$100,001 to \$102,000	20	25		
	Rising by ½ (b) per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$130,001 to \$132,000	23	30		
	Rising by ½ per cent per \$2,000 to—			
\$150,001 and over	25	32		

(a) For property subject to a limited interest, the degrees of kinship in these columns relate to kinship with the person who created the limited interest or (if the rate of duty applicable is lower) with the deceased life tenant. (b) The rate of duty payable on property 'Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales' rises by ½ per cent per \$2,000. Note. In certain cases, the rates in this table are subject to concessions and allowances—see text above.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of an estate after tax is not less than the corresponding value of an estate at the top of the next lower value grade.

The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown in the chapter 'Private Finance'.

STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the freehold lands in New South Wales, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1956.

Subject to the exemptions and deductions mentioned below, the tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate unimproved capital values of all lands held by a person, company, etc. on 31 December each year. Land which is exempt from the tax includes:

- (a) land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as his principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the area does not exceed 2,100 square metres (or 2 hectares, where subdivision is precluded by an environmental planning instrument within the meaning of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979)—partial exemption applies to land exceeding these dimensions; and
- (b) land used for primary production, except when owned by, or jointly with, a company which is not subject to exemptions provided under the Land Tax Management Act, 1956.

In determining the value on which the tax is levied, deductions from total unimproved value of taxable land are allowable as follows:

- (a) where all the land is used for primary production, \$45,000 less \$3 for every \$1 by which the total unimproved value exceeds \$45,000;
- (b) in other cases, \$30,000 less \$1 for every \$1 by which the total value exceeds \$30,000 (where both primary production land and other land are held, the deductions are based on the proportion of each to the total); and
- (c) to owners of registered sheep studs, a further deduction of \$18 for each registered ewe owned at 31 December.

Where land on which home units are erected is owned by joint owners or a company and exclusive rights of occupancy are held by reason of the interest in the land or shares held, a reduction of the tax is made in respect of each unit occupied by the owner as his principal place of residence.

The rates of land tax levied since 1974 are summarised in the following table.

RATES OF LAND TAX, NEW SOUTH WALES

Taxable value		Tax on amount in first column (\$)	Tax on each complete \$1 of balance of taxable value (cents)
Not less than— (\$)	Not more than— (\$)		
—	5,000	—	0.3
5,000	10,000	15.0	0.45
10,000	20,000	37.5	0.6
20,000	30,000	97.5	0.75
30,000	40,000	172.5	0.9
40,000	50,000	262.5	1.05
50,000	60,000	367.5	1.2
60,000	70,000	487.5	1.35
70,000	80,000	622.5	1.5
80,000	90,000	772.5	1.65
90,000	100,000	937.5	1.8
100,000	110,000	1,117.5	1.95
110,000	120,000	1,312.5	2.1
120,000	130,000	1,522.5	2.25
130,000		1,747.5	2.4

Certain lands other than those previously mentioned are wholly exempt from the tax; for example, land owned by the Crown or other public authorities (except land owned for investment purposes by certain prescribed authorities), land owned by public hospitals,

non-profit charitable and educational institutions, sporting clubs, land devoted solely to religious purposes, and land used as the site for a private hospital or nursing home, not carried on for pecuniary profit. The value of lands owned by life assurance companies and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed wholly or partly at concessional rates.

STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries have been conducted in New South Wales since 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. In addition to the 'Ordinary' lottery, which was conducted from 1931 until 1979, 'Special' and 'Jackpot' lotteries have been conducted regularly since 1947 and 1954 respectively. The 'Opera House' lottery was introduced in 1957, initially to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House. The 'Ten Dollar' lottery was introduced in 1974 and, from 1975 when the prize schedule was altered (the first prize being increased from \$250,000), was renamed the 'Half-Million Dollar' lottery. A 'Million Dollar' lottery, introduced in 1980, is conducted on an irregular basis.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is \$1 in the Special lottery, \$2 in the Jackpot lottery, \$6 in the Opera House lottery, \$10 in the Half-Million Dollar lottery and \$20 in the Million Dollar lottery; the first prize in each lottery is \$24,000, \$60,000, \$200,000, \$500,000 and \$1.0m, respectively; and the total prize money (excluding the value of tickets given as consolation prizes) for each lottery is \$63,400, \$124,400, \$354,000, \$622,400, and \$1.3m, respectively. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of tickets, after deducting prize-money, is paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Ballots are conducted in the presence of representatives of the Auditor-General and a representative of the Commissioner of Police, and are open to the public and the press.

STATE LOTTERIES

Particulars	Unit	Year ended 30 June					
		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Lotteries completed (a)—							
Ordinary (b)—							
Special	Number	96	77	67	57	48	..
Jackpot	Number	146	137	134	127	127	112
Opera House	Number	124	148	168	188	204	201
Half-Million Dollar	Number	50	44	39	40	42	39
Million Dollar (c)	Number	8	15	22	24	27	27
Subscription	\$'000	82,680	88,935	96,085	101,435	108,340	105,800
Cash prizes allotted (d)	\$'000	53,193	57,312	61,987	65,484	69,964	68,334
Excess of subscriptions over cash prizes	\$'000	29,487	31,623	34,098	35,951	38,376	37,466
Administrative expenses	\$'000	3,935	4,478	4,602	4,828	5,020	(e) 7,163

(a) Includes lotteries fully subscribed but not drawn at 30 June.

(b) Sales in this class of lottery ceased on 30 May

1979.

(c) Sales in this class of lottery commenced on 3 March 1980.

(d) Excludes the value of tickets given as consolation

prizes.

(e) From 1979-80 includes the administration expenses of the Lotto Division.

LOTTO

Under the terms of the Lotto Act, 1979, a joint licence was issued to the Director of State Lotteries and Lotto Management Services Pty Ltd to conduct the game of Lotto within the State for seven years. The Director is accountable for the control of the network of agencies as well as the Lotto Subscriptions Account including the Lotto Prize Fund. The other licensee is responsible for provision of the equipment for processing entries, identifying the prize winners, and for promoting the game. Lotto has operated on a weekly basis since the first draw in November 1979.

In accordance with both the Act and licence, 60 per cent of subscriptions for each game is transferred to the Prize Fund while 7 per cent is paid to the company. The government's share comprises duty at 31 per cent of subscriptions, with a further 2 per cent applicable towards operational expenses as well as commission collected on sales made through lottery branches.

During 1979–80, duty of \$24m was paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

SOCCER FOOTBALL POOLS

Under the provisions of the Soccer Football Pools Act, 1975, a sole licensee will conduct this weekly competition in New South Wales for ten years. Entry forms are made available, and subscriptions received, at approved agencies. A common prize fund has been established to cover soccer pool operations in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory. During spring, summer and part of autumn, the competitions are based on the results of United Kingdom soccer matches, while in the remaining months they are based on soccer matches played in Australia.

Of the total subscriptions received in New South Wales, an amount equal to 37 per cent is paid into the common prize fund, and an amount equal to 30 per cent is paid to the State in duty. Two-thirds of the State's share of the pool contributions is paid into the Sport and Recreation Fund. These moneys, which amounted to \$6.1m in 1979–80, are available for the support and development of sporting and recreational facilities and services within the State. The remainder of the duty received is paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund and this amounted to \$3.0m in 1979–80.

POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 1956. For this purpose, a *non-proprietary club* is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within twenty-four kilometres of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc. to its members.

The clubs must pay annual licence taxes on the machines, as determined under the Gaming & Betting (Poker Machines) Taxation Act, 1956. The basic licence tax per machine at 19 September 1956, and at each subsequent date of change, is shown below.

Machine operated by insertion of—	Annual tax on each machine (\$)			
	From 19 September 1956	From 1 January 1960	From 1 July 1966(a)	From 1 January 1975(a)
5 cents	100	100	100	100
10 cents—				
First 20 machines	200	200	200	200
Machines in excess of 20				300
20 cents—				
First 2 machines	500	1,000	1,100	1,000
3rd to 5th machine			1,200	1,100
6th to 10th machine	700	1,400	1,800	1,600
11th to 20th machine			2,400	2,100
Machines in excess of 20			3,000	2,500

(a) Tax on single and (since 1972) multi-coin machines, additional tax is also payable on 'multiple-coin' machines.

Concessions from the basic tax are granted in the light of a club's net takings (gross receipts less prizes awarded) from poker machines; a maximum rebate of 95 per cent is given to clubs whose annual net takings do not exceed \$30,000. This is reduced according to a graduated scale as net takings increase. For clubs whose net takings exceed \$300,000, the rebate is zero. Other concessions are allowed to new clubs with a small membership.

A supplementary tax is levied on a club's net revenue (gross receipts less prizes awarded, maintenance, depreciation allowance, and basic licence tax paid) derived from poker machines, if the net revenue exceeds \$50,000 per annum. The rates at which the supplementary tax is levied are:

\$50,001 to \$65,000	65 cents in the dollar on the amount in excess of \$50,000
\$65,001 and over	15 per cent of the net revenue

An additional supplementary tax is payable if a club's net revenue from poker machines exceeds \$100,000 per annum. The basic rate on net revenue from \$100,001 to \$200,000 is 1½ per cent; on the next \$300,000, 3 per cent; on the next \$250,000, 6 per cent, and on the amount in excess of \$750,000, 7 per cent.

In 1979–80, proceeds from the basic licence tax were \$29m, and from the supplementary taxes, \$91m; of these amounts, \$1·0m was paid to the Housing Account to provide homes for the aged, and the balance to the New South Wales Hospital Fund.

Further details about clubs, including the numbers of poker machines licensed, are given in the chapter 'Culture and Recreation'.

STATE TAXES ON RACING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on bookmakers, and on totalizator investments. Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued on 1 January 1977.

The next table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing and betting in the last six years.

STATE TAXES ON RACING, N.S.W. (\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Consolidated Revenue Fund—						
Racing clubs and associations	1,911	2,425	(a)1,237	(a)13	(a)3	(a)1
Bookmakers' licences	108	138	147	149	136	140
Bookmakers' turnover	5,499	8,654	9,859	8,321	9,156	11,206
Betting tickets (stamp duty)	966	754	413	396	383	373
Totalizator (b)—						
On-course	7,889	8,720	9,481	12,930	14,812	18,104
Off-course	33,918	40,862	48,011	55,056	58,195	67,321
Special Deposits Account—						
Racecourse Development Fund (c)	1,232	1,293	1,456	1,937	2,035	2,136
Total	51,523	62,845	(a) 70,605	(a) 78,802	(a) 84,720	(a) 99,281

(a) Taxes on racing clubs and associations were discontinued from 1 January 1977. In 1979-80 these amounted to \$852,000 for on-course and \$6·4m for off-course totalizators. (c) The fund is financed by a commission of 0·5 per cent deducted from investments on doubles and trifectas totalizators, being \$2·1m in 1979-80, and \$4·9m derived as 20 per cent of the TAB surplus.

(b) Excludes unclaimed dividends. In 1979-80 the fund is financed by a commission of 0·5 per cent deducted from investments on doubles and trifectas totalizators, being \$2·1m in 1979-80, and \$4·9m derived as 20 per cent of the TAB surplus.

Taxes on Bookmakers

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the Department of Sport and Recreation to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. Since 1 January 1976 the rates have been 2c on betting tickets issued in the saddling paddock enclosures of the six major Sydney racecourses (Randwick, Warwick Farm, Canterbury, Rosehill, Harold Park, and Wentworth Park) and 1c in other enclosures of these courses and all enclosures of other courses.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover is charged as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers; the current rate is 1·25 per cent.

Totalizator Tax

A tax is levied on all on-course and off-course totalizator investments, and is assessed as a specific percentage of total investments. Racing clubs (in respect of on-course

investments) and the Totalizator Agency Board (in respect of off-course betting) also retain a proportion of total investments as commission. The deductions which are currently made are shown in the following table. Further references to betting and racing are contained in the chapter 'Culture and Recreation'.

PERCENTAGE DEDUCTIONS FROM TOTALIZATOR INVESTMENTS, N.S.W.

Particulars	Single selections	Doubles selections	Multiple selections
On-course—			
Government tax—			
Six major racecourses	8	(a) 10	(a) 10
Other racecourses	5	(a) 7	(a) 7
Race club's commission—			
Six major racecourses	6	6	7
Other racecourses	9	9	10
Off-course—			
Government tax	6.5	(a) 8.5	(a) 8.5
Totalizator Agency Board commission	7.5	7.5	8.5

(a) Includes 0.5 per cent payable to Racecourse Development Fund.

STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes and fees are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees, and charges, are shown in the section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in the chapter 'Transport and Communication'. The amounts of motor tax, etc. collected in recent years are shown in the following table.

STATE TAXES ON OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES, N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Type of tax	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Vehicle registration fees and taxes	115,173	122,800	145,330	163,293	171,532	181,421
Drivers', etc. licences and fees	21,450	25,539	26,382	27,563	27,943	28,343
Stamp duty on vehicle registration	8,400	24,673	41,661	46,453	53,097	55,222
Road transport taxes	917	1,042	1,097	1,128	1,411	1,467
Road maintenance contributions	20,769	20,268	19,810	19,023	19,578	(a) 1,223
Total	166,709	194,322	234,280	257,460	273,561	267,676

(a) Contributions fell as a consequence of the Road Maintenance (Contributions) Repeal Act, 1979.

LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in N.S.W. is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912. The main kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and fees payable are summarised in the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'. The amounts of fees assessed for the main classes of licences are also shown in that section.

TOBACCO FRANCHISE LICENCES

The Business Franchise Licences (Tobacco) Act, 1975, requires wholesale tobacco merchants and retail tobacconists to be licensed. The monthly licence fee payable by a wholesale tobacco merchant is assessed at \$10 plus 10 per cent of the value of tobacco sold in the preceding month. Sales made by one licensed wholesaler to another are excluded. The annual licence fee payable by a retail tobacconist is assessed at \$10 plus 10 per cent of the value of sales of tobacco obtained from sources other than licensed wholesalers in the preceding twelve months. Proceeds from these licence fees were \$39m in 1978-79 and \$42m in 1979-80.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO THE STATES

Commonwealth grants to the States are made for general revenue and capital purposes, and for specific revenue and capital purposes.

GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS

With the introduction of the uniform tax arrangements in 1942 (under which the Commonwealth became the sole Government imposing taxes on income) the Commonwealth Government began to make annual tax reimbursement grants in aid of general revenues to the States. The methods of determining the grants are described on page 788 of Year Book No. 52 (covering the years 1942–43 to 1947–48); on page 172 of Year Book No. 57 (covering the years 1948–49 to 1958–59). The financial assistance grants arrangements which were instituted in 1959 replaced the annual tax reimbursement grants and were made, in terms of the States Grants Acts, in each of the years 1959–60 to 1975–76. Further details on these grants are given on page 602 of Year Book No. 66. The amounts paid in recent years to each State under these arrangements are incorporated in the table below entitled 'General Purpose Revenue Grants to States'.

INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

Personal Income Tax Sharing Arrangements

In 1976–77, financial assistance grants were replaced by a scheme of tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth and States. An accord was reached in June 1976 on thirty five 'points of understanding' between them in relation to these tax sharing arrangements. The salient features of these understandings were:

- (a) The scheme will relate to personal income tax—not company tax nor withholding taxes on interest and dividends.
- (b) The scheme will be introduced in two stages.
- (c) The States' entitlements under Stage 1 will represent a special percentage of Commonwealth imposed personal income tax; this is then to be divided between the States.
- (d) The initial per capita relativities between the States in their Stage 1 entitlements will be the relativities in the financial assistance grants in 1975–76.
- (e) Under Stage 2, each State will be able to legislate to impose a surcharge on personal income tax (but not company taxation nor withholding tax on dividends and interest) additional to that imposed by the Commonwealth or to give (at a cost to the State) a rebate on personal income tax payable under Commonwealth law and to authorise the Commonwealth to collect the surcharge, or grant the rebate, as its agent.
- (f) The Commonwealth will *at all times* remain the sole collecting and administrative agency in the income tax field.

Under the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act* 1976 the States are entitled to receive in respect of 1976–77, 33·6 per cent of net personal income tax collections in the year; in respect of 1977–78, a fixed amount of \$4,336m; and in respect of each subsequent year 39·87 per cent of collections in the preceding year. This is subject to the guarantee that the States' Stage 1 entitlements in any year are not less, in absolute terms, than in the previous year and that, in the years 1976–77 to 1979–80, their entitlements will not be less in a year than the amount which would have been yielded in that year by the financial assistance grants formula as laid down in the *States Grants Act* 1973.

The entitlements are calculated on the basis of net personal income tax collections, excluding the effects of any special tax levies or rebates so declared for purposes of the Act. The relative shares of the States are determined on a weighted population basis, the weights (which are based on the per capita relativities in the States' financial assistance grants in 1975–76) being prescribed in the Act, and the populations being determined by the Australian Statistician.

The States were entitled to receive in respect of 1979–80, and subject to the guarantee arrangements, 39·87 per cent of \$12,671m, the amount of net personal income tax collections (excluding the effects of the Health Insurance Levy) in 1978–79 determined by the Commissioner of Taxation in accordance with the Act. As required by the legislation, the Australian Statistician made determinations of amounts that would have been payable under the financial assistance grants formula (that is, the States' guaranteed minimum entitlements) and of State populations at 31 December 1979. After allowing for the operation of the guarantee in the case of all States except Queensland, the States' total entitlement for 1979–80 was \$5,416m. The share for New South Wales was \$1,663m.

The following table shows the calculations for each State's tax sharing entitlements as estimated for 1980–81.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS: ESTIMATED STATE ENTITLEMENTS (a) IN 1980-81

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
(1) Population, 31 December 1980 (b) ('000)	5177·8	3,915·4	2,245·4	1,307·8	1,286·5	424·4	14,357·3
(2) Per capita relativities (c)	1·02740	1·00000	1·39085	1·52676	1·66516	2·00188	..
(3) (1) weighted by (2)	5,319·7	3,915·4	3,123·0	1,996·7	2,142·2	849·7	17,346·6
(4) Distribution of (3) between States (per cent) ..	30·66706	22·57136	18·00370	11·51036	12·34940	4·89812	100·00000
(5) Estimated States' entitlements distributed according to (4) (d) (\$m)	1,838·8	1,353·4	1,079·5	690·2	740·5	293·7	5,996·2
(6) Estimated amounts guaranteed by Commonwealth (\$m)	1,838·1	1,363·5	1,052·5	696·6	732·5	301·3	5,984·5
(7) Estimated States' entitlements (\$m)	1,838·8	1,363·5	1,079·5	696·6	740·5	301·3	6,020·2

(a) Excludes entitlements to local government authorities under the Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act. (b) Forward estimates of population at 31 December 1980 supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Subject to revision. (c) These relativities are specified in the States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act. (d) Based on 39·87 per cent of net personal income tax collections of \$15,039m in 1979–80.

The guarantee arrangement, adopted at the December 1979 Premiers' Conference, to apply during 1980–81, was embodied in the *States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Amendment Act* 1980. This guarantee ensures that each State will receive no less in real terms than the amount it received in 1979–80, as measured by the Consumer Price Index in the capital city of each State for the four quarters to March 1981, compared with the four quarters to March 1980. The minimum entitlements of the States are based on the assumption that the relevant increase in the Consumer Price Index over the specific period in the capital of each State will be 10·5 per cent. The tax sharing arrangements are to be reconsidered by the end of 1980–81 as well as the review of State relativities to be undertaken by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.

Tax Sharing Arrangements in 1981–82 and Subsequent Years

Arising from the Premiers' Conference (4 May 1981) and concomitant issues, the Commonwealth Government made new proposals on tax sharing and health expenditure programs which will vary previous arrangements. The principal features were:

- (a) For 1981–82, there would be an increase of 9 per cent in the total basic tax sharing grants for the States;
- (b) After a transitional year for 1981–82, there would be a shift to a *total tax base* instead of the former net personal income tax base;
- (c) New identifiable, general purpose health grants were to replace the scheme of hospital cost-sharing assistance to most States; and
- (d) An additional \$73m was to be added to the tax sharing grants in lieu of certain specific purpose grants which were to be terminated as a result of the intended transfer of particular functions to the States.

Some aspects of prior agreements were retained including a guarantee that the grant payable to each State in any year would not be less, in absolute terms, than in the preceding year.

A later Premiers' Conference (20 June 1981) made further minor changes so that the estimate of the total grant to the States for 1981–82 is \$7,005m (exclusive of identifiable health grants), which is composed of the following items:

	\$m
Tax sharing grants to the States in 1980–81	6,285.5
Plus 9 per cent increase over 1980–81 (less \$27m)	538.7
Allocations in respect of <i>States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981</i>	105.1
Other	75.5
Total general revenue payments	\$7,004.8

New South Wales is expected to receive \$2,052m of which \$2,004m is the basic tax sharing grant.

The provisions of the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981* expire at 30 June 1985. Tax sharing for the States, in 1982–83, 1983–84, and 1984–85, will be broadly as follows:

- (a) Calculate the total tax sharing grant to the States for 1981–82 as a percentage of total Commonwealth tax collections in 1980–81; and
- (b) Apply that percentage in 1982–83, and in each subsequent year to the previous year's total Commonwealth tax collections to ascertain the total tax sharing grant payable in the relevant year.

The definition of total tax collections is set out in the schedule to the *States (Tax Sharing and Health Grants) Act 1981*. The distribution of total grants to the States for 1982–83 onwards will be dependent on decisions made by the Government after considering a further report, by the Commonwealth Grants Commission, on State tax sharing relativities.

The general purpose revenue grants to the States in the last six years are summarised in the next table.

GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS TO STATES (a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
AMOUNT (\$'000)							
1974-75	756,163	562,266	449,671	318,286	286,903	140,204	2,513,495
1975-76	946,660	706,389	573,092	365,591	363,031	156,816	3,111,580
1976-77	1,133,400	841,700	687,200	433,200	440,800	186,294	3,722,594
1977-78	1,319,609	984,690	795,339	507,761	519,891	214,150	4,341,441
1978-79	1,464,397	1,090,025	865,837	559,841	579,532	240,737	4,800,369
1979-80	1,663,466	1,233,934	964,933	630,392	662,888	272,696	5,428,310
AMOUNT PER HEAD OF POPULATION (dollars)							
1974-75	155.40	151.95	217.62	255.63	253.20	348.68	187.40
1975-76	193.27	189.25	273.08	290.96	313.44	386.06	229.64
1976-77	229.74	223.59	323.72	341.42	372.52	455.38	272.08
1977-78	r 264.89	r 259.08	r 369.39	r 395.48	r 429.38	r 519.66	r 313.63
1978-79	r 290.24	r 284.04	r 397.63	r 433.75	r 469.90	r 579.53	r 342.89
1979-80	325.42	318.50	435.96	485.78	527.16	649.14	382.96

(a) Excludes grants to local government authorities (see next subsection). Amounts for Queensland include special grants.

GENERAL PURPOSE ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Since 1974-75, the Commonwealth Government has provided funds for general purpose assistance to local government authorities. In the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 grants were made to individual authorities on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission—payments were made to State Governments for distribution to the respective individual local government authorities. These arrangements were replaced in 1976 by the tax sharing arrangements incorporated in the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. The Act provides for local government to receive a share of the net personal income tax collections in the previous year; the amount so derived is divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission. The State Governments are responsible, subject to certain constraints, for the allocation of these funds to individual local government authorities. The grants to New South Wales in 1979-80 were \$81m when the entitlement was 1.75 per cent. In 1980-81, they are expected to be \$110m with the entitlement raised to 2 per cent. Further particulars of the distribution of Commonwealth funds to local government authorities in New South Wales are given in the section 'Local Government Finance' in this chapter.

GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS

Since 1970-71 the Commonwealth Government has made interest-free capital grants to the States. The grants are primarily designed to help the States finance capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (such as schools and police buildings) and they replace borrowings that would otherwise have been made through the State's Loan Council programmes. The grants are not, however, subject to conditions as to the purposes for which they might be expended. The amounts paid to New South Wales in recent years are shown below.

General Purpose Capital Grants to New South Wales (\$'000)

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
107,313	137,057	143,958	154,289	154,489	134,146

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

The Commonwealth Government provides grants to all States for specific current and capital purposes. The table on the following page shows all such grants made to New South Wales in recent years, grouped under functional headings.

**COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT
FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES**
(\$'000)

Purpose	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
FOR CURRENT PURPOSES						
General public services	3,024	2,708	4,454	3,904	4,359	4,613
Education	317,169	393,874	475,854	523,099	548,267	606,430
Health	16,496	344,843	268,186	382,479	407,177	452,972
Social security and welfare	18,305	15,495	5,731	8,285	11,945	13,997
Housing and community amenities	3,053	3,465	2,047	1,848	1,848	1,848
Economic services (a)	6,913	8,748	12,374	14,871	18,046	16,201
Other purposes (b)	57,081	46,054	69,335	79,081	83,980	99,937
Total grants for current purposes	422,041	815,187	837,981	1,013,567	1,075,622	1,195,998
FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES						
General public services	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	146,584	104,350	104,558	106,588	120,747	111,770
Health	17,257	45,157	41,864	20,364	3,579	2,367
Social security and welfare	3,432	7,822	3,243	5,134	6,895	13,696
Housing and community amenities	23,453	31,391	13,525	2,822	3,452	25,993
Recreation and related cultural services	2,829	3,153	1,570	942	665	410
Economic services (a)	140,506	149,391	167,098	184,539	186,416	198,899
Other purposes	13,239	12,596	10,006	6,945	1,895	—
Total grants for capital purposes	347,300	353,860	341,864	327,334	323,649	353,135
Total specific purpose grants	769,341	1,169,047	1,179,845	1,340,901	1,399,271	1,549,133

(a) Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions towards the construction and maintenance of designated roads. (b) Includes general purpose revenue assistance grants for distribution to local government authorities.

The basic aim of the classification in the above table (and in the following table) is to bring together transactions with like objectives or purposes. In this way it aims to reveal the share of resources devoted to particular objectives.

Detailed definitions and descriptions of the 'purpose' classification in the above table are shown in this Bureau's publication *Commonwealth Government Finance: Australia 1979-80* (Catalogue No. 5502.0).

REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES

Repayable advances have been received by New South Wales from the Commonwealth Government under separate agreements for various specific purposes. The amounts received under these agreements during recent years are shown in the following table. The total amount repayable by the State to the Commonwealth is included in the subsection 'Loan Indebtedness Outside the Financial Agreement' shown later in this section of the Year Book.

REPAYABLE COMMONWEALTH ADVANCES RECEIVED BY N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Purpose	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Defence-housing for servicemen	16,350	18,005	15,280	7,947	5,423	1,360
Housing and community amenities	183,330	207,706	167,172	147,621	122,108	71,827
Economic services—						
Soil and water resources management	2,302	2,800	1,875	—	—	—
Forest resources management	2,100	2,456	2,497	374	3,175	1,840
Assistance to agricultural and pastoral industries	9,750	9,076	6,487	8,137	10,065	3,485
Other	580	10	384	—	—	1,179
Other purposes	1,982	672	1,490	1,485	984	—
Total gross advances	216,394	240,725	195,185	165,564	141,755	79,690

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The principal operating accounts in the public accounts of the State of New South Wales are as follows:

The Consolidated Revenue Fund. This fund was created by the Constitution Act, 1902. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this Fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the Fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The General Loan Account. Proceeds of borrowings for the State under the *Financial Agreement* are credited to this account from which is financed the annual program of works and services authorised by Parliament, under the Loan Appropriation Acts. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

The Special Deposits Account. This account mainly includes trust moneys (including Commonwealth Government and other moneys received for specific purposes), departmental working funds, and funds of some State enterprises. Funds held in this Account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposits Account balances is shown in the subsection 'Ledger Balances' later in this section.

The Road Transport and Traffic Funds. This fund receives moneys from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc. The money is paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars regarding the taxation and fees imposed in respect of the ownership and operation of motor vehicles are given in the subsection 'State and Local Taxation' earlier in this chapter and in the chapter 'Transport and Communications'.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the 'principal business undertakings' of the State (i.e. railway and bus services and the activities of the Maritime Services Board) is shown in the next table. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State Revenue Budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is shown on a 'cash' or 'receipts and payments' basis denoted by cash movements only within a fiscal year. The accounts of the business undertakings follow an 'income and expenditure' principle, in which by accrual, costs incurred are matched with income generated.

In aggregating the 'cash' and 'income and expenditure' accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges, which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable

working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the 'income and expenditure' accounts of the undertakings. In the table below, such unrecovered amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings. Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from certain inter-fund payments from the Fund to the business undertakings.

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.
(*\$'000*)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
REVENUE (a)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	2,071,442	2,496,151	2,888,929	3,231,248	3,499,899	4,015,134
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways	296,059	323,562	358,286	389,139	388,382	506,829
Buses	43,020	45,395	40,513	44,328	44,936	61,274
Harbour services (b)	46,764	49,311	66,930	77,657	109,082	125,972
Total	385,843	418,268	465,729	511,124	542,400	694,075
Total budget (c)	2,452,089	2,909,110	3,347,647	3,733,273	4,032,114	4,691,173
EXPENDITURE (a) EXPENSES (EXCLUDING DEBT CHARGES)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,764,248	2,100,993	2,368,117	2,617,426	2,822,583	3,356,921
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways	416,758	472,560	569,055	639,229	672,283	757,996
Buses	77,063	81,653	92,617	105,665	115,085	121,414
Harbour services (b)	38,213	40,034	56,572	65,889	88,366	98,680
Total	532,034	594,247	718,244	810,783	875,734	978,090
Total budget (c)	2,291,086	2,689,931	3,079,350	3,419,110	3,688,132	4,316,976
EXPENDITURE (a) INTEREST AND EXCHANGE ON INTEREST (d)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	123,778	128,372	155,201	182,101	192,291	235,169
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways	38,115	45,847	55,631	66,597	73,634	63,456
Buses	2,646	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704	—
Harbour services (b)	6,790	7,715	8,723	10,051	17,597	21,580
Total	47,550	56,575	67,732	80,207	94,935	85,036
Total budget (c)	171,331	184,946	222,933	262,308	287,226	320,205
EXPENDITURE (a) CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUNDS (e)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	20,289	24,289	35,352	38,999	40,001	40,427
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways	8,125	9,027	8,227	11,382	13,810	13,360
Buses	343	375	690	552	547	—
Harbour services (b)	1,461	1,490	1,550	1,619	3,001	3,745
Total	9,929	10,892	10,467	13,553	17,358	17,105
Total budget (c)	30,217	35,182	45,819	52,552	57,359	57,531
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (a)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	1,908,316	2,253,654	2,558,672	2,838,526	3,054,875	3,632,517
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways	462,998	527,434	632,913	717,208	759,727	834,812
Buses	80,053	85,041	96,685	109,776	119,336	121,414
Harbour services (b)	46,464	49,238	66,845	77,559	108,964	124,005
Total	589,515	661,713	796,443	904,543	988,027	1,080,231
Total budget (c)	2,492,634	2,910,059	3,348,104	3,733,970	4,032,717	4,694,712
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT (—)						
Consolidated Revenue Fund	163,127	242,497	330,257	392,722	445,024	382,617
Principal business undertakings—						
Railways	(—) 166,939	(—) 203,872	(—) 274,627	(—) 328,069	(—) 371,345	(—) 327,983
Buses	(—) 37,034	(—) 39,646	(—) 56,172	(—) 65,448	(—) 74,400	(—) 60,140
Harbour services (b)	301	73	85	98	118	1,967
Total	(—) 203,672	(—) 243,445	(—) 330,714	(—) 393,419	(—) 445,627	(—) 386,156
Total budget (c)	(—) 40,545	(—) 949	(—) 457	(—) 697	(—) 603	(—) 3,539

(a) State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$74m in 1979-80) have been deducted from both revenue and expenditure. (b) Refers to the activities of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. (c) Excludes inter-fund transfers — see text preceding table. (d) Includes interest on special Commonwealth Government advances. (e) Includes repayments of special Commonwealth Government advances.

The payments which have been omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the previous table include:

- (a) unrecovered State debt charges (amounting to \$51m, \$59m, \$66m, \$76m, \$80m, and \$56m in the years covered by the table); and
- (b) contributions (amounting to \$149m, \$184m, \$261m, \$315m, \$365m, and \$331m in the same years) towards the accumulated losses of the railway and bus services.

Inter-fund items contained in outlays of the Fund and also in revenue of the railways and buses but omitted from the item 'Total budget' to avoid duplication, include:

- (a) annual contributions of \$1.6m to Railways towards losses on developmental country services; and
- (b) annual contributions towards superannuation costs (amounting to \$3.6m, \$3.7m, \$5.4m, \$7.5m, \$8.6m, and \$10.3m in the years covered by the table).

TRANSPORT SERVICES ACCOUNTS

The Audit Act 1902 requirements relating to the incorporation of the annual results of the Rail and Bus Services with that of the Consolidated Revenue Fund were dispensed with as from 1 July 1980 under amendments to the Act. During the financial year 1980-81, the aggregate statement will consist only of the results of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and those of the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

By virtue of the Transport Authorities Act 1980, the former Public Transport Commission was dissolved and from 1 July 1980, the State Rail Authority and the Urban Transit Authority were constituted. The Authorities are described in the chapter 'Transport and Communication'.

Debt charges are no longer payable to the Treasurer in respect of the loan liability of either transport authority. However, each authority is to pay to the Treasurer such amounts out of its annual surplus as the Minister for Transport may determine. Provision also exists for certain capital repayments to be made to the Treasurer as may be prescribed by the Minister.

From Parliamentary appropriations, the Treasurer may pay revenue supplements to the transport authorities, from time to time, to assist them in the exercise of their functions. During 1979-80, an interim waiver of debt and cognate unpaid debt-servicing charges amounting to some \$302m was allowed by the government for the transport services. These erasures of debt have no direct effect on the tables shown for 1979-80. In 1980-81, it is expected that further extensive capital restructuring will be sanctioned. So far the final form of the accounts for these bodies has not been settled. The intended effect of the Transport Authorities Act will be to exclude virtually all components of capital financing from the accounts, and to give import to the operating subsidies contributed by the State.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts credited to the *Consolidated Revenue Fund* during the last five years.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, N.S.W.: RECEIPTS

(\$'000)

Classification	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Grants from Commonwealth Government for—					
General purposes—					
Financial assistance grants	946,660	1,133,400	1,319,609	1,464,397	1,663,466
Special revenue assistance	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Interest on public debt	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
National disaster relief	13,905	12,729	9,667	3,144	45
Education—					
Schools	78,993	91,452	98,540	101,500	107,745
Technical education	16,755	16,500	19,442	21,706	22,432
Colleges of advanced education	3,600	3,447	3,022	2,304	4,310
Education of migrant children	2,713	—	—	—	—
Other	588	830	675	1,120	3,850
Health—					
Pharmaceutical benefits	10,415	860	3,147	1,600	—
Community health services	16,898	25,172	25,052	19,033	21,116
Tuberculosis control	3,030	390	1,626	—	—
School dental scheme	1,536	2,486	2,405	2,544	2,657
Milk for school children	—	—	—	—	—
Blood transfusion service	1,391	1,437	1,495	1,619	2,207
Other	—	11	—	—	—
Social security and welfare—					
Unemployment relief works	11,392	—	—	1,230	1,189
Assistance for deserted wives	2,344	3,836	6,376	9,521	7,538
Home care services	487	1,967	1,933	1,875	2,768
Economic services—					
Water resources investigations	—	1,435	682	—	1,258
Other	—	—	—	97	91
Other purposes	655	323	385	414	474
Total of foregoing	1,117,196	1,302,110	1,499,891	1,637,939	1,846,982
Taxes	1,107,791	1,247,359	1,338,390	1,477,313	1,678,474
Land revenue—					
Land alienations and leases	15,648	17,407	17,658	21,530	26,076
Mining royalties	31,702	45,479	48,952	35,447	86,542
Forestry (a)	6,648	7,317	7,558	8,994	10,343
Other	1,623	1,599	1,475	1,638	1,660
Receipts for services rendered—					
Harbour, tonnage, and light rates, pilotage, etc. ..	14,357	17,055	20,486	—	—
Fees—					
Registrar-General and Corporate Affairs	18,323	20,503	26,221	30,941	34,579
Commission	22,799	27,712	26,252	28,989	31,596
Other fees	19,638	11,590	17,162	18,418	16,963
Architectural service charges	23,755	19,899	19,751	14,514	4,943
Police services — traffic control (b)	22,888	27,581	33,042	38,181	46,745
Other	47,451	78,476	94,997	95,141	102,909
Interest and debt redemption receipts	46,330	64,842	79,413	90,854	127,323
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total receipts (c)	2,496,151	2,888,929	3,231,248	3,499,899	4,015,134

(a) Net receipts. Excludes transfer to Special Deposits Account (\$9.7m in 1979-80).
 Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

(b) Reimbursement primarily from the
 (c) See footnote (a) in preceding table.

Receipts from the Commonwealth Government constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table comprised 46 per cent of the total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1979-80, whilst State taxation represented 42 per cent, land revenue 3 per cent, and other receipts 9 per cent. Certain Commonwealth grants (such as grants for roads, for universities, and for housing) are paid into other funds; all Commonwealth grants paid to New South Wales are shown in the section 'Commonwealth Grants to the States' earlier in this chapter.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years is summarised in the following table. The classification of ordinary departmental

expenditure as shown in the table is largely based on the principal functional groupings utilised by the New South Wales State Government.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, N.S.W.: PAYMENTS

(\$'000)

Classification	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Ordinary departmental—					
Legislature and general administration					
(exclusive of interest, etc., shown below)	179,337	197,067	214,266	248,015	259,590
Maintenance of law, order, and public safety	243,746	284,376	318,387	347,163	422,069
Regulation of trade and industry	11,111	12,701	14,195	15,913	19,444
Education	871,018	1,012,921	1,139,819	1,251,905	1,434,839
Science, art, and research	20,577	24,980	32,200	41,639	37,071
Health, the environment and recreation	454,777	449,470	457,024	507,499	615,186
Unemployment relief (a)	11,392	32,300	34,403	15	17,509
Social amelioration	82,632	103,709	121,750	130,648	227,441
War obligations	3,337	3,723	3,623	3,491	4,440
Development and maintenance of State resources (b)	203,798	226,663	259,823	253,698	292,642
Local government	19,270	20,207	21,936	22,597	26,690
Total ordinary departmental (c)	2,100,993	2,368,117	2,617,426	2,822,583	3,356,921
Public debt charges—					
Interest	117,624	140,409	166,496	177,063	220,204
Exchange on interest	497	—	—	—	—
Sinking fund	21,849	22,953	25,901	26,801	34,174
Total public debt charges (d)	139,969	163,361	192,397	203,864	254,378
Commonwealth advances—					
Interest	10,251	14,795	15,606	15,228	14,965
Principal repaid	2,440	12,399	13,097	13,200	6,253
Total Commonwealth advances	12,691	27,194	28,703	28,428	21,218
Total payments (c)	2,253,654	2,558,672	2,838,526	3,054,875	3,632,517

(a) Funds provided for employment—creating activities and distributed by the Department of Local Government to State and local government authorities. (b) Includes rural, public works, land settlement, forestry, navigation, tourist bureau and tourist resorts, water resources, and assistance to public transport authorities. (c) Excludes State pay-roll tax payments by State Government departments (\$74m in 1979-80). (d) Excludes payments from Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by business undertakings.

LOAN FUNDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The public borrowings of the Commonwealth and State Governments are co-ordinated by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the *Financial Agreement of 1927*. The Loan Council is comprised of the Prime Minister (or a Minister or person nominated by him) and the Premier of each State (or a Minister or person nominated by him). All borrowings for or on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments (except borrowings for temporary purposes and defence borrowings) are arranged by the Commonwealth Government, in accordance with decisions of the Loan Council, and are secured by the issue of Commonwealth Government securities. The Council determines the amount, rates, and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth Government and by each State. Borrowings by Commonwealth and State semi-government and local authorities (except borrowings under \$1.2m or for temporary purposes) are also subject to Loan Council approval under the terms of the 'Gentlemen's Agreement'. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth Government for the loans raised on its behalf. Loans placed on the market for public subscription comprise cash loans, conversion loans (which are offered to holders of maturing loans), and Australian Savings Bonds (which are described in the chapter 'Private Finance').

Since November 1978, the Loan Council has approved the special borrowing from overseas sources by some larger authorities for the purpose of financing infrastructure development.

Certain State authorities have statutory power, subject to the terms and conditions laid down by the Loan Council, to raise loans from the public by issuing their own securities, which are also not reflected in the State's public debt. The authorities currently exercising this power are listed in the table "Loans Guaranteed by the State" later in this section.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT

The receipts of the General Loan Account consist of the loan raisings by the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the State, the Commonwealth interest-free grants to assist the financing of capital works from which debt charges are not normally recovered (schools, police buildings, etc.), repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years, and certain capital grants from the Commonwealth Government for specific purposes.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, redemption of maturing loans (mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans) as well as repayment of some Commonwealth advances, and the payment of flotation expenses.

The repayments are derived partially from the sale of land, various other assets, surplus materials and the like acquired by means of loan funds. In recent years, these repayments have been enlarged by Commonwealth assistance and reimbursements for projects within such fields as education, for schools, and for technical and further education; health services; water conservation and irrigation; and urban transport improvement programs with respect to railways.

A summary of transactions of the General Loan Account over recent years is given in the next table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments are deducted to obtain net loan expenditure or net amount added to accumulated loan expenditure outstanding.

GENERAL LOAN ACCOUNT, NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
RECEIPTS						
Loan raisings (a)	226,996	274,114	287,915	308,978	308,978	268,293
Commonwealth Government grants	(b) 76,563	136,457	143,448	154,289	154,489	134,146
EXPENDITURE						
Works and services—						
Gross expenditure	427,283	544,962	583,577	603,122	585,931	521,008
Less						
Repayments	130,813	134,788	153,099	141,681	118,570	121,185
Net expenditure	296,470	410,173	430,478	461,441	467,361	399,823
Stamp duty, loan flotation expenses	870	627	751	627	1,049	1,277

(a) Excludes conversion and renewal loans.
the budgetary deficit (\$30m in 1974-75).

(b) Excludes amounts credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund towards meeting

The principal items of gross loan expenditure by the State Government during recent years are given in the following table.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Work or service	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE						
Transport—						
Railways	56,345	86,634	118,836	124,215	100,100	130,233
Buses	2,150	1,866	1,164	—	2,000	—
Ferries	2,160	445	—	2,785	600	1,767
Highways, roads, and bridges	2,295	7,325	8,600	9,500	40,500	10,950
Ports, harbours, and rivers	19,961	11,808	17,991	28,724	7,860	8,091
Electricity undertakings	18,607	20,558	20,508	20,501	468	429
Trading and service undertakings	1,206	1,005	6,575	9,801	8,295	9,396
Water conservation and irrigation—						
Construction of dams	11,984	16,863	18,290	19,171	12,427	9,332
Other	13,533	16,223	21,494	22,751	24,169	26,065
Soil conservation	1,547	2,350	2,900	4,322	4,950	5,290
Forestry	8,600	9,950	12,500	13,280	14,340	12,150
Land settlement	4,164	5,100	5,670	5,400	4,500	5,400
Water, sewerage, and drainage works—						
Metropolitan	24,850	28,000	28,000	—	—	—
Other	15,433	18,430	20,301	30,698	31,531	35,465
Local government works, n.e.i.	3,978	4,653	3,748	3,245	2,924	3,570
Housing	3,395	8,614	2,417	3,110	13,805	2,550
Rural and agricultural institutions and services	1,260	1,068	1,221	1,927	2,303	2,500
Decentralisation and development	8,922	5,000	7,000	2,800	6,035	4,000
Hospitals and health services	59,821	88,216	96,187	88,994	78,589	23,502
Education	143,988	180,131	152,968	169,459	186,308	172,951
Administrative and miscellaneous service—						
Justice	10,700	10,700	14,300	15,000	16,474	29,553
Administrative establishments, etc.	5,170	9,978	8,834	13,154	11,276	7,171
Recreation	3,227	3,684	5,918	6,191	3,990	4,254
Other	3,987	6,360	8,156	8,094	12,487	16,388
Total gross loan expenditure	427,283	544,962	583,577	603,122	585,931	521,008
REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT						
Transport—						
Railways	13,940	6,360	25,061	20,852	14,654	17,172
Buses	341	276	400	328	563	576
Ferries	984	280	—	—	—	82
Highways, roads, and bridges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ports, harbours, and rivers	3,004	11,908	662	1,779	1,433	2,006
Electricity undertakings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trading and service undertakings	37	30	29	2,304	15	1,393
Water conservation and irrigation	8,919	5,009	6,147	6,906	9,198	8,905
Soil conservation	350	—	—	30	400	1,000
Forestry	2,115	2,458	2,499	379	3,190	1,841
Land settlement	6,057	2,955	3,312	8,242	4,011	8,172
Water, sewerage, and drainage works	8,362	9,349	10,196	11,251	11,722	11,178
Local government works, n.e.i.	81	62	73	74	66	812
Housing	302	276	135	190	141	188
Rural and agricultural institutions and services	862	885	893	913	888	885
Decentralisation and development	14	46	20	21	14	15
Hospitals and health services	17,062	44,807	44,176	21,436	2,218	2,928
Education	58,911	49,520	53,222	60,327	68,222	63,741
Administrative and miscellaneous services	9,472	569	6,274	6,647	1,835	291
Total repayments	130,813	134,788	153,099	141,681	118,570	121,185
Total, net loan expenditure on works and services	296,470	410,173	430,478	461,441	467,361	399,823

The Changing Nature of Financing Capital Works Programmes

In recent years, the principal water supply and sewerage, and electricity undertakings have relied less on advances from the General Loan Account to fund their large-scale works programmes by raising their own loans under government guarantee (see 'Loans Guaranteed by the State' shown later in this section).

In addition, a new form of capital acquisition of transport equipment, in lieu of outright purchase with loan funds, is being utilised by the public transport bodies. *Leveraged leasing* agreements, signed for the supply of this equipment, provide for the payment of a lease-rental designed to recover a very high percentage of the cost plus interest over a

period of a predetermined number of years. Under such contracts, the authorities have a renewal option for a further similar term at a rental to be agreed with the lessors, under certain conditions. Some other state undertakings have also entered into this mode of financing the acquisition of capital assets. Similarly, the provision of *trade-credit-facilities* for the supply of major plant and equipment has been employed; this method is expected to grow in future years.

Issues of short-dated *promissory notes* have been employed as bridging finance to supplement loan raisings. For some intermediate-term projects generating a cash-inflow fairly quickly, these negotiable instruments are likely to replace longer term borrowing as a means of providing such funds.

LEDGER BALANCES

The Audit Act, 1902 provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. All accounts so maintained are combined to form the Treasurer's General Banking Account. The balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others, and all amounts paid into any such accounts are deemed to be public moneys. The balances held in accounts at 30 June in each of the last six years are shown in the next table.

STATE ACCOUNTS, N.S.W.: LEDGER BALANCES AT 30 JUNE
(\$'000)

Account	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Credit balances—						
Government railways	9,975	30,039	43,416	52,168	80,140	28,309
Government railways renewals	19,922	18,401	29,711	36,477	10,806	22,742
Special deposits—						
Cash	255,709	421,069	496,006	419,214	441,057	453,038
Securities	30,790	33,969	36,528	35,866	40,796	44,957
Other credit balances	14,978	21,227	27,037	39,479	35,856	31,161
Total credit balances	331,375	524,705	632,698	583,205	608,655	580,207
Debit balances—						
Consolidated Revenue	62,357	62,956	60,052	58,175	57,871	62,330
General Loan	1,636	1,865	1,732	533	5,476	4,137
Other debit balances	11,377	9,314	5,371	5,095	3,840	4,308
Total debit balances	75,370	74,135	67,156	63,804	67,187	70,774
Net credit balance held in—						
New South Wales: current accounts	5,895	2,645	1,953	2,639	(-) 70,600	(-) 87,903
New South Wales: fixed deposits	217,500	412,500	525,650	479,500	569,979	549,860
Overseas funds (a)	1,666	1,302	1,258	1,242	1,139	2,365
Securities	30,944	34,123	36,682	36,020	40,950	45,111
Total net credit balance	256,005	450,570	565,542	519,402	541,467	509,432

(a) Comprises cash at bankers at 31 May and remittances in transit.

The Special Deposits Account mainly includes a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g. working balances of State Departments and some State enterprises and trust moneys (including Commonwealth Government and other moneys received for specific purposes).

The Fixed Deposit Account is the medium for the withdrawal, for deposit with banks at interest, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variation in receipts—and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

STATE ENTERPRISES

The State government operates many statutory corporations which provide an extensive range of goods and services to other governmental bodies, the general public, industry, and commerce.

For the most part, the capital fabric has been furnished from State loan funds. However, in many cases, authorised direct borrowings from non-State lenders have been made. Since November 1978, the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, and the State Rail Authority have been permitted to borrow money under approved conditions from overseas sources.

This direct borrowing debt has been growing rapidly in recent years and now shows signs of reaching the level of the central loan liability to the Commonwealth; as can be seen by comparison of the two tables shown later in this section 'Loans Guaranteed by the State' and 'Public Debt of New South Wales'.

Most enterprises aim at covering the bulk of their expenses by revenue from the sales of goods and services. Others engage in the provision of services at prices significantly below their cost as a matter of governmental policy. The revenue and expenditure of *selected* State enterprises during 1978–79 and 1979–80 are summarised in the next table.

SELECTED STATE ENTERPRISES, N.S.W.: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Enterprise	1978-79			1979-80		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit (—)	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit (—)
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	548,234	547,982	253	652,105	651,882	223
Totalizator Agency Board	67,806	41,345	26,461	76,125	45,141	30,983
Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (a)	16,724	16,264	460	26,274	26,237	37
State Brickworks (a)	7,442	8,340	(—) 898	9,103	9,001	102
Homebush Abattoir Corporation	14,636	21,290	(—) 6,654	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dairy Industry Marketing Authority of N.S.W.	131,087	130,715	372	139,422	139,031	392
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	6,766	7,208	(—) 442	7,209	7,949	(—) 739
Water supply—						
South West Tablelands (b)	1,213	2,438	(—) 1,224	1,746	2,862	(—) 1,116
Fish River (b)	1,210	1,247	(—) 37	1,580	1,240	340
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	157,942	143,708	(c) 14,233	182,301	167,140	(c) 15,161
Grain Elevators Board (d)	40,579	37,531	3,047	78,911	49,144	29,767
N.S.W. Fish Marketing Authority (e)	2,144	1,309	835	2,386	1,621	765

(a) Year ended 31 March. (b) Year ended 31 December. (c) Result after allowing for rebates of rents of \$20m in 1978-79 and \$31m in 1979-80.

(d) Year ended 31 October.

(e) Year ended 30 September.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

AMOUNT AND DOMICILE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when the first loan was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854. The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, where particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are also given.

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. At 30 June 1980, 99.2 per cent of the public debt was held in Australia, 0.6 per cent in London, and the remainder in New York, Canada and the Netherlands.

Particulars of the State public debt outstanding in Australia and overseas, the annual interest charge, and the average rate of interest on the full value of the debt for the six years to 1980 are given in the following table.

PUBLIC DEBT OF NEW SOUTH WALES (a)
(at 30 June)

Particulars	Unit of quantity	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Australia—							
Debt	\$'000	3,747,483	3,650,375	3,904,051	4,179,735	4,428,372	4,630,824
Annual interest	\$'000	238,427	259,743	292,737	329,151	354,095	383,655
Average rate	Per cent	6.36	7.12	7.50	7.87	8.00	8.28
London—							
Debt (b)	\$'000	58,241	48,745	34,158	27,258	25,311	26,548
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	3,256	2,722	1,836	1,584	1,493	1,566
Average rate	Per cent	5.59	5.58	5.38	5.81	5.90	5.90
New York—							
Debt (b)	\$'000	19,928	18,322	17,299	13,112	10,051	7,299
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	1,085	999	945	718	551	401
Average rate	Per cent	5.45	5.45	5.46	5.48	5.48	5.50
Canada—							
Debt (b)	\$'000	2,121	2,324	2,290	1,911	1,654	1,549
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	122	134	132	110	95	89
Average rate	Per cent	5.75	5.77	5.76	5.76	5.74	5.75
Switzerland—							
Debt (b)	\$'000	4,775	—	—	—	—	—
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	215	—	—	—	—	—
Average rate	Per cent	4.50	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands—							
Debt (b)	\$'000	1,505	1,231	1,254	1,083	915	622
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	75	62	63	54	46	31
Average rate	Per cent	4.98	5.04	5.02	4.99	5.03	5.00
Total—							
Debt (b)	\$'000	3,834,052	3,720,997	3,959,053	4,223,099	4,466,303	4,666,843
Amount	\$	800.81	757.18	798.73	842.63	879.85	912.95
Per capita	\$'000	243,181	263,659	295,711	331,617	356,281	385,743
Annual interest (b)	\$'000	243,181	263,659	295,711	331,617	356,281	385,743
Average rate	Per cent	6.34	7.09	7.47	7.85	7.98	8.27

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue.
liability currency equivalent.

(b) Overseas debt and interest liability have been converted to Australian currency equivalent.

The next table shows the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during recent years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately as well as those raised by public subscription. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown. Particulars of Treasury Bills issued and redeemed within the same financial year are excluded from the table.

TRANSACTIONS ON PUBLIC DEBT (a) OF NEW SOUTH WALES
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
LOANS RAISED						
Conversion and renewal loans	326,176	458,879	381,538	425,866	386,936	301,074
New loans (b)	226,996	274,114	287,937	308,978	308,978	268,737
Total face value of conversions, renewals, and new loans	553,172	732,993	669,475	734,844	695,914	569,811
LOANS REPAYD						
From conversion and renewal loans—						
Australia	325,625	458,531	381,136	425,029	386,509	300,693
Overseas	—	—	—	—	—	—
From sinking fund and revenue account—						
Australia	32,602	41,270	34,663	34,132	60,768	66,665
Overseas	22,548	10,029	21,208	12,877	11,134	2,823
Total loans repaid	380,775	509,829	437,008	472,038	458,411	370,182
NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT						
Australia	194,945	233,193	253,676	275,684	248,637	202,452
Overseas (c)	(-)15,245	(-)15,948	(-)15,620	(-)11,638	(-)5,433	(-)1,912
Total net increase (c)	179,700	217,245	238,055	264,046	243,204	200,540

(a) Commonwealth Government securities on issue. Transactions on the public debt domiciled overseas have been converted to Australian currency equivalent. (b) Loans raised in Australia. In the years covered by the table, there were no overseas loan raisings. (c) Includes adjustment in the public debt domiciled overseas as a result of fluctuations in exchange rates.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The *annual interest charge* on the public debt of New South Wales at 30 June 1980 is shown in the table 'Public Debt of New South Wales' as \$386m. This amount represents a full year's interest on the debt, based on the rates of interest applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually paid* which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt of New South Wales in recent years. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e. bank overdrafts and Special Deposits Accounts).

**INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT OF N.S.W. AND TEMPORARY ADVANCES: AMOUNT
ACTUALLY PAID**

Particulars	Unit of quantity (a)	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Amount of interest paid on—							
Public debt held in Australia	\$'000	211,929	226,697	269,845	308,763	332,273	355,179
Public debt held overseas	\$'000	5,517	4,628	3,437	2,857	2,346	2,855
Total interest paid on public debt	\$'000	217,446	231,326	273,282	311,620	334,619	358,034
Moneys in temporary possession and bank advances	\$'000	4,686	4,442	5,378	8,215	9,211	9,804
Total interest paid—							
Amount	\$'000	222,132	235,768	278,660	319,835	343,830	367,838
Per head of population	\$	45.65	48.13	56.48	64.21	68.17	71.96

(a) Payments in Australian currency.

A proportion of the interest and sinking fund contributions is allocated to the various State enterprises that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts. These charges are paid in the first instance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and then recouped from the respective undertakings, etc. The amounts of interest chargeable to the undertakings in the last six years are shown in the next table. Details of the sinking fund contributions are given in the table 'National Debt Sinking Fund. Recoupment from State Enterprises N.S.W.' later in this subsection.

PUBLIC DEBT: INTEREST CHARGEABLE TO STATE ENTERPRISES, N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Enterprise	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Railways	37,934	44,815	53,265	61,140	64,915	49,110
Buses	2,647	3,013	3,378	3,559	3,704	—
Maritime Services Board	6,652	7,589	8,496	9,795	16,512	16,413
Closer Settlement and Public Reserves Fund	5,500	3,000	4,000	4,500	4,300	3,000
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	29,253	32,940	36,915	39,871	41,308	41,827
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	13,208	15,755	18,310	19,774	19,514	19,199
Hunter District Water Board	1,092	1,258	1,405	1,532	1,569	1,536
Main Roads Department	3,012	3,599	4,270	4,846	6,016	8,004
Grain Elevators Board	1,431	1,590	1,330	1,592	1,476	1,460
Other	3,552	4,088	6,883	6,731	7,453	7,086
Total	104,281	117,647	138,252	153,340	166,767	147,634

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND

The National Debt Sinking Fund, established in terms of the Financial Agreement, is controlled by the National Debt Commission. Annual payments to the Fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth Government and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced from 1 July 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Significant operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years and the aggregate since 1 July 1928 are summarised in the following table.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: TRANSACTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Total, 1928-29 to 1979-80
Receipts—							
Contributions by—							
Commonwealth Government ..	10,079	9,900	10,506	11,168	11,876	12,580	216,639
New South Wales Government ..	39,906	41,500	44,096	46,936	49,967	52,986	811,474
Interest	110	82	13	113	790	357	3,462
Total	50,096	51,482	54,615	58,217	62,633	65,924	(a)1,032,512
Payments (b)							
Australia	32,591	41,194	34,652	34,100	60,705	66,661	747,677
Overseas	22,420	9,377	18,596	12,645	10,317	2,868	281,502
Total	55,010	50,571	53,247	46,745	71,023	69,530	1,029,179
Cash balance at 30 June	1,578	2,489	3,857	15,330	6,940	3,334	—

(a) Includes contributions under Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, \$937,000.
ties re-purchased and redeemed.

(b) Net cost (in Australian currency) of securi-

The face value of securities re-purchased and redeemed is shown in the following table. During the fifty-three years the Sinking Fund has been in operation, the average price paid for \$100 face value of securities re-purchased or redeemed in Australia was \$99.50, the average price for 1979-80 being \$99.99. It is not possible to make similar calculations for securities domiciled overseas because of exchange rate fluctuations.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: FACE VALUE OF SECURITIES RE-PURCHASED AND REDEEMED ON ACCOUNT OF N.S.W.

Country and currency	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Total, 1928-29 to 1979-80
Australia (\$A'000)	32,602	41,270	34,663	34,132	60,768	66,665	751,440
London (£ stg.'000)	11,296	1,020	11,599	5,359	3,726	—	96,163
New York (U.S.\$'000)	4,287	3,781	3,340	4,249	3,777	2,817	109,857
Canada (Can. \$'000)	225	118	67	248	299	104	3,218
Netherlands (Guilders '000)	692	692	692	692	692	692	8,996

Sinking fund contributions chargeable to State enterprises are shown in the following table. The amount of interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in the table 'Public Debt: Interest Chargeable to State Enterprises, N.S.W.' earlier in this subsection.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND: RECOUPMENT FROM STATE ENTERPRISES, N.S.W.
(\$'000)

Enterprise	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Railways	8,029	8,622	7,175	8,782	9,386	6,678
Buses	343	375	690	552	547	—
Maritime Services Board	1,179	1,284	1,373	1,433	2,479	2,431
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	3,756	4,044	7,607	6,062	6,227	6,149
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	803	848	144	125	124	220
Hunter District Water Board	189	199	16	12	12	20
Sydney Harbour Bridge	(a)2,435	523	—	—	—	52
Main Roads Department	343	377	835	692	907	989
Grain Elevators Board	308	320	(-) 93	186	127	126
Other	414	464	1,118	873	981	901
Total	17,799	17,056	18,865	18,717	20,790	17,566

(a) Includes recoupment of contributions due in earlier years and not paid.

COMMONWEALTH DEBT ASSISTANCE

In terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, the Commonwealth Government took over the debts of the States on 1 July 1929 and assumed, (as between the Commonwealth and States) the liabilities of the States to bond-holders. The Commonwealth agreed to pay, as agent for the States, the interest due on the public debt of the States, and to contribute \$15.2m per annum towards that interest, for a period of 58 years from 1 July 1927, that is, until 1985 (1986 in respect of New South Wales which commenced contributions from 1 July 1928). During this period, the States reimburse the Commonwealth for the balance of the interest paid on their behalf and, thereafter, for the whole of the interest. The contribution to New South Wales under this agreement is \$5.8m per year.

Under the 1975 Supplemental Agreement, debts totalling \$1,000m were assumed from the States by the Commonwealth government as from 30 June 1975. As a result the sinking fund provisions were varied in the following manner:

- (a) Specified contributions were made by the States (\$122m) and by the Commonwealth (\$30m) in 1975-76.

- (b) For the next nine years (ten in the case of New South Wales), the contributions will equal the amounts referred to in (a) adjusted by a percentage of the difference between each State's net debt at 30 June 1975 and the net debt at 30 June immediately preceding the year of contribution. The percentage is 1.20 for State contributions and 0.28 for Commonwealth contributions.
- (c) As from and including 1985-86 (1986-87 in the case of New South Wales) the contributions by each State will equal 0.85 per cent of its net debt at the preceding 30 June and the Commonwealth's contribution will be 0.28 per cent.

LOAN INDEBTEDNESS OUTSIDE THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

In addition to the debt which constitutes the loan liability to the Commonwealth under the 1927 *Financial Agreement*, the States are also obligated for financial assistance given by the Commonwealth as 'repayable advances' for various projects controlled or administered by or on behalf of the States. The following table shows the composition of the liability of New South Wales in this regard at 30 June 1980, which necessitates redemption payments to the Commonwealth.

	\$'000
Housing	1,395,445
Urban and regional development (a)	117,400
Backlog sewerage works	83,387
Rural reconstruction	42,627
Dairy adjustment (b)	1,824
Rural adjustment (b)	20,060
Advances to meet deficits	—
Softwood forests	23,412
Natural disasters	5,653
Captains Flat—abatement of pollution	375
Other—non-current projects	37,502
	<hr/>
	1,727,684

(a) Excludes capitalized interest repayments by farmers.

(b) Excludes Commonwealth loan assistance, the return of which is contingent upon

New South Wales loan liability to the Commonwealth outside the Financial Agreement at 30 June in recent years is shown below.

1975 (\$'000)	1976 (\$'000)	1977 (\$'000)	1978 (\$'000)	1979 (\$'000)	1980 (\$'000)
1,070,601	1,292,544	1,454,068	1,582,554	1,684,137	1,727,684

Details of the new Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement and that of earlier years are given in the chapter 'Housing and Construction'. Some of the other more significant matters entailing Commonwealth assistance outside the 1927 Financial Agreement have been:

- (a) Urban and regional development programs which relate to the partial financing of growth centres at Albury-Wodonga, Bathurst-Orange, Campbelltown-Camden-Appin-Holsworthy area, and loans to the Land Commission of New South Wales.
- (b) The overtaking of arrears of sewerage works, mainly allocated to the Sydney and Newcastle sewerage authorities as well as certain country councils.
- (c) The Rural Reconstruction Scheme covered financial assistance to farmers for debt reconstruction; farm build-up to increase properties to a more economically viable size; and limited aid to alleviate personal hardship for those leaving the industry.

The 'other non-current projects' borrowings embrace advances previously made for war service land, reservoir and dam infrastructure, as well as the Indian-Pacific Rail Service and the standard gauge railway from Sydney to Melbourne.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain State enterprises and other corporate bodies and institutions, etc. engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30 June in the latest four years are summarised in the following table. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE, N.S.W.

(\$'000)

Corporation or body	Guaranteed loans, etc. outstanding at 30 June			
	1977	1978	1979	1980
Loans raised by—				
Board of Fire Commissioners	—	2,956	4,581	4,138
Broken Hill Water Board	3,369	3,143	3,028	3,164
Bathurst-Orange Development Corporation	3,693	12,365	18,851	20,939
Cobar Water Board	1,831	1,735	1,631	1,530
Commissioner for Main Roads	84,406	95,612	131,618	199,013
County councils	22,049	19,828	13,352	12,658
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	311,629	365,809	490,492	677,522
Grain Handling Authority of N.S.W.	63,375	74,532	86,454	93,094
Homebush Abattoir Corporation	19,173	21,798	23,811	23,126
Housing Commission of N.S.W.	18,401	18,693	18,881	16,497
Hunter District Water Board	129,005	138,494	150,764	163,115
Land Commission of N.S.W.	—	10,000	10,905	10,802
Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.	3,075	3,955	47,610	75,406
Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority	5,305	6,429	7,185	7,885
Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board	979,280	1,111,343	1,237,088	1,356,481
Minister for Decentralisation	4,338	5,261	6,067	6,957
N.S.W. Film Corporation	—	—	1,000	2,200
Planning and Environment Commission of N.S.W.	38,699	58,020	68,827	80,059
Public Servant Housing Authority of N.S.W.	1,451	2,373	3,268	4,334
Public Transport Commission of N.S.W.	24,208	58,859	105,359	154,578
Rural Bank of N.S.W.	21,124	22,124	23,124	24,322
Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority	40,335	46,845	49,366	52,317
Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority	31,539	32,208	32,546	32,595
Teacher Housing Authority of N.S.W.	1,500	2,448	3,334	4,449
Tourist Industry Development Corporation	—	—	—	2,151
Various public hospitals	28,518	34,626	32,751	64,871
Other authorities	76	65	110	601
Total	1,836,377	2,149,520	2,572,005	3,094,807
Overdraft and advances of—				
Co-operative building societies	165,628	162,755	155,511	154,347
Other co-operative societies	5,263	722	2,280	2,234
Other	3,911	3,730	6,057	11,203
Total	174,802	167,207	163,848	167,784

The Public Authorities (Financial Accommodation) Act, 1981, introduced a common code to apply to borrowings by prescribed State authorities unless the contrary is indicated in the authority's own governing act.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

The system of local government in New South Wales is described in Chapter 2.

Statistics of local government finance in New South Wales are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by each local government authority. The accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31 December.

FUNDS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1919, require councils to establish the following funds, and moneys received by councils are paid into the appropriate fund according to the purpose for which they are received:

- (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied;
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council; and
- (e) a trust fund for moneys received from the State Government for a specific purpose and for moneys held by way of a deposit or in trust.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purpose throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935.

In the statistical tables which follow, the term 'ordinary services' embraces all of the functions of local government (as described in Chapter 2 'Constitution and Government') with the exception of those listed under the title 'Trading undertakings'. Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds created to carry out specific works and services.

VALUATION AND RATING OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

The services provided by councils are financed mainly from rates levied on the unimproved value of rateable property situated within the areas served by them.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Land Act, 1916, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires. For municipalities and shires serviced by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board valuations are to be made at least once every three years. For other councils, valuations are to be made at least once every six years.

The valuations which are determined are the unimproved value for all land and the assessed annual value for non-residential properties in areas served by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Hunter District Water Board. 'Land value' is also being determined in respect of all general valuation lists commenced after 1 January 1978.

The *unimproved value* is the value of land disregarding any improvements, but taking into account surrounding development and services available. This value is determined on the assumption that the land is held in fee-simple with vacant possession. Some improvements such as clearing of timber are disregarded when determining the unimproved value but others, such as reclamation of land by draining or filling (known as site improvements), which have merged with the site, are included. As well as being used as the basis for rates levied by municipal and shire councils, unimproved value is the basis for rates levied by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards on residential properties. Two other water boards operate in New South Wales, namely, the Broken Hill Water Board and the Cobar Water Board. The former board currently uses unimproved capital value as the basis for making of all rates, while the latter board does not make any rates in its own right.

The *assessed annual value* is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of the land with improvements (if any) thereon, but must be not less than 5 per cent of the unimproved value. It is used by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards as the basis for rating non-residential properties.

The *land value* is the value excluding all buildings and man-made structural improvements, but including improvements such as clearing, timber treatment, underground drains, and improvements to soil fertility and structure. Under the Valuation of Land (Rating and Valuation) Amendment Act, 1978, councils are permitted to use land value as the basis for levying rates. The adoption of this value will be optional until the Valuer-General has furnished land values in respect of all districts valued by him, and it is expected that the use of the land value will become mandatory in 1982.

All lands are rateable except the following: lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government or statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities or colleges of advanced education; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, or certified under the Public Instruction Act, 1880, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

The unimproved value of all rateable property in New South Wales, excluding the lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown below. Because valuations are determined for each council at intervals of three or six years, the figures shown do not indicate the annual changes in value but rather a trend over a longer period.

UNIMPROVED VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY

<i>At 31 December</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>	<i>At 31 December</i>	<i>Amount (\$m)</i>
1974	19,506	1977	27,953
1975	23,676	1978	28,126
1976	26,008	1979 <i>p</i>	28,924

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards (excluding Cobar Water Board) constituted to administer water, sewerage, and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates (based on land valuations) of five kinds: a general rate, differential general rates, and special, local, and loan rates. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only a portion of an area, because of the special benefits which accrue to the residents.

Councils have the option of setting differential general rates to apply to (a) prescribed areas being towns, villages, urban areas, or centres of population, or (b) some or all rural land (in which case the rate must be lower than the general rate). Ratepayers may apply to councils for postponement of a portion of the rates levied on residential properties located in areas reserved, under a town planning scheme, for industrial or commercial use or for high density housing.

A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by the constituent municipalities and shires.

The State Government has introduced measures to control the revenue which councils raise from rates for ordinary services. The Local Government (Rating) Amendment Act, 1977, set the conditions under which councils may vary their rates. Rates levied for ordinary services may be varied from year to year within limits proclaimed by the Minister each year. These limits are expressed in terms of the maximum percentage by which councils' standard rates may be varied from those of the preceding year (taking into account differential rates, minimum levies, and changes in valuations). The standard rate, varied in each year by the percentage approved by the Minister, multiplied by the unimproved value of land in the council's area, will determine the maximum income that the council can raise from ordinary services rates in that year. A council which does not take full advantage of the allowable increase, or makes a decrease beyond any decrease specified, may recover its position in a subsequent year. The general variations proclaimed for the 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981 rating years were increases of 9.5 per cent, 8.0 per cent, 10.0 per cent, and 12.5 per cent, respectively. With respect to minimum rates (the lowest amount that can be levied as determined by council), maximum values of \$115 and \$2 were fixed for general rates and other rates (excluding rates levied for water supply, sewerage, or other trading undertakings) respectively. Those maximum values can be increased for particular councils by application to, and subsequent approval by, the Minister for Local Government.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefit Cards are entitled, on application to councils, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a specified maximum (per year). The maximum reduction at 1 May 1981 was \$150 for general rates, \$75 for water rates, and \$75 for sewerage rates. Councils are recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off up to the maximum specified, and they may also write off further amounts at their own cost. The amounts recouped from the State Government for the year ended 31 December 1978 were: \$18.5m for ordinary services rates; \$3.8m for water and sewerage rates; and \$56,000 for electricity and gas rates.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and simple interest may be charged on rates overdue for three months or more at a rate of between 5 and 10 per cent per annum. However, ratepayers may elect, within one month after service of the rate notice, to pay such rates by four instalments at prescribed intervals. The last instalment must be paid within seven months after service of the rate notice to avoid incurring extra charges. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges (on overdue rates) owing to councils at 31 December 1978 was \$55m.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales in recent years. The rates shown for 'ordinary services' include rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund (e.g. roads, library services, street lighting, etc.).

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: RATES LEVIED
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Ordinary services—						
General	207,763	255,832	341,004	411,657	425,433	454,605
Loan, local, and special	8,550	8,814	10,362	12,470	12,793	12,124
Total, ordinary services	216,313	264,646	351,366	424,127	438,226	466,729
Trading, etc. funds—						
Electricity	768	765	542	498	292	405
Gas	250	163	180	220	125	210
Abattoir	11	7	8	4	4	27
Water supply	13,907	16,109	20,505	25,086	28,787	33,332
Sewerage	9,803	11,895	15,686	20,884	24,762	28,257
Total, trading, etc. funds—						
Municipalities and shires	22,751	26,778	34,469	43,944	51,258	59,029
County councils	1,988	2,161	2,452	2,748	2,712	3,202
Total	24,739	28,939	36,921	46,692	53,970	62,231
Total, all services	241,052	293,585	388,287	470,819	492,196	528,960

The amounts of rates levied, as shown in the above table, represent the amounts taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable. The amounts shown include the amounts recouped from the State Government on account of pensioners' rates written off.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth and State Governments provide financial assistance to local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

GENERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM COMMONWEALTH, 1974–75 AND 1975–76

Prior to 1974, Commonwealth financial assistance was not generally provided specifically for local government. However, in 1973, the Commonwealth Government passed legislation to enable it to provide financial assistance, distributed through the State Government, to individual local government councils. The purpose of this financial assistance, as set out in the *Commonwealth Grants Commission Act 1973* was to enable local governing bodies or regional organisations to function at a standard not appreciably below the standards of other local governing bodies or regional organisations. The Act provided for the Commonwealth Grants Commission to inquire into applications by local governing bodies for financial assistance and make recommendations to the Commonwealth Government. The Government accepted the Grants Commission's recommendations and the amounts paid to specific local government bodies in New South Wales in the years 1974–75 and 1975–76 totalled \$21m and \$29m respectively.

ASSISTANCE UNDER THE INCOME TAX SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

The above arrangements were replaced in 1976 by arrangements agreed to between the Commonwealth and the States for the sharing of personal income tax collections with local government. These arrangements, subsequently incorporated in the *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976* are broadly as follows:

- (a) Each year local government will be entitled to a fixed percentage of the net personal income tax collections in the previous year. This was initially 1.52 per cent, but was increased to 1.75 per cent in 1979–80, and to 2 per cent in 1980–81.
- (b) This amount will be divided among the States in specified proportions which are subject to recommendation by the Commonwealth Grants Commission.
- (c) Each State will be required to allocate a minimum of 30 per cent of the assistance to be distributed among all local authorities (excluding county councils) on a basis which takes into account the population within the borders of each authority, but may also take into account area, population density, or other factors agreed to with the Commonwealth.
- (d) The remaining assistance provided is to be distributed among local authorities having regard to their respective financial needs.
- (e) Payments so made to local authorities are to be unconditional in that they may be used for any local government purpose.

State Grants Commissions are responsible for the distribution of these funds and in New South Wales the Local Government Grants Commission is the responsible body. The amounts received by local government in all States from these income tax sharing arrangements and the allocation to New South Wales since 1976–77 are as follows:

Year	All States	New South Wales \$'000
1976-77	140,000	51,289
1977-78	165,328	60,342
1978-79	179,427	65,487
1979-80	221,739	80,930
1980-81	300,786	109,780

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FUND

The Local Government (Grants Commission) Amendment Act, 1968, provided for the establishment, in 1969, of a Local Government Grants Commission and a Local Government Assistance Fund. In terms of the Act, the Commission is required to consider the needs of areas, formulate proposals for distribution of amounts in the Fund, and, in respect of each proposal which has been approved by the Minister, determine the amounts to be paid to individual councils. If a proposal is not approved by the Minister, he must refer it back to the Commission for further consideration. For 1980–81 \$9.5m was made available by the NSW Government to the Fund of which \$9.1m was distributed to councils as unconditional grants.

SPECIFIC PURPOSE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In addition to general financial assistance, grants are made for specific works and services such as roads, lighting of traffic routes, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, the eradication of noxious weeds, flood control, and country water supply, sewerage, gas, and electricity services. Large sums are paid to municipal and

shire councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads. Other payments to councils for roads include part of the funds received by the State under the *Roads Grants Act* 1980, most of the motor bus tax proceeds and approximately half the bus service licence fees collected, and assistance towards flood damage repairs. During 1973–74 to 1976–77 part of the funds, received by the State Government from the Commonwealth under a programme to assist the States in eliminating the backlog of sewerage works, was distributed to local government authorities to undertake approved capital works.

STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants to local government authorities by the Commonwealth and State Governments are shown in the following table. Payments to the trading funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works and extensions. State Government subsidies representing recoupment on account of pensioners' rates written off (described earlier in this section) are regarded as part of councils' revenue from rates and are therefore, excluded from statistics of government grants.

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: GOVERNMENT GRANTS (a)
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Ordinary services—						
Main Roads Department (b)	26,034	31,951	39,334	49,393	53,678	55,262
Other	49,602	56,632	146,550	103,305	115,802	140,954
Total	75,636	88,583	185,884	152,698	169,480	196,216
Trading, etc. funds—						
Electricity	4,091	4,344	5,785	4,698	4,675	4,866
Gas	211	153	230	171	272	272
Abattoir	197	41	657	62	18	25
Water supply	1,438	1,617	5,480	8,591	13,230	17,924
Sewerage	3,814	8,914	9,756	13,257	10,768	14,210
Total grants—						
Municipalities and shires	79,285	97,481	198,413	172,281	191,161	225,728
County councils	6,102	6,171	9,379	7,196	7,282	7,785
Total	85,387	103,652	207,792	179,477	198,443	233,513

(a) Excludes recoupment from the State Government on account of pensioners' rates written off (see text above table).
(b) Reimbursement for works carried out by councils as agents for the Main Roads Department.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The financial statistics of local government authorities presented below are based on data extracted from the annual statements of accounts furnished by municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales. These accounts are on an income and expenditure basis and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the calendar year to which they relate.

REVENUE FINANCES OF ORDINARY SERVICES FUNDS

A classification of the revenue on account of ordinary services during the last six years is given in the following table:

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES,
CLASSIFICATION OF REVENUE (a)**
(\$'000)

Item of revenue	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Revenue raised by councils—						
Taxation—						
Rates levied—						
General	207,763	255,832	341,004	411,657	425,433	454,605
Loan, local, and special	8,550	8,814	10,362	12,470	12,793	12,124
Extra charges on overdue rates	1,943	2,360	4,450	5,481	5,972	6,058
Payments in lieu of rates	1,471	1,577	2,280	2,648	2,590	2,650
Miscellaneous licence fees and charges for mains, etc.	7,564	6,537	7,162	8,937	10,290	11,343
Total taxation	227,291	275,120	365,258	441,193	457,078	486,780
Public works	17,443	22,164	29,233	28,401	32,598	35,669
Sanitary and garbage charges	20,716	23,391	31,493	36,614	38,327	42,618
Parks, reserves, baths, etc.	5,856	7,112	9,108	10,763	12,477	17,457
Public markets	1,565	1,396	1,589	2,030	2,660	2,846
Libraries	1,038	1,139	1,696	2,013	2,632	3,069
Council property (rents, etc.)	8,799	9,193	11,160	14,194	16,408	18,249
Assets sold and advances repaid	24,751	24,551	22,871	22,701	29,597	31,643
Interest	8,283	16,058	16,033	19,832	30,368	37,184
Other (a)	16,108	18,378	21,219	21,879	27,549	32,531
Total revenue raised by councils (a)	331,850	398,502	509,660	599,620	649,694	708,046
Government grants—						
Roads, bridges, drains, etc.—						
Main Roads Department	26,034	31,951	39,334	49,393	53,678	55,262
Flood damage repair, n.e.i.	704	4,777	3,246	2,923	750	1,927
Commonwealth aid for roads	16,544	15,753	16,396	20,713	25,548	28,832
Other	16,689	3,969	5,123	2,905	3,884	4,404
Total, roads, bridges, drains, etc.	59,971	56,450	64,099	75,934	83,860	90,425
Parks, reserves, baths, etc.	1,554	1,359	3,169	2,011	3,800	5,391
Libraries	2,486	2,872	3,579	4,902	5,833	6,930
Flood mitigation	1,379	2,230	3,731	3,419	1,590	860
Other, for specific purposes	10,246	25,672	{ (b) 68,252	20,072	9,495	16,075
General purposes (unfied)			43,054	46,360	64,902	76,535
Total government grants	75,636	88,583	185,884	152,698	169,480	196,216
Total ordinary services revenue—						
Municipalities and shires	405,424	484,866	692,539	749,636	817,201	901,716
County councils	2,645	2,849	3,617	3,364	2,854	3,388
Total (a)	407,486	487,085	695,544	752,318	819,174	904,262

(a) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication. In 1978 these contributions amounted to \$842,000. (b) Includes grants in respect of the Regional Employment Development Scheme amounting to \$51m.

Rates form the largest item of ordinary services revenue and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 67 per cent of the revenue raised by councils and 52 per cent of the councils' total revenue during 1978.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils (e.g. construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering). These charges, together with payments received by councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals, or organisations (e.g. the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under 'Public works' in the table above.

Government grants for ordinary services include substantial reimbursements of expenditure on works carried out by councils on behalf of the Main Roads Department (\$55m in 1978) and grants for roads from the Commonwealth Government (\$29m in 1978).

Government grants represented 19 per cent of councils' ordinary services revenue in 1973 and 22 per cent in 1978. In these years, the proportion of government grants allocated for purposes other than roads, etc. rose from 21 per cent to 54 per cent.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:

- (a) *Gross expenditure*, which is the expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e. revenue raised by the councils and government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government;
- (b) *Net expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue and has been ascertained by deducting from *gross expenditure* the amounts received from the Government (as shown in the previous table).

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES,
GROSS AND NET EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
GROSS EXPENDITURE (a)						
Administration, works, and services	358,315	454,906	613,510	621,994	702,843	796,664
Debt charges—						
Interest	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047	42,376	50,880
Loan repayment	23,967	25,094	28,504	31,711	34,787	39,706
Total, gross expenditure	399,653	501,107	669,369	688,752	780,006	887,250
NET EXPENDITURE (a)						
Administration, works, and services	282,681	366,330	427,630	469,300	533,620	600,216
Interest and loan repayment	41,336	46,194	55,855	66,754	77,109	90,586
Total, net expenditure	324,017	412,524	483,485	536,054	610,729	690,802

(a) See explanation in text above table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable government advances, and other liabilities. The loan repayments shown are the amounts provided from revenue for ordinary services, and include an amount equivalent to interest earnings on sinking fund investments.

The net outgo on debt charges borne by the councils represented 13 per cent of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1978.

Particulars of gross expenditure from revenue in each of the last six years are shown in the next table. A similar statement relating to net expenditure has not been compiled because complete details are unavailable as to the works and services on which moneys received from government sources were expended.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ORDINARY SERVICES,
CLASSIFICATION OF GROSS EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE**
(\$'000)

Item of expenditure	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Works and services—						
Administration, n.e.i.	33,752	43,486	51,776	60,056	71,869	78,385
Superannuation contribution	3,559	4,085	5,830	7,625	7,375	11,722
Long service leave	4,081	5,091	5,257	7,082	7,318	9,195
Gratuities on termination of employment	1,675	2,064	1,856	2,827	2,815	3,840
Roads, bridges, drains, etc.	161,350	198,338	268,605	266,315	304,675	333,660
Car parking areas	3,223	8,819	5,789	3,725	6,737	7,057
Flood mitigation and flood emergency (a)	1,766	2,503	5,294	4,389	1,566	2,062
Noxious weeds destruction (a)	1,430	1,710	2,015	1,919	2,198	2,919
Street lighting	8,297	9,486	11,063	12,756	14,714	15,479
Sanitary and garbage	29,352	37,314	46,876	53,903	58,331	62,866
Parks, reserves, baths, etc.	31,337	41,072	74,479	56,696	66,147	83,274
Baby health centres	562	645	1,239	1,060	933	1,012
Health services	11,378	14,483	18,420	19,987	22,267	25,579
Public markets	1,067	1,113	2,177	1,480	1,642	2,258
Libraries	10,436	13,901	19,038	20,633	24,283	29,500
Contributions to:						
Fire Board	2,250	2,872	3,753	4,434	4,849	5,149
Bush Fire Fund	563	571	639	918	984	1,170
Fire prevention	1,545	2,182	4,061	3,449	4,125	4,607
Town planning (b)	9,741	11,260	13,179	15,235	13,265	13,655
Donations to hospitals, charities, bands, public bodies	1,251	2,003	2,070	2,782	3,978	4,328
Housing (construction, advances)	1,971	2,886	5,018	4,572	2,799	3,535
Council property, n.e.i. (c)	20,848	30,926	41,324	40,371	43,992	50,896
Other (a)	16,881	18,096	23,752	29,780	35,981	44,516
Total works and services (a)	358,315	454,906	613,510	621,994	702,843	796,664
Debt charges—						
Interest on loans, etc.	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047	42,376	50,880
Repayment of loans, etc.	23,967	25,094	28,504	31,711	34,787	39,706
Total debt charges	41,338	46,201	55,859	66,758	77,163	90,586
Total ordinary services expenditure from revenue—						
Municipalities and shires	397,656	498,954	666,544	686,121	778,114	884,929
County councils	2,580	2,783	3,437	3,313	2,758	3,163
Total (a)	399,653	501,107	669,369	688,752	780,006	887,250

(a) Contributions to county councils by constituent municipalities and shires are omitted to avoid duplication. These amounted to \$842,000 in 1978. (b) Includes contributions to N.S.W. Planning and Environment Commission (\$4.7m in 1973, \$5.6m in 1974, \$7.0m in 1975, \$9.5m in 1976, \$4.9m in 1977 and \$5.8m in 1978). (c) Includes purchases of public works plant and machinery, less amounts equal to depreciation on these assets charged to 'Roads, bridges, drains, etc.'

FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible. Particulars of the numbers of councils operating each class of trading undertaking and their revenue and expenditure are given in the next table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: NUMBER OF TRADING,
ETC. UNDERTAKINGS AND SUMMARY OF FINANCES, 1978**

Particulars	Electricity	Gas	Abattoir	Water supply	Sewerage	Total
NUMBER OF COUNCILS						
Municipalities and shires	6	19	9	134	134	302
County councils	33	1	5	6	—	45
Total	39	20	14	140	134	347
REVENUE (\$'000)						
Municipalities and shires	23,012	10,926	46,803	59,069	48,791	188,601
County councils	849,538	1,935	37,432	8,035	—	896,940
Total	872,550	12,861	84,235	67,104	48,791	1,085,541
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Municipalities and shires	20,855	10,059	44,752	37,018	29,784	142,468
County councils	797,798	1,626	38,232	5,570	—	843,226
Total	818,653	11,685	82,984	42,588	29,784	985,694

Electricity Trading Funds

In New South Wales, many of the establishments supplying electricity for public and private use are conducted by local government authorities, principally county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A few of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have undertakings for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity. However, most councils purchase bulk supplies from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1978, electricity services were provided by 3 municipalities, 3 shires, and 33 county councils. Of these 39 councils, 4 generated electricity and also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 35 distributed electricity purchased in bulk. From January 1980, the boundaries of certain county districts were altered, and a number of county councils were dissolved, as part of a rationalisation programme in the distribution of electricity in New South Wales. At the beginning of 1980, 23 county councils, one municipality and one shire were engaged in the retail distribution of electricity.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 29 metropolitan municipalities and 4 metropolitan shires. The electricity distributed by the Sydney County Council in 1978 (9,039 million kWh) accounted for 41 per cent of the total distributed by all councils.

The revenue and expenditure during recent years of councils operating electricity undertakings are shown in the following table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ELECTRICITY
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Revenue—						
Electricity sales	383,205	446,376	523,594	628,240	700,563	784,414
Loan rates	768	765	542	498	292	405
Government grants	4,091	4,344	5,785	4,698	4,675	4,866
Meter rents, installations, and other	38,415	53,674	61,926	70,154	79,135	82,865
Total revenue	426,479	505,159	591,847	703,590	784,665	872,550
Expenditure	397,749	471,343	543,957	641,022	720,319	(a) 818,653
Surplus	28,730	33,816	47,890	62,568	64,346	53,897

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$63m and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$42m.

Capital expenditure of electricity undertakings in 1978 amounted to \$115m of which \$45m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$31m in that year. At 31 December 1978, assets were valued at \$1,208m and exceeded liabilities by \$522m.

Gas Trading Funds

The supply of gas for domestic and industrial, etc. purposes in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies. However, in 1978 gas supply undertakings were operated by 19 municipal and shire councils and one county council. The following table summarises their revenue accounts for recent years.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: GAS
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Revenue—						
Gas sales	4,157	5,101	6,660	8,572	8,487	9,163
Loan rates	250	163	180	215	125	210
Government grants	211	153	230	171	272	272
Other	1,242	1,593	2,138	2,347	2,626	3,216
Total revenue	5,860	7,010	9,208	11,305	11,510	12,861
Expenditure	5,792	6,717	8,926	10,608	10,534	(a) 11,685
Surplus or deficiency (—)	68	293	282	697	976	1,176

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$684,000 and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$635,000.

Capital expenditure of gas undertakings in 1978 amounted to \$1.7m of which \$1.1m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$690,000 in that year. Assets were valued at \$15.8m at 31 December 1978 and exceeded liabilities by \$5.5m.

Abattoir Trading Funds

The Local Government Act authorises councils to conduct abattoirs. In terms of the Meat Industry Act, 1978, approval to establish abattoirs must be obtained from the New South Wales Meat Industry Authority. At the end of 1978 eight municipal, one shire, and five county councils conducted abattoirs.

A summary of the revenue and expenditure of these council-operated abattoirs in recent years is given in the next table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: ABATTOIR
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Revenue—						
Abattoir sales, dues, etc.	31,679	33,123	45,443	58,563	71,838	72,398
Loan rates	11	7	8	4	4	27
Government grants	197	41	657	62	18	25
Other	3,549	1,428	1,909	2,217	6,260	11,785
Total revenue	35,436	34,599	48,017	60,846	78,120	84,235
Expenditure	33,598	34,563	46,726	58,647	74,322	(a) 82,984
Surplus or deficiency (—)	1,838	36	1,291	2,199	3,798	1,251

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$2.0m and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$3.7m.

Capital expenditure of abattoir undertakings in 1978 amounted to \$7.6m of which \$5.7m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$2.1m in that year. At 31 December 1978, assets of these undertakings were valued at \$70.8m and exceeded liabilities by \$13.2m.

The largest local authority abattoir is at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to \$15.3m and expenditure to \$15.5m in 1978. Assets at the Newcastle abattoir at the end of 1978 were valued at \$6.3m and exceeded liabilities by \$1.7m.

Water Supply and Sewerage Funds

The water supply and sewerage systems of the Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle districts and of Broken Hill and Cobar are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, but under direct Government control. The larger systems are described later in this section. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

Under a scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases (in country areas not served by the Metropolitan or Hunter District Boards) which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed \$26 for water and \$26 for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. From January 1979, an alternative method of assistance to councils was introduced. This scheme is limited to councils whose total annual capital works programme is less than \$1.2m (for 1980–81). Under the scheme the council raises all the funds required for the capital work, and instead of receiving a direct capital grant, receives a loan repayment subsidy for the funds raised. Some assistance is also given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Hunter District Boards.

At 31 December 1978, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 36 municipalities, 98 shires, and 6 county councils, and sewerage services by 41 municipalities (including 5 in the Sydney Statistical Division) and 93 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the water supply undertakings in recent years.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: WATER
SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**

(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Revenue—						
Water sales	4,210	4,521	5,800	6,407	8,542	9,321
Rates levied	13,907	16,109	20,505	25,086	28,787	33,332
Government grants	1,438	1,617	5,480	8,591	13,230	17,924
Other	2,874	3,305	4,006	5,055	6,613	6,527
Total revenue	22,429	25,552	35,791	45,139	57,172	67,104
Expenditure	18,379	21,422	26,706	31,093	37,337	(a) 42,588
Surplus	4,050	4,130	9,085	14,046	19,835	24,516

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$3·7m and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$12·8m.

In 1978, capital expenditure in respect of water supply undertakings amounted to \$44m of which \$23·1m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$4·8m in that year. Assets of water supply undertakings were valued at \$311m at 31 December 1978 and exceeded liabilities by \$124m.

The revenue accounts of sewerage undertakings are summarised, for recent years, in the next table.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.:
SEWERAGE UNDERTAKINGS, REVENUE ACCOUNTS**

(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Revenue—						
Rates levied	9,803	11,895	15,686	20,884	24,762	28,257
Government grants	3,814	8,914	9,756	13,257	10,768	14,210
Other	3,277	3,557	4,939	4,647	5,552	6,323
Total revenue	16,894	24,366	30,381	38,788	41,082	48,791
Expenditure	11,406	13,459	17,387	21,613	25,817	(a) 29,784
Surplus	5,488	10,907	12,994	17,175	15,265	19,007

(a) Includes depreciation of assets, \$3·5m and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., \$11·4m.

Capital expenditure in respect of sewerage undertakings in 1978 amounted to \$37m of which \$20.1m was financed from loans. Repayment of capital debt (not included in the above table) totalled \$3.4m in that year. At 31 December 1978, assets of the sewerage undertakings were valued at \$276m and exceeded liabilities by \$123m.

LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:

(a) *Loans*, i.e. amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions (mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies), and advances from ratepayers;

(b) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable cash advances by the State, and debts incurred to the Commonwealth and State Governments (including the Electricity Commission of N.S.W.) for the cost of works and services performed and materials supplied or for the purchase of assets on terms;

(c) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

Borrowing Powers

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal, and by ordinary loans. The Local Government (Amendment) Act, 1978, prescribes that, in lieu of obtaining the Governor's approval for loan raisings, councils may obtain a certificate specifying the purpose, terms and conditions of a loan, signed by the Minister of Local Government or a person authorised by him. The Minister may also consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals; ordinary loans may be raised for any other purpose.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was \$12.7m at 30 June 1980.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted by a council for the purpose of carrying out necessary work applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is \$10,000, and the total liability for ratepayers advances is restricted to 10 per cent of the total revenue in the preceding year unless authorised by the Minister. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 5 per cent per annum and repayments may not extend beyond fifteen years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into by councils to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent of the income of that fund.

Loan Expenditure

The following table shows particulars, for recent years, of the expenditure on ordinary services by local government authorities from loans, government advances, and time payment debts. Repayments of old loans, government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds are excluded from this table and the one following it.

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE ON ORDINARY SERVICES FROM LOANS, GOVERNMENT ADVANCES, AND TIME PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED (\$'000)

Item of expenditure	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Roads, bridges, drains, etc.	17,433	19,503	29,438	30,054	33,511	38,284
Flood mitigation works	367	377	879	736	584	495
Parks, reserves, baths, etc.	3,908	5,699	7,215	8,458	8,921	13,015
Sanitary and garbage	1,043	1,231	1,393	2,801	657	1,546
Baby health centres	16	31	40	—	—	13
Libraries	406	556	481	1,087	1,409	1,376
Public markets	487	571	703	818	523	818
Parking facilities	950	1,513	1,362	2,455	3,459	6,528
Housing construction	652	1,691	1,239	1,805	1,624	1,329
Advances—						
housing	2,290	3,229	4,162	3,907	4,145	4,487
other	1,215	2,869	2,258	2,114	482	703
Town planning	527	201	385	1,535	694	2,836
Council property and plant, n.e.i.	15,696	27,645	32,169	30,909	31,387	32,326
Other	522	852	702	1,281	3,664	3,933
Total, ordinary services—						
Municipalities and shires	45,228	65,689	82,095	87,629	90,740	107,408
County councils	284	279	331	331	320	281
Total	45,512	65,968	82,426	87,960	91,060	(a) 107,689

(a) Includes government advances of \$147,000 and time payment debts of \$1.4m.

Expenditure in recent years by the trading undertakings of local government authorities from loans, government advances, and time payment debts contracted are summarised in the next table. Expenditure from government advances by trading undertakings in 1978 comprised \$2.2m for electricity, and \$1.1m for abattoirs. Time payment debts contracted for trading undertakings in 1978 amounted to \$25,000.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: EXPENDITURE BY
TRADING UNDERTAKINGS FROM LOANS, GOVERNMENT ADVANCES, AND TIME
PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED**
(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
ELECTRICITY						
Municipalities and shires	834	1,128	1,136	1,510	1,733	3,316
County councils	30,708	36,558	44,484	48,864	53,162	41,352
Total	31,542	37,686	45,620	50,374	54,895	44,668
GAS						
Municipalities and shires	174	337	514	534	871	984
County councils	57	170	90	298	156	110
Total	231	507	604	832	1,027	1,094
ABATTOIRS						
Municipalities and shires	688	1,066	5,075	3,127	2,406	3,487
County councils	655	1,954	4,255	4,090	2,334	2,192
Total	1,343	3,020	9,330	7,217	4,740	5,679
WATER SUPPLY (a)						
Municipalities and shires	r4,673	r5,901	r7,953	r10,691	16,337	21,476
County councils	959	1,128	1,052	1,925	2,476	1,587
Total	r5,632	r7,029	r9,005	r12,616	18,813	23,063
SEWERAGE (a)						
Municipalities and shires	r7,344	r11,017	r15,239	r14,375	19,368	20,096
County councils	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	r7,344	r11,017	r15,239	r14,375	19,368	20,096
TOTAL, TRADING UNDERTAKINGS						
Municipalities and shires	r13,713	r19,449	r29,917	r30,237	40,715	49,359
County councils	32,379	39,810	49,881	55,177	58,128	45,241
Total	r46,092	r59,259	r79,798	r85,414	98,843	94,600

(a) Excludes contributions to water boards for new water supply or sewerage works (\$848,000 in 1978).

Long-term Indebtedness of Councils

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds (which, at the end of 1978, amounted to \$7.0m for the City of Sydney and \$62m for the Sydney County Council, out of a total of \$96m for all local government councils in NSW). Since 1966 the whole of the gross loan debt has been domiciled in Australia.

The next table shows the amount of indebtedness in recent years classified by type of debt and service.

**MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: LONG-TERM DEBT (AT
31 DECEMBER) CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DEBT AND SERVICE**

(\$'000)

Service	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
GROSS LOAN DEBT						
Ordinary services	275,830	313,782	372,715	449,173	509,087	595,401
Electricity	418,325	434,931	467,319	504,270	534,964	554,598
Gas	7,073	6,890	6,820	7,647	7,360	7,788
Abattoir	15,546	20,486	27,014	32,689	34,897	37,583
Water supply	105,283	110,394	119,470	133,065	150,453	171,268
Sewerage	78,053	84,725	100,749	114,396	123,032	140,500
Total, all services	900,110	971,208	1,094,087	1,241,240	1,359,793	1,507,138
NET LOAN DEBT (a)						
Ordinary services	268,640	306,041	364,521	440,840	498,883	584,089
Electricity	360,228	375,409	402,485	431,357	459,698	471,288
Gas	6,955	6,757	6,669	7,579	7,173	7,568
Abattoir	15,271	20,114	26,598	32,258	34,599	36,699
Water supply	104,360	109,499	118,435	131,848	147,863	169,880
Sewerage	77,799	84,394	100,329	113,967	123,871	139,756
Total, all services	833,253	902,214	1,019,037	1,157,849	1,272,087	1,409,550
GOVERNMENT ADVANCES						
Ordinary services	2,872	3,965	5,851	8,180	7,839	8,106
Electricity	(b)1,547	(b)1,457	930	3,355	5,084	7,918
Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abattoir	5,681	5,669	5,925	6,129	5,615	6,378
Water supply	577	716	1,104	2,578	2,420	2,133
Sewerage	45	109	968	2,543	3,924	3,887
Total, all services	10,722	11,916	14,778	22,785	24,882	28,422
TIME PAYMENT DEBT						
Ordinary services	4,170	6,305	5,613	4,906	4,858	4,100
Electricity	467	403	371	322	284	254
Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abattoir	43	1	—	5	167	20
Water supply	49	29	71	14	26	11
Sewerage	3	—	—	18	32	—
Total, all services	4,732	6,738	6,055	5,265	5,367	4,385
TOTAL, NET LONG-TERM DEBT						
Ordinary services	275,682	316,311	375,985	453,926	511,580	596,295
Electricity	362,242	377,269	403,786	435,034	465,066	479,460
Gas	6,955	6,757	6,669	7,579	7,173	7,568
Abattoir	20,995	25,784	32,523	38,392	40,381	43,367
Water supply	104,986	110,244	119,610	134,440	150,309	172,024
Sewerage	77,847	84,503	101,297	116,528	127,827	143,643
Total, all services— Municipalities and shires	454,803	508,881	602,377	712,709	797,225	921,246
County councils	393,904	411,987	437,493	473,190	505,111	521,111
Total	848,707	920,868	1,039,870	1,185,899	1,302,336	1,442,357

(a) Gross loan debt less accumulated sinking funds for debt redemption. (b) Includes debt owing to Electricity Commission of N.S.W. (\$304,000 in 1973, and \$476,000 in 1974). This debt was discharged in 1975.

Repayment of Debt

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of debt, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders (where loans, etc. are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments) and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on

accumulated balances (where loans are of fixed term). Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: REPAYMENT OF LONG-TERM DEBT

(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Repayment of loans—						
Sinking fund	6,952	7,448	8,432	9,723	10,856	11,809
Principal repaid	40,280	42,318	45,516	50,695	57,924	65,958
Government advances repaid	338	306	759	829	944	1,099
Time payment debt repaid	1,769	1,935	3,174	3,366	2,125	2,432
Total repayments—						
Municipalities and shires	28,793	30,220	34,174	38,423	42,854	49,120
County councils	20,546	21,787	23,707	26,190	28,995	32,178
Total	49,339	52,007	57,881	64,613	71,849	81,298

Debt Charges

The debt charges borne by municipal, shire, and county councils comprise interest on gross loan debt, government advances, time payment debts, and bank overdrafts, and provisions for redemption of debt as described above. Particulars of the gross debt charges in each of the last six years are given in the following table. Net debt charges are ascertained by subtracting from gross debt charges State government financial assistance grants for interest and debt redemption. In 1978, these grants amounted to \$294,000.

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES, AND COUNTY COUNCILS, N.S.W.: GROSS DEBT CHARGES

(\$'000)

Particulars	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
INTEREST						
Ordinary services	17,371	21,107	27,355	35,047	42,376	50,880
Trading, water, and sewerage	36,876	39,274	45,756	54,104	63,496	70,727
Total, all services—						
Municipalities and shires	27,211	31,891	40,763	51,707	63,251	76,257
County councils	27,036	28,490	32,348	37,444	42,621	45,350
Total	54,247	60,381	73,111	89,151	105,872	121,607
DEBT REDEMPTION						
Ordinary services	23,967	25,094	28,504	31,711	34,787	39,706
Trading, water, and sewerage	25,372	26,913	29,377	32,902	37,062	41,592
Total, all services—						
Municipalities and shires	28,793	30,220	34,174	38,423	42,854	49,120
County councils	20,546	21,787	23,707	26,190	28,995	32,178
Total	49,339	52,007	57,881	64,613	71,849	81,298
TOTAL, DEBT CHARGES						
Ordinary services	41,338	46,201	55,859	66,758	77,163	90,586
Trading, water, and sewerage	62,248	66,187	75,133	87,006	100,558	112,319
Total, all services—						
Municipalities and shires	56,004	62,111	74,937	90,130	106,105	125,377
County councils	47,582	50,277	56,055	63,634	71,616	77,528
Total	103,586	112,388	130,992	153,764	177,721	202,905

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board controls water supply and sewerage services in the Sydney area, which extends over 13,000 square kilometres and covers the County of Cumberland, the City of Wollongong, and Shellharbour and Kiama Municipalities. Responsibility for water and sewerage services in the City of Blue Mountains was transferred to the Board from the council on 1 July 1980. At 30 June 1980 the Board supplied water to an estimated population of 3,246,000 in this area, and sewerage services to an estimated population of 3,047,000.

The Board consists of the President, Vice-President, and six part-time members. All are appointed by the Governor, the President and Vice-President for terms of seven years and the other members for four years. Five of the part-time members are nominated by the Minister for Public Works including three from a panel of aldermen and councillors submitted by the Local Government Association of NSW, and two with special knowledge and experience in such fields as the Minister deems appropriate. The sixth member is elected by the Board's employees.

The Board's water catchment areas extend over approximately 16,780 square kilometres. The capacity of the Board's nine major storage reservoirs is 2,375,790 megalitres and there are 212 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 4,655 megalitres. Water consumption for the year 1979-80 totalled 627,629 megalitres and the average daily consumption was 1,715 megalitres. Per capita daily consumption was 532 litres in 1979-80.

Rates for water, sewerage, and drainage are levied on the unimproved value in the case of residential properties (with a tapered rating scale on properties with unimproved values higher than \$25,000) and on the assessed annual value of non-residential properties, including vacant land. The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1980 were:

	Water	Sewerage	Drainage
<i>Residential properties (cents in \$)—</i>			
On part of unimproved value up to \$25,000	0.332	0.692	0.0716
On part of unimproved value over \$25,000 up to \$50,000	0.166	0.346	0.0358
On part of unimproved value exceeding \$50,000	0.083	0.173	0.0179
<i>Non-residential properties—on assessed annual value (cents in \$)</i>	4.64	7.65	1.032

Most properties are serviced with water through a meter, and the Board imposes an additional charge for the water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. The charge in 1979-80 was 18.50 cents per excess kilolitre.

Instead of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

Persons holding Pensioner Health Benefits Cards are entitled, on application to the Board, to have their rates reduced by one-half up to a maximum reduction of \$75 for water rates and \$75 for sewerage rates. The Board is recouped by the State Government for the full amount of rates written off.

The Board's expenditure on new construction works (which amounted to \$168m in 1979-80) is financed mainly from loan raisings, repayable advances and grants from the State Government, the Board's reserves, revenue, and funds contributed by subdividers-developers. This expenditure excludes payments for the renewal of assets.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1980 was \$1,648m comprising \$226m owing to the State Government, \$65m owing to the Commonwealth Government, \$1,356m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$249m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment), and \$356,000 for other loans and advances. The net capital debt was, therefore, \$1,399m.

The following table shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board.

METROPOLITAN WATER SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD: FINANCES
(\$'000)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
WATER SUPPLY						
Revenue—						
Rates	60,692	80,845	89,839	92,655	98,132	109,368
Other	16,724	18,440	22,285	26,495	27,200	31,448
Total	77,416	99,285	112,124	119,150	125,332	140,817
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance	36,115	44,005	48,828	58,327	62,087	68,583
Renewals (a)	8,850	14,130	19,400	13,450	13,940	20,120
Capital charges—						
Interest (b)	23,625	30,858	32,803	35,244	36,954	39,135
Debt redemption	8,818	10,292	11,091	12,126	12,347	12,971
Total expenditure	77,408	99,284	112,121	119,147	125,328	140,808
Capital debt at 30 June	433,662	491,160	533,687	537,428	547,642	561,644
SEWERAGE						
Revenue—						
Rates	76,400	112,669	128,975	150,847	163,481	184,584
Other	2,402	3,200	3,975	4,635	7,247	7,286
Total	78,802	115,869	132,950	155,482	170,728	191,870
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance	36,089	46,318	54,581	64,416	67,040	74,978
Renewals (a)	1,180	15,140	11,720	10,120	10,260	10,990
Capital charges—						
Interest (b)	30,908	41,976	52,123	64,027	75,014	85,786
Debt redemption	10,618	12,433	14,517	16,910	18,406	20,112
Total expenditure	78,795	115,866	132,941	155,473	170,720	191,867
Capital debt at 30 June	543,188	635,838	752,182	867,208	968,671	1,062,118
DRAINAGE						
Revenue—						
Rates	4,258	4,344	5,305	6,147	6,708	7,288
Other	143	89	98	128	105	113
Total	4,401	4,433	5,403	6,275	6,813	7,401
Expenditure—						
Working expenses—						
Management and maintenance	2,268	2,837	3,349	3,595	3,329	3,637
Renewals (a)	1,110	400	920	1,440	1,750	1,790
Capital charges—						
Interest (b)	813	969	898	989	1,463	1,688
Debt redemption	203	219	236	244	263	277
Total expenditure	4,394	4,426	5,402	6,268	6,805	7,392
Capital debt at 30 June	15,511	17,099	18,128	20,066	23,334	24,248

(a) Transfers to Renewals and Other Purposes Reserve Account.

(b) Includes exchange on interest.

Expenditure from the Renewals and Other Purposes Reserve Account in 1979–80 comprised \$18.2m on renewals, etc. and \$23m towards financing outlays on new works construction beyond those covered by loan funds available to the Board.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in the cities of Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, the Municipality of Lake Macquarie and the Shire of Port Stephens. It supplies water to an estimated population of 374,000 and sewerage services to an estimated population of 300,000.

Water is obtained from the Chichester and Grahamstown Reservoirs (which have a combined storage capacity of 170,000 megalitres) and (by extraction) from sandbeds at Tomago and Nelson Bay—Anna Bay. In addition, there are 130 service reservoirs with a capacity of 653 megalitres. Water consumption for the year 1979–80 totalled 93,099 megalitres (84,996 megalitres during 1974–75); the average daily consumption was 252 megalitres in 1979–80 and 225 megalitres in 1974–75. Average per capita daily consumption was 663 litres in 1979–80 and 641 litres in 1974–75.

The Hunter District Water Board consists of eight members, all appointed by the Governor; two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed for a period of seven years and the other members for four years. Two of the other members are persons who, in the opinion of the Minister, have special knowledge and appropriate experience, and three are officers of constituent municipalities and shires, appointed from a panel nominated by the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales. The remaining member is elected by the Board's employees.

Rates for water, sewerage, and drainage are levied on the unimproved value in the case of residential properties (with a tapering rating scale on properties with unimproved values higher than \$7,500); on assessed annual value for non-residential properties and a combination of these values for mixed development properties (land containing buildings having both residential and non-residential sections). The rates applicable for the year ended 30 June 1980 were:

	Water	Sewerage	Drainage
<i>Residential properties (cents in \$)—</i>			
On part of unimproved value up to \$7,500	1·5000	1·4564	0·2400
On part of unimproved value over \$7,500 up to \$15,000	0·7500	0·7282	0·1200
On part of unimproved value exceeding \$15,000	0·3750	0·3641	0·0600
<i>Non-residential properties—on assessed annual value (cents in \$)</i>	7·4016	8·9105	1·6065

Where properties are served with water through a meter, the Board imposes an additional charge for water supplied in excess of a volume allowance determined for the property. Unless fixed by special agreement, this charge for 1979–80 was 20·59 cents per excess kilolitre.

Provisions apply for the reduction of pensioners' rates similar to those for the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board.

The capital debt of the Board at 30 June 1980 was \$191m comprising \$18·5m owing to the State Government, \$8·6m owing to the Commonwealth Government, and \$164m owing in respect of loans raised by the Board (against which \$18·3m was accumulated in a sinking fund for repayment). The net debt, therefore, was \$172m.

The Board's expenditure on capital works (which amounted to \$14·9m in 1979–80) is financed mainly from loan raisings and State Government grants which amounted to \$15·0m in 1979–80.

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board for recent years are shown in the following table.

HUNTER DISTRICT WATER BOARD: FINANCES

(\$'000)

Particulars	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
WATER SUPPLY						
Revenue—						
Rates	9,254	12,316	13,688	15,646	17,929	18,781
Other (a)	3,394	5,849	6,687	7,082	7,577	7,403
Total revenue	12,648	18,165	20,375	22,728	25,506	26,185
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (b)	6,717	8,785	10,644	11,896	12,922	(c) 13,687
Capital charges—						
Interest (d)	4,926	6,567	7,412	8,326	8,730	9,347
Debt redemption	1,485	2,053	2,177	2,435	2,633	2,835
Total expenditure	13,127	17,405	20,234	22,657	24,285	25,870
Capital debt at 30 June (e)	86,873	93,835	100,094	104,195	107,286	110,009
SEWERAGE						
Revenue—						
Rates	6,452	9,741	11,251	12,883	14,431	16,833
Other	173	838	1,115	1,301	1,170	1,503
Total revenue	6,625	10,579	12,366	14,184	15,601	18,337
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (a) (b)	4,338	6,350	7,172	8,211	9,070	10,390
Capital charges—						
Interest (d)	1,809	3,194	3,934	4,565	5,011	6,035
Debt redemption	675	947	1,017	1,135	1,289	1,506
Total expenditure	6,821	10,490	12,123	13,911	15,370	17,931
Capital debt at 30 June (e)	38,845	44,251	49,160	53,198	61,076	69,327
DRAINAGE						
Revenue—						
Rates	478	625	661	762	836	1,105
Other	16	73	95	97	115	137
Total revenue	494	698	756	859	951	1,242
Expenditure—						
Working expenses (b)	269	355	369	376	420	537
Capital charges—						
Interest (d)	164	239	269	324	422	495
Debt redemption	35	55	62	69	77	98
Total expenditure	469	650	699	769	919	1,129
Capital debt at 30 June (e)	3,042	3,234	3,573	4,033	5,327	5,776

(a) Includes a flushing allowance by the sewerage account for expenditure of the water supply fund (\$701,000 in 1974-75, \$1.4m in 1975-76, \$1.5m in 1976-77, \$1.6m in 1977-78, \$1.6m in 1978-79, and \$1.8m in 1979-80).

(b) Includes management and maintenance expenses, transfers to Renewals Reserve Account and, for 1979-80, transfers to Long Service Leave Reserve, transfers to Capital Works Reserve, and assets acquired from revenue.

(c) For 1979-80 expenditure of this fund is net of the sewerage flushing allowance. This expenditure is recorded within the sewerage fund (see footnote (a)).

(d) Includes exchange on interest.

(e) Capital debt in respect of the Board's General Fund, amounting to \$4.0m, \$4.7m, \$5.3m, \$6.6m, \$5.0m, and \$5.6m for the years shown, is omitted from this table.

Expenditure on renewals from the Renewals Reserve Account amounted to \$540,000 and \$301,000 in 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Commonwealth Government Finance* (Catalogue No. 5502.0), *State and Local Government Finance, Australia* (5504.0), *Taxation Revenue Australia* (5506.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1), *Pocket Year Book, New South Wales* (1302.1), *Local Government Finance, New South Wales* (5502.1), *Rates Levied by Local Government Councils, New South Wales* (5503.1).

Other Publications: Commonwealth Budget Papers — Budget Speech, Payments to or for the States, the Northern Territory and Local Government Authorities, and Government Securities on Issue at 30 June; Annual reports of the Auditor General of New South Wales, Department of Local Government, Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, Hunter District Water Board, Valuer-General's Department, and Local Government Grants Commission; Public Accounts of New South Wales; New South Wales Budget Papers.

CHAPTER 18

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE RATES

CURRENCY

Under the Constitution, the control of currency, coinage, and legal tender is vested in the Commonwealth Government.

Since 14 February 1966, Australia has had a decimal currency system, in which the monetary unit (the dollar—\$) is divided into 100 cents. The denomination of Australian notes and coins currently on issue are:

Notes: \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents, and \$200.

Notes are legal tender in Australia for any amount. The 1 and 2 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding 20 cents, and the 5, 10, 20, and 50 cent coins are legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5. The \$200 coin is of gold and was first issued in 1980 (at a premium) as an uncirculated collector coin and is legal tender for any amount. Australian notes are issued by the Reserve Bank of Australia (under the authority of the *Reserve Bank Act* 1959). Australian coins are minted by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra.

Details regarding the introduction of decimal currency are shown on pages 147 and 148 of Year Book No. 64, 1976.

BANKING

The Australian banking system currently comprises a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), twelve trading banks, twelve savings banks, and three development banks. In February 1981, the Governor-General granted the Australia Bank Limited unconditional authority to carry on banking business in Australia. This bank, when it commences operations later in 1981, will be the first new trading bank to be formed in Australia since the Banking Act was first enacted in 1945. In June 1981, the Treasurer gave his consent, under Section 63 of the *Banking Act* 1959, for the amalgamations proposed between the Bank of New South Wales and The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, and between the National Bank of Australasia Limited and The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited.

Statistics of general banking business are given in respect of (a) the major trading banks, and (b) all trading banks. The 'major trading banks' comprise five private trading banks and a Commonwealth Government bank (the Commonwealth Trading Bank), all of which have branches and agencies throughout Australia. The group 'all trading banks' comprises the major trading banks, three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of New South Wales) which trade mainly in their respective States, and three other banks (two of them overseas institutions) whose business is specialised and limited to a particular area.

The savings banks comprise the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks, six private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks.

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which was constituted on 14 January 1960, under the *Commonwealth Banks Act* 1959 controls the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank. Each of the three banks under the control of the Corporation has its own statutory functions and responsibilities and its separate identity within the framework of the Corporation. The

Corporation and the banks under its control are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. The Commonwealth Banking Corporation and the three banks which it controls are described in more detail on pages 667 and 668 of Year Book No. 65.

The Banking Act 1959 applies to all banks operating in Australia (including the external territories of the Commonwealth) except State banks trading in their own State. The objects of the Act are:

- (a) to provide a legal framework uniform throughout Australia for regulating the banking system;
- (b) to safeguard depositors of the banks from loss;
- (c) to provide for the co-ordination of banking policy under the direction of the Reserve Bank;
- (d) to control the volume of credit in circulation and bank interest rates; and
- (e) to provide machinery for the control of foreign exchange.

The Banking Act, which is administered by the Reserve Bank of Australia, requires each trading bank subject to the Act to maintain a *Statutory Reserve Deposit Account* with the Reserve Bank, and to keep in the account an amount equal to a specified percentage of its Australian deposits. This percentage, known as the Statutory Reserve Deposit (S.R.D.) ratio, is determined by the Reserve Bank. The Statutory Reserve Deposits are used, in conjunction with a liquidity convention (the L.G.S. ratio described below), as a means of control over bank credit. Changes in the S.R.D. ratio in the years 1978, 1979, and 1981 (no change was made in 1980) are:

<i>Date of change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Date of change</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
1978	(per cent)	1979	(per cent)	1981	(per cent)
Apr 3	5.5	Jan 16	4.5	Jan 6	7.0
May 3	4.0	Mar 2	5.5		
Sept 13	3.5	Dec 6	6.0		

The Reserve Bank implements its Statutory Reserve Deposit policy in conjunction with a convention, established in the present form in 1956, by agreement between the Reserve Bank and the trading banks. Under this convention the trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets plus government securities to total deposits (known as the L.G.S. ratio) and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Reserve Bank (at penal rates if considered justified) to maintain this ratio. The Reserve Bank undertook to administer the Statutory Reserve Deposit policy so that trading banks generally would be able to maintain the L.G.S. ratio above the minimum if their lending was in accord with central banking policy. The agreed minimum L.G.S. ratio has been 18 per cent since March 1977.

In accordance with the Banking Act, savings banks subject to the Act must keep the Reserve Bank informed of their loan and investment policy, and must comply with regulations under the Act prescribing the ways in which depositors' funds may be invested. The provisions relating to savings banks are described in more detail in the subsection 'Savings Banks' later in this section.

In terms of the Banking Act, the Reserve Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by banks in making advances. With the approval of the Federal Treasurer, the Bank may also make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business.

RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank. The functions, powers, and responsibilities of the Bank are set out in the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, the *Banking Act 1959*, the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* and the Regulations under those Acts. Although a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it operates a substantial banking business and provides a range of financial services. It is

banker to governments, banks and certain financial institutions; manages the note issue; and, through its Rural Credits Department, makes short-term loans to rural marketing authorities and co-operative associations of primary producers. As agent for the Commonwealth Government, the Bank distributes coin and manages stock registries for Commonwealth Government securities. In the international sphere, the Bank deals with banks in foreign exchange, provides forward exchange facilities, administers exchange control and is the custodian of Australia's gold and foreign exchange reserves. Further particulars regarding the Reserve Bank are given on pages 665 and 666 of Year Book No 65.

TRADING BANKS

Twelve trading banks conduct business in Australia. They comprise eight private banks authorised in terms of the Banking Act, the Commonwealth Trading Bank (which is subject to the Banking Act), and three State Government banks (including the Rural Bank of N.S.W.). Of these, seven private banks and two government banks conduct business in New South Wales. On 30 November 1979, the Bank of Adelaide merged with the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group but is shown separately in the following table.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June 1980 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, Statutory Reserve Deposits with the Reserve Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement.

TRADING BANKS: BRANCHES, DEPOSITS, AND ADVANCES, JUNE 1980

Bank	Number of branches at 30 June (a)	Deposits	Loans, advances and bills discounted (b)
		Average of weekly figures (\$m)	
IN NEW SOUTH WALES			
Commonwealth Trading Bank (c)	392	2,756.6	1,682.4
Bank of New South Wales	409	3,021.0	2,328.3
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney	283	1,212.5	1,004.5
Commercial Bank of Australia	136	505.0	378.3
National Bank of Australasia	156	603.5	655.6
Bank of Adelaide	1	52.4	15.2
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	253	1,433.6	1,032.6
Major trading banks	1,630	9,584.6	7,096.8
Rural Bank of N.S.W. (c)	208	1,804.5	1,462.6
Bank of New Zealand	3	80.1	45.7
Banque Nationale de Paris	2	194.2	172.1
Total, banks operating in N.S.W.	1,843	11,663.5	8,777.3
IN AUSTRALIA (d)			
Major trading banks	4,730	22,679.7	17,514.1
Other trading banks (e)	358	2,963.5	2,887.9
Total, all banks	5,088	25,643.2	20,402.0

(a) Excludes agencies, numbering 316 in New South Wales and 1,009 in Australia. (b) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market. (c) Government bank. (d) Includes external territories. (e) Includes banks not operating in N.S.W.

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in the previous table are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

TRADING BANKS: DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, JUNE

(Average of weekly figures—\$ million)

Month of June	Deposits				Total	Loans, advances, and bills discounted (a)
	Current		Fixed			
	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other	Commonwealth and State Governments	Other		
MAJOR TRADING BANKS						
1975	75.2	2,247.0	118.7	3,074.1	5,515.1	4,651.9
1976	82.4	2,502.5	196.9	3,303.2	6,085.1	4,828.8
1977	102.8	2,635.6	379.5	3,753.3	6,871.2	4,995.3
1978	79.9	2,910.5	336.5	3,842.6	7,169.5	5,461.6
1979	39.3	3,559.1	360.1	4,291.6	8,250.1	(b)6,054.6
1980	40.0	4,135.7	359.9	5,049.0	9,584.6	7,096.8
ALL TRADING BANKS						
1975	131.6	2,523.0	165.7	3,625.3	6,445.7	5,414.2
1976	147.9	2,799.1	295.4	4,004.7	7,247.1	5,779.8
1977	182.9	2,963.5	589.9	4,497.4	8,233.7	6,136.9
1978	151.3	3,280.2	550.2	4,708.7	8,690.3	6,786.6
1979	120.7	4,039.9	605.6	5,294.4	10,060.5	(b)7,589.0
1980	120.1	4,714.1	580.7	6,248.6	11,663.5	8,777.3

(a) Excludes loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market. (b) From June 1978, figures are not comparable with those for earlier periods due to a change by some banks in accounting procedures used for personal instalment loans.

Deposits on current account may be withdrawn on demand; for the most part they do not bear interest, but some of them (including some deposits of governments and of other banks, and the deposits of some non-profit organisations) are interest-bearing. Fixed deposits bear interest, and are made for fixed terms of up to forty-eight months.

The Small Businesses' Loans Guarantee Act, 1977, enables the New South Wales Government to guarantee the repayment of loans made by banks to small business enterprises. To be eligible, the small business must be managed personally by at least one of the owners or beneficiaries of the business and be engaged in a business prescribed by regulation, including all manufacturing and retail industries and all service industries providing business, trade, or technical services. Guarantees are made on money used for any expansion of the business or development of new products or techniques but the guarantee applies only to 90 per cent of the money expended. The scheme provides for guarantees on term loans up to a maximum of \$100,000 to be repaid over a period of up to 10 years and subject to normal bank overdraft rates.

Interest rates on deposits lodged with, and loans made by, trading banks are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

Classification of Trading Bank Advances and Deposits

The following classification of trading bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia has been compiled from returns supplied by the major trading banks listed in the table 'Trading Banks: Branches, Deposits, and Advances, June 1980' shown earlier in this subsection.

**MAJOR TRADING BANKS: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES (a) OUTSTANDING,
NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA**

(Source: Reserve Bank)
(\$ million)

Classification	Advances (a) outstanding on second Wednesday in July in—					
	New South Wales (b)			Australia		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Resident borrowers (c)						
Business advances—						
Agriculture, grazing, and dairying—						
Sheep grazing	207.7	209.1	235.1	394.1	416.9	472.5
Wheat growing	98.3	115.8	137.1	267.8	338.9	409.2
Dairying and pig raising	35.8	40.3	47.9	144.6	158.5	185.8
Other	236.1	287.2	335.5	753.2	866.0	1,035.0
Total	577.9	652.4	755.5	1,559.8	1,780.3	2,102.5
Manufacturing	761.6	783.5	957.5	1,765.8	1,829.0	2,282.6
Transport, storage, and communication	110.1	128.6	157.1	230.2	257.9	312.7
Finance—						
Building and housing societies	23.3	20.3	18.4	76.3	40.2	42.8
Pastoral finance companies	4.4	14.5	15.4	42.7	34.0	46.5
Hire purchase and other finance companies	169.8	171.1	208.4	341.3	281.3	334.9
Other	168.2	226.8	273.2	360.2	456.8	535.9
Total	365.7	432.7	515.4	820.5	812.2	960.1
Commerce—						
Retail trade	342.8	398.4	439.3	869.9	1,004.0	1,100.2
Wholesale trade (d)	330.8	344.2	451.1	523.0	582.5	708.1
Temporary advances to woolbuyers	(d) —	(d) —	(d) —	126.1	149.1	201.8
Total	673.7	742.6	890.4	1,519.1	1,735.6	2,010.1
Building and construction	157.5	185.5	199.6	437.1	482.5	514.3
Other businesses: mining	230.6	222.6	180.8	515.0	486.1	448.6
other	794.1	786.1	942.9	1,703.9	1,714.0	2,021.5
Unclassified	100.5	154.8	139.3	231.7	337.4	326.7
Total business advances—						
Companies	2,551.7	2,713.0	3,005.3	5,356.9	5,665.6	6,362.1
Other	1,219.8	1,375.7	1,733.1	3,426.0	3,769.3	4,617.1
Total	3,771.5	4,088.8	4,738.4	8,782.9	9,434.9	10,979.1
Advances to public authorities (e)	19.6	32.7	45.7	93.5	111.3	127.2
Personal advances (main purpose)—						
For building or purchasing own home	397.9	522.8	568.0	824.2	997.8	1,060.3
Other (including personal loans)	1,563.1	1,774.9	2,174.8	3,760.0	4,664.1	5,551.8
Total	1,961.0	2,297.7	2,742.8	4,584.1	5,661.9	6,612.1
Advances to non-profit organisations	56.8	56.0	61.7	137.0	141.4	156.8
Total advances to resident borrowers	5,808.9	6,475.2	7,588.6	13,597.6	15,349.5	17,875.3
Non-resident borrowers	6.2	12.0	16.8	11.8	19.7	31.1
Total advances	5,815.1	6,487.2	7,605.4	13,609.4	15,369.2	17,906.4

(a) Loans (excluding loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market), advances, and bills discounted. Includes term loans. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Australian External Territories. (c) Includes branches of overseas institutions. (d) Temporary advances to woolbuyers included in Wholesale trade for New South Wales only. (e) Comprises local and semi-government authorities (including government business undertakings). Excludes the Commonwealth and State Governments.

SAVINGS BANKS

Savings bank business is conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), six private savings banks associated with private trading banks, and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the six private banks have branches in all States. The Commonwealth Savings Bank is controlled by the Commonwealth Banking Corporation which is described earlier in this section.

All savings banks except the State savings banks are subject to the provisions of the Banking Act. Regulations under this Act provide that a savings bank must maintain in prescribed investments an amount which, together with cash on hand in Australia, is not less than the amount on deposit in Australia with the bank. The prescribed investments are: deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth and State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, loans guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State Government, loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market, and loans on the security of land in Australia. The Commonwealth Savings Bank and the private savings banks must hold at least 7½ per cent of their depositors' funds on deposit with the Reserve Bank or in Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes, and must hold a further 40 per cent in cash, deposits with the Reserve Bank and other prescribed banks, Commonwealth or State Government securities, securities issued or guaranteed by a Commonwealth or State authority, and loans to authorised dealers in the short-term money market. If, however, deposits with a bank fall below their maximum level in the preceding year, the proportion of deposits held in these investments may be reduced. A savings bank's deposits with trading banks in Australia may not exceed an amount equal to 2½ per cent of its depositors' funds, plus \$4m. Deposits cannot be accepted from companies or other bodies carried on for profit; depositors' balances relate mainly to accounts of persons, trusts, societies, clubs and other non-profit organisations.

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and six private savings banks (including one overseas institution). It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from 1931 (when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution) until 1956 (when the first private savings bank was opened). At 30 June 1980, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,666 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in New South Wales and Australia are shown in the next table.

SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA

Year ended 30 June	Operative accounts at end of year(a) ('000)	Transactions during year (\$'000)			Depositors' balances at end of year (\$'000)
		Deposits (b)	Withdrawals (b)	Interest added	
NEW SOUTH WALES					
1975	6,401	7,614,540	7,446,072	163,708	3,835,919
1976	6,565	8,426,122	8,106,528	193,390	4,348,883
1977	6,667	9,409,651	9,179,140	223,761	4,803,155
1978	6,722	10,289,312	10,055,518	247,604	5,284,554
1979	6,764	11,469,054	11,227,283	265,698	5,792,023
1980	6,825	12,797,549	12,757,456	292,269	6,124,385
AUSTRALIA (c)					
1980	21,861	58,372,427	57,879,592	935,567	21,260,877

(a) Excludes accounts at school savings bank agencies.
more than one State.

(c) Excludes External Territories.

(b) Includes interbranch transfers for those banks which operate in

The depositors' balances held by savings banks per head of population in New South Wales and Australia at the end of June in the last six years is as follows:

		Depositors' balances per head of population (\$)					
		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
New South Wales	.. .. .	785	885	969	1,058	1,149	1,190
Australia	.. .. .	929	1,065	1,163	1,267	1,376	1,455

Interest rates on deposits lodged with, and loans made by, savings banks are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are given on page 708 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

It comprises a General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business, and a Government Agency Department, which administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three full-time commissioners (one of whom is President) appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour, and two part-time commissioners appointed for a maximum period of five years.

At 30 June 1980, there were 208 branches and 27 agencies of the Bank in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

General Bank Department

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last six years are shown in the following table.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES: GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT, BALANCE SHEET AND PROFIT (\$'000)

Item	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
LIABILITIES AT 30 JUNE						
Inscribed stock and debentures	19,739	20,462	21,290	22,334	23,365	24,585
General reserve	18,875	20,467	22,924	26,231	31,008	41,056
Special reserve	48,210	52,147	59,532	67,677	77,408	87,514
Deposits, other liabilities, and reserves for contingencies	928,233	1,222,293	1,440,044	1,577,716	1,851,522	1,987,632
Total liabilities	1,015,057	1,315,369	1,543,790	1,693,958	1,983,302	2,140,787
ASSETS AT 30 JUNE						
Cash and bank balances	13,046	12,378	12,689	12,898	14,253	19,651
Money at short call or on short term Cheques, etc., and balances	95,015	200,365	145,700	190,535	279,495	224,508
with and due by other banks	793	5,595	45,872	21,114	12,848	22,499
Government and public securities	167,619	234,118	277,119	296,766	354,049	414,373
Loans and advances	638,395	774,714	916,496	1,039,262	1,151,013	1,306,757
Bank premises and sites	26,885	30,463	56,205	60,533	60,760	62,151
Sundry debtors and other assets	73,304	57,736	89,708	72,851	110,883	90,848
Total assets	1,015,057	1,315,369	1,543,790	1,693,958	1,983,302	2,140,787
NET PROFIT						
Total	2,369	3,184	4,914	6,614	9,553	10,048

One half of the General Bank Department's net profits in each year are paid into the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund and the balance into the Bank's General Reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner to 30 June 1980, totalled \$91m of which \$88m has been credited to a special reserve. The share of the profits received was \$9.7m in 1978-79 and \$10.1m in 1979-80.

The Bank is required to hold at least twenty per cent of its deposits in cash, bank balances, deposits at not more than six months call, Commonwealth Government securities, and (from 1969) certain New South Wales public authorities' securities (provided they are listed on a recognised stock exchange in Australia).

Government Agency Department

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank of New South Wales Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating, under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through State Government departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, in terms of which various agencies have been created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy.

Prior to 1976 the Sale of Homes Agency undertook to arrange for the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission of New South Wales. The Agency has continued to administer the purchase accounts. The Building Society Agency administers advances to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State under Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements. Further particulars on the Building Society Agency are given in the section 'Housing and Construction' in the chapter 'Physical Development'.

The Rural Industries, Irrigation, Advances to Settlers, and Rural Reconstruction agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance. Particulars of their activities are given in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries'.

During the year ended June 1980 the Government Agency Department approved loans totalling \$80m and at that date total advances outstanding amounted to \$631m.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Commonwealth Development Bank

The Commonwealth Development Bank was constituted under the Commonwealth Banks Act and commenced operations in 1960. It was formed basically from an amalgamation of the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and is under the control of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation. The Bank is subject to the Banking Act but it is not required to maintain a Statutory Reserve Deposit Account with the Reserve Bank.

The main function of the Development Bank is to provide finance to primary producers and to persons seeking to establish or develop industrial undertakings (particularly small undertakings) and certain types of tourist development, in cases where the granting of assistance is considered desirable and finance would not otherwise be available on reasonable and suitable terms and conditions.

Finance is provided by the Bank by way of fixed-term loans and hire purchase. At 30 June 1980, the fixed-term loans outstanding amounted to \$396m (primary production

\$312m; industrial undertakings \$84m) and the outstanding balances on hire purchase agreements to \$90m.

Australian Resources Development Bank

The Australian Resources Development Bank is wholly owned by the major trading banks, and is authorised by the Banking Act to carry on banking business in Australia. It provides finance (by way of direct loans or equity investment, or by refinancing loans made by trading banks) to Australian enterprises to assist them to participate in the development of Australia's natural resources. The Banking Act provides that the structure and ownership of the Resources Bank may not be varied without the written consent of the Australian Treasurer. The Bank commenced operations in 1968.

The Resources Bank has an equity capital of \$11.1m subscribed equally by the six major trading banks, and a loan capital of \$2.2m: from the Reserve Bank (\$2.1m), the Rural Bank of N.S.W. (\$100,000), and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia (\$50,000).

Loans made by the Bank are of a medium to long term nature and are used in the development of an extensive range of natural resources. The projects include nationally important ventures between Australian and overseas partners and other medium and smaller projects which are wholly or partly Australian owned. Finance has also been provided for local processing of natural resources, transport to markets, and to help build new towns, port facilities, railways, roads, and airstrips.

Primary Industry Bank of Australia

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia, the major trading banks, the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia, the Rural Bank of New South Wales, the State Bank of South Australia, and the State Savings Bank of Victoria.

It was established in 1978 in terms of the *Primary Industry Bank Act 1977* to provide assistance by way of a medium to long term refinance facility to primary producers. Funds are made available to these producers through 'prime lenders' which are traditional lenders to the industry such as banks and pastoral houses. At all times risks are borne by the prime lender.

The Bank has an equity capital of \$10.0m of which, at 30 June 1980, \$5.6m had been issued. At that date, deposits of \$141m had been received and the Commonwealth Government had provided a loan to the Bank in the form of a deposit of \$75m.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM

In January 1979, the Treasurer announced the establishment of a committee to inquire into the operations and efficiency of the Australian financial system against the background of the Government's free enterprise objectives and broad goals for national economic prosperity. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. K. Campbell, has met regularly to consider submissions from banks and other financial institutions and its report to the Government is expected to be released for public debate towards the end of 1981.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

From 1970 to 1974 Australia's currency relationship was fixed to the U.S. dollar rather than to Sterling (which had been the relationship since 1931).

On 25 September 1974 Australia's fixed link to the United States dollar was discontinued. Since then, in order to maintain a constant effective (trade-weighted) rate of exchange for the Australian dollar, the exchange rate is determined by changes in an

average of foreign currency values weighted in accordance with trading significance to Australia. From 29 November 1976, when the Australian dollar was devalued by 17.5 per cent, a small group of officials, composed of the Governor of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Secretary to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, keep the exchange rate under review and, where necessary, make smaller and more frequent adjustments than were made previously.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and selected important overseas centres is shown in the next table. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates during the month of June for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Trading Bank.

OVERSEAS EXCHANGE RATES

Australia on—	Basis of quotation	June					
		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
United Kingdom	£stg. to \$A1	0.585	0.697	0.645	0.620	0.527	0.493
New Zealand	SN.Z. to \$A1	1.018	1.248	1.150	1.116	1.074	1.167
U.S.A.	U.S. \$ to \$A1	1.34	1.23	1.11	1.14	1.11	1.15
Canada	Can. \$ to \$A1	1.37	1.20	1.17	1.28	1.30	1.33
Belgium	Francs to \$A1	(a) 48.38	(a) 49.37	(a) 39.97	(a) 37.21	(a) 33.68	(a) 32.63
Denmark	Kroner to \$A1	7.27	7.53	6.70	6.42	6.04	6.34
France	Francs to \$A1	5.35	5.82	5.48	5.21	4.86	4.74
Netherlands	Guilders to \$A1	3.22	3.37	2.75	2.54	2.30	2.24
Italy	Lire to \$A1	836.0	1,042.0	981.0	978.0	940.0	962.0
Norway	Kroner to \$A1	6.55	6.82	5.86	6.15	5.73	5.60
Sweden	Kroner to \$A1	5.24	5.47	4.90	5.25	4.83	4.81
Switzerland	Francs to \$A1	3.34	3.03	2.76	2.14	1.89	1.88
West Germany	D'marks to \$A1	3.13	3.17	2.61	2.37	2.10	2.04
Hong Kong	H.K. \$ to \$A1	6.62	6.05	5.20	5.29	5.68	5.66
India	Rupees to \$A1	(b) 10.88	(b) 10.97	(b) 9.68	(b) 9.41	(b) 8.86	(b) 8.94
Japan	Yen to \$A1	392.44	368.12	302.81	243.94	242.85	251.34
Malaysia	Mal. \$ to \$A1	3.05	3.14	2.75	2.71	2.44	2.47
Singapore	SS to \$A1	3.043	3.039	2.730	2.644	2.438	2.446
China, People's Republic	New yuan to \$A1	(b) 2.349	2.416	2.086	2.952	1.755	1.691

(a) Separate daily rates quoted for international trade transactions.

(b) Rate quoted is mean of selling rate only.

FURTHER REFERENCES

ABS Publications (Central Office): *Banking, Australia* (Catalogue No. 5605.0)

ABS Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1). *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1)

Other Publications: Reserve Bank of Australia: Occasional Paper No. 7, *Submission to The Committee of Inquiry into The Australian Financial System*. Reserve Bank of Australia: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*. Annual reports of Reserve Bank of Australia, Rural Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Development Bank, Australian Resources Development Bank, Primary Industry Bank of Australia.

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS ACT

The *Financial Corporations Act* 1974 requires a wide range of financial corporations, whose assets exceed \$1.0m, to register with the Reserve Bank and to provide statistical information. Part IV of the Act provides a framework within which regulations could be made conferring on the Reserve Bank certain powers which, with the Treasurer's approval, it could exercise over activities of financial corporations whose total assets exceed \$5m. The controls relate to asset ratios, interest rates, and lending policies; different controls may apply to different categories of corporations but, with the exception of building societies' interest rates (these may differ as between States), any control must apply equally to all corporations in a given category. Part IV of the Act has not been promulgated. However, the Reserve Bank has continued its practice, which it has developed over the years, of consultation with industry groups. These discussions have, on occasion, covered the question of the appropriate rate of growth of lending. In some recent instances, the question of the level of interest rates has also been the subject of consultation.

The corporations to which the Act applies have been allocated to the nine separate categories shown in the following table or to the category 'retailers' (i.e. those corporations which provide finance predominantly in the form of credit to finance their own retail sales), for which similar statistics are not available. The table shows for each category of financial corporation the number of corporations registered together with their paid up capital and the extent of their borrowings at 30 June 1980.

**FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS WITH ASSETS GREATER THAN \$1 MILLION, AUSTRALIA,
AT 30 JUNE 1980**
(\$ million)

Type of financial corporation	Number of reporting corporations	Total paid up capital (a)	Total borrowings		
			From residents	From non-residents	Total
Building societies (b)	113	25.5	10,141.5	8.2	10,149.7
Credit co-operatives	210	—	1,804.4	—	1,804.4
Authorised money market dealers	9	30.4	1,503.2	0.1	1,503.3
Money market corporations	56	232.6	5,722.2	216.5	5,938.7
Pastoral finance companies	17	148.6	576.8	2.4	579.2
Finance companies	115	1,134.4	15,095.3	107.8	15,203.1
General financiers	182	163.6	1,307.4	70.8	1,378.2
Intra-group financiers	17	53.4	181.3	25.1	206.4
Other financial corporations	8	1.8	149.6	—	149.6
Total, financial corporations	727	1,790.4	36,481.7	431.1	36,912.6

(a) Comprises fixed share capital only; for building societies and credit co-operatives, withdrawable share capital is included in 'Borrowing from residents'. (b) Excludes terminating building societies.

Total borrowings from residents of Australia by source of lender are shown below for financial corporations with assets greater than \$1.0m in Australia at 30 June 1980.

	By the acceptance of bills of exchange	Borrowings from residents (\$ million)		
		Related companies	Banks	Other
Building societies (a)	6.0	25.2	94.4	10,015.9
Credit co-operatives	—	0.1	13.6	1,790.7
Authorised money market dealers	—	21.2	556.2	925.8
Money market corporations	290.9	250.2	233.3	4,947.8
Pastoral finance companies	—	146.8	111.0	319.0
Finance companies	910.5	2,799.6	342.2	11,043.0
General financiers	156.0	369.8	106.8	674.8
Intra-group financiers	—	17.6	37.4	126.3
Other financial corporations	5.1	—	2.0	142.5
Total, financial corporations	1,368.4	3,630.5	1,496.9	29,985.8

(a) Excludes terminating building societies.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923, the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967 and the Credit Union Act, 1969. In terms of these Acts, co-operative societies may engage in all forms of economic activity except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Co-operative societies may be of various kinds: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service (e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.); (e) building societies to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) credit unions to make loans to members; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions of associations.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability, except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30 June 1980 was 4,567, including 5 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901. There were 154 trading, 163 rural, 3,419 building, 3 investment, 3 community settlement, 466 community advancement societies, and 317 credit unions. In addition, there were 42 associations of co-operative societies and 1 union of co-operative associations.

Further details of co-operative societies are given below and in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' and the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are three main groups of co-operative building societies operating in New South Wales—permanent societies (registered under the Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967) and non-terminating societies (registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act, 1901, or the Co-operation Act, 1923), Starr-Bowkett societies, and terminating societies. Although their structure and methods of operation differ, all societies provide finance for the erection or purchase of homes.

The Permanent Building Societies Act provides, *inter alia*, that the funds of a *permanent building society* must not be less than \$2.0m (including \$1.0m paid-up share capital) and that the society must hold liquid assets not less than 10 per cent of the aggregate of its paid-up capital and deposits. Permanent and non-terminating societies obtain funds from the general public (mainly by the issue of shares which give the purchaser the right, under certain conditions, to withdraw their capital on short notice) and from lending institutions (by way of advances or deposits). Borrowers from the societies are required to take up shares in the societies (usually for a relatively small amount), and they obtain loans on credit foncier terms for periods generally ranging from 10 to 25 years. For the year ended June 1980, the four largest permanent building societies in New South Wales had assets comprising 73.3 per cent of the total, whilst for the eight largest the figure was 91.1 per cent.

In *Starr-Bowkett building societies*, members pay regular subscriptions on the number of shares corresponding to the advance they wish to obtain. The funds thus made available to

a society are used to make advances to members by ballot (interest-free advances) or by auction (the prospective borrower bidding a rate of interest). After receiving an advance, a member makes regular repayments of principal and (where applicable) pays interest, and continues to pay his share subscriptions. When an advance has been made to all members in a society, the process of winding-up commences, and share subscriptions are repaid to members when repayments of advances are received.

Terminating building societies comprise actuarial-type societies, non-actuarial-type societies (credit foncier or endowment insurance societies), and series-type societies (of either actuarial or credit foncier structure). *Actuarial type* societies are those in which the repayments of an advance are made by subscriptions which are not normally offset against the advance until the sum of total subscriptions plus interest on these subscriptions equals the advance. *Credit foncier* societies use an increasing proportion of regular payments to progressively reduce the amount owing on the loan to zero. These societies obtain their funds from trading and savings banks, life and fire insurance companies, and other financial institutions, and (from 1956–57) from Government loan moneys made available (through the Home Purchase Assistance Account) under arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments for the provision of finance for housing. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by most societies is guaranteed by the State Government. The societies make advances as their members apply for them. When all advances have been repaid and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up. The maximum amount that may be advanced to a member by a terminating society financed with Government-guaranteed funds, or funds received from the Home Purchase Assistance Account, has been increased progressively over the years. The maximum advance is currently 95 per cent of the value of the security offered, subject to a limit of \$30,000 plus the value of the member's share subscriptions up to \$1,300. The rate of interest on the advances varies according to the source of the society's funds; from February 1981, the maximum rate which could be charged by a lender of a new advance protected by Government guarantee was 11¼ per cent, while 5·7 per cent was charged on new funds made available from the Home Purchase Assistance Account. A small management fee is also charged.

Non-actuarial-type terminating societies were first formed in New South Wales in 1965. The majority of these societies operate with Government-guaranteed funds or with funds provided from the Home Purchase Assistance Account; they operate on a credit foncier basis, and are either newly-formed societies or societies which have converted from an actuarial structure. The remainder of the non-actuarial-type terminating societies obtain their funds from insurance companies and other loan institutions. Members of either type of society are required to take up a nominal share-holding in the society. A member who borrows on credit foncier terms makes repayments of principal and interest in equal monthly instalments; interest is calculated on the reducing balance. The member may also be required to effect life insurance to the value of the amount borrowed. A member who elects to borrow on an endowment insurance basis is required to take out an endowment insurance policy (with the company providing the funds to the society) with a sum insured equal in value to the amount of the loan required; the policy is assigned to the building society. The member makes equal monthly payments of premium and interest—but repayment of principal is not effected until the policy matures, and the sum insured is paid to the building society. If the policy provides for the member to participate in bonuses, the bonuses accumulated over the life of the policy are paid to the member. Interest on the loan is charged at a flat rate on the total amount borrowed.

Advances made by terminating building societies in New South Wales during 1978–79 amounted to \$102m.

The structure of series-type societies is similar to that of the actuarial or credit foncier-type terminating societies; each of the self-contained series or cells operated by the parent society is designed to terminate after a notional period.

Particulars of the co-operative building societies in the last three years are summarised in the next table. The figures for a particular year relate to societies which were in active existence at the end of the year, and exclude those societies which were terminated during the year.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES (a), N.S.W.

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1978	1979	1980
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES			
Number of societies	49	44	41
Liabilities (\$'000)			
Share capital and subscriptions—			
Withdrawable shares	3,020,908	3,440,039	(c)4,221,784
Reserves	71,259	88,415	109,058
Deposits—			
at call	8,360	6,873	7,051
fixed term	3,583	3,838	7,873
Loans	67,138	105,078	103,170
Other liabilities	20,026	23,605	28,031
Total, liabilities	3,191,274	3,667,848	4,476,967
Assets (\$'000)			
Amount owing on loans	2,419,769	2,801,081	3,171,795
Cash on hand	543	1,376	3,736
Deposits with—			
Banks	305,998	302,854	546,410
Others	60,104	74,099	78,873
Bills, bonds and other securities	318,147	375,730	526,222
Physical assets	80,038	104,041	132,855
Other assets	6,675	8,667	17,076
Total, assets	3,191,274	3,667,848	4,476,967
Net excess of income over expenditure (\$'000)	25,759	29,439	34,434
TERMINATING BUILDING SOCIETIES (b)			
Number of societies	3,213	3,222	3,274
Liabilities (\$'000)			
Amounts paid on ordinary shares (d)	243	233	208
Accumulated funds	5,611	5,800	5,986
Loans from—			
Banks	132,322	127,999	123,568
Commonwealth/State Home Builders' Fund (e)	308,752	330,435	350,769
Others	177,251	222,556	249,876
Other liabilities	2,173	2,124	2,338
Total, liabilities	626,353	689,148	732,744
Assets (\$'000)			
Amount owing on loans (f)	621,632	684,252	727,970
Cash and current accounts	3,141	3,331	3,409
Deposits with—			
Banks	306	364	309
Others	460	439	494
Other assets	815	762	563
Total, assets	626,353	689,148	732,744
Net excess of income over expenditure (\$'000)	773	1,065	949

(a) Starr-Bowkett societies that operate on either a permanent or terminating basis are incorporated in the appropriate section. (b) Actuarial type societies, non-actuarial type societies, and series type societies. (c) Includes non-withdrawable shares previously included in 'other liabilities'.

(d) For actuarial type societies borrowing members' subscriptions have been offset against 'Amount owing on loans'. (e) Refers to loans made to societies through the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. (f) Net of borrowing members' subscriptions for actuarial type societies.

Interest rates on deposits and loans made by building societies are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

CREDIT UNIONS

Since 1969 the affairs of credit unions in New South Wales have been conducted in accordance with the Credit Union Act, 1969.

Credit unions utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

In 1978 a Credit Union Savings Reserve Fund was established to protect the interests of all members of credit unions. Credit unions are required to keep on deposit with the Fund three quarters of one per cent of their share capital and deposits. The Fund may finance any credit union which encounters financial difficulties. At 31 December 1979, the Fund embraced 297 credit unions and contributions totalled almost \$4.4 million.

Details of the operations of credit unions during the last six years are shown in the following table.

CREDIT UNIONS: FINANCES, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of unions (a)	354	348	336	318	311	300
Number of members	489,670	537,029	565,109	590,156	618,217	658,219
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (\$'000)						
Liabilities—						
Paid up share capital	3,886	4,118	4,314	4,513	4,726	5,010
Reserves	2,414	3,505	8,031	15,626	24,454	35,244
Deposits—						
Current accounts	5,564	1,114	1,217	1,623	2,089	2,808
Other	293,811	369,032	448,554	535,732	647,146	745,612
Other borrowings	10,733	15,656	20,497	20,031	26,763	38,883
Other liabilities	2,905	4,714	4,698	5,564	6,585	8,952
Total liabilities	319,312	398,142	487,309	583,088	711,764	836,511
Assets—						
Loans to members	267,461	330,757	405,753	483,220	583,318	703,940
Deposits with—						
Banks	14,174	15,413	19,586	25,321	26,721	27,235
Credit union leagues or associations	13,880	21,654	24,885	34,026	42,800	45,207
Other	9,573	10,404	12,097	13,861	17,168	17,029
Bills, bonds, and other securities	5,531	10,017	13,470	12,580	22,481	19,634
Physical assets	5,060	7,303	7,776	9,710	12,249	15,700
Other assets	3,633	2,595	3,743	4,370	7,025	7,765
Total assets	319,312	398,142	487,309	583,088	711,764	836,511
OPERATIONS DURING YEAR (\$'000)						
Loans made	197,555	255,655	316,565	379,579	449,821	525,598
Loans repaid	140,913	190,123	242,934	301,509	348,459	403,983
Income	36,732	46,967	61,350	72,519	84,722	101,015
Expenditure	35,615	44,876	56,426	64,431	75,530	90,133

(a) Excludes unions not operating.

Interest rates paid on deposits in credit unions are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

AUTHORISED MONEY MARKET DEALERS

The short-term money market in Australia was given official status in February 1959, when the Commonwealth Bank (now the Reserve Bank) agreed to act as lender of last resort to companies authorised by the Bank to act as dealers in the market. Nine companies have since been authorised by the Bank as dealers in the market.

The authorised dealers accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan.

The funds lodged with the dealers are invested in authorised 'money market securities'—for the most part, they are held in Commonwealth Government securities with currencies not exceeding five years but limited amounts are held in a group of assets comprising commercial bills accepted or endorsed by a trading bank, bank certificates of deposit maturing within five years, and non-bank bills maturing within 180 days and a small part may be held in such other assets as the dealers may choose.

Authorised dealers are required to have a minimum paid-up capital of \$400,000 to support their portfolios of securities and must observe a 'gearing' ratio of loans accepted to shareholders' funds, as determined by the Reserve Bank. The Bank has established a line of credit in favour of each dealer, under which he may borrow in the last resort from the Bank, against lodgment of Commonwealth Government securities. The Bank does not publish the rate at which it is prepared to lend to dealers.

Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

MONEY MARKET CORPORATIONS

The money market corporations (some of which are referred to as 'merchant banks') raise most of their funds by short-term borrowings, especially by large scale borrowings from the corporate business sector. Although banks are a relatively small source of funds, they are significant in financing short-term cash deficits, either under standby arrangements or in response to competitive bidding by the corporations.

The corporations engage in a wide variety of financing including liquidity placements, business loans, and investments in commercial bills, and, to a lesser extent, in investments in Commonwealth and other government securities. To meet their liquidity needs, money market corporations rely on a mixture of reasonably matching maturities of assets and liabilities, ability to liquefy assets (e.g. by rediscounting part of their bill portfolio or by exercising options to convert loans to saleable bills), ability to attract replacement funds and, generally as a last resort, calling on standby lines of credit. Although specialising in short-term financing, money market corporations provide some longer-term credit. This is commonly provided on a roll-over basis, with rates of interest subject to renegotiation from time to time and with options to convert loans to bills. Their specialisation in short-term financing enables them to rapidly change the nature of their activities and size of their balance sheets.

Most money market corporations also provide bill acceptance facilities, arrange both short and long-term loans, underwrite debt and equity capital issues, and provide financial advice including strategic planning of corporate takeovers.

PASTORAL FINANCE COMPANIES

Pastoral finance companies are based largely on woolbroking; most of the large companies being members of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. Provision of finance to rural clients is, to a large extent, ancillary to other business with them and is mainly for working capital requirements.

Most of the funds used by pastoral finance companies come from internal sources, either from shareholders funds (paid-up capital and accumulated reserves) or from borrowing from related corporations (i.e. the general trading operations of the pastoral companies). Most of the loans of pastoral finance companies are made to rural producers. The loans are predominantly short-term, being mainly seasonal or cyclical and secured against future sales of stock, grain, and wool.

FINANCE COMPANIES

Statistics compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics of finance companies relate to the lending operations of companies which are engaged mainly in providing to the general public (unrelated companies as well as persons in their private capacity) credit facilities of the following types: instalment credit for retail sales, personal loans, wholesale finance, other consumer and commercial loans (including finance for housing), factoring, financial leasing of business equipment and plant, and bills of exchange transactions. Companies which are engaged both in financing activities and other activities are included in the statistics if the major proportion of their assets relates to financing of the general public (by the types of lending listed above) or if a major proportion of their income is derived from such financial assets. However, companies which are engaged mainly in the financing of their own sales, or in financing the operations of related companies (except as specified below), or whose outstanding balances on an Australia-wide basis are less than \$5.0m (before July 1978, \$500,000), are excluded from the scope of the statistics. From July 1973, companies financing the sales of related companies by directly writing agreements with the general public are included within the scope of the statistics. Institutions such as banks, insurance companies, authorised dealers in the short-term money market, pastoral finance companies, investment companies, unit trusts, land trusts, most mutual funds, superannuation funds, building and friendly societies, and credit unions do not come within the scope of the statistics.

Fixed-interest borrowings by way of debentures and unsecured notes are the principal external sources of funds, usually through public subscription in terms of a prospectus. The most common maturities offered, in recent years, have ranged from 6 months to 5 years. A range of interest rates offered on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks is shown later in this chapter in the section 'Interest Rates'.

Due to differences in size and coverage criteria the statistics shown in this subsection are not comparable with those shown in the subsection 'Financial Corporations Act'.

The statistics shown in the next table relate to financing transactions other than bills of exchange and leasing transactions.

Credit facilities of the type *instalment credit for retail sales* are defined in the statistics of finance companies in the same way as for statistics of instalment credit (see text in the subsection 'Financing of Retail Sales' later in this section). They cover all types of instalment credit schemes which involve repayments by regular predetermined instalments, and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities.

Wholesale finance relates mainly to the financing of motor dealers' stocks held under bailment or floor plan schemes, but also includes finance in respect of other trading stock. *Factoring* comprises purchases of trade debts and loans on the security of trade debts. *Personal loans* comprise all loans to persons (other than loans for housing, instalment credit for retail sales, or loans for use in business).

Other consumer and commercial loans comprise (a) finance for housing, which includes finance for the purchase of dwelling units or individual residential blocks of land and loans to persons for alterations and additions to existing buildings and (b) 'Other commercial loans', which includes loans for construction other than housing, for developing tracts of land into residential blocks, and for all other purposes.

Particulars of the amount financed by finance companies, collections and other liquidations of amounts due to finance companies, and balances outstanding to finance companies, classified by type of finance agreement, are given for each year since 1976-77 in the next table.

FINANCE COMPANIES (a): AMOUNT FINANCED, COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS, AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING, BY TYPE OF AGREEMENT, NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Instalment credit for retail sales	Wholesale finance (b)	Personal loans	Other consumer and commercial loans		Total all contracts
				Housing	Other	
AMOUNT FINANCED (c)						
1977	532.6	1,383.6	259.9	310.4	496.0	2,982.4
1978	539.7	1,546.0	254.7	271.6	446.7	3,058.8
1979	572.3	1,736.5	282.2	353.4	574.5	3,518.8
1980	562.4	1,862.8	317.8	550.6	848.0	4,141.7
COLLECTIONS AND OTHER LIQUIDATIONS						
1977	634.5	1,326.1	276.1	429.6	572.7	3,239.0
1978	677.6	1,506.6	319.8	421.5	612.6	3,538.1
1979	727.5	1,718.3	357.1	431.5	755.3	3,989.6
1980	775.4	1,895.8	438.4	527.1	817.5	4,454.3
BALANCES OUTSTANDING (d)						
1977	901.6	305.1	431.3	824.2	1,221.2	3,683.3
1978	984.9	385.3	484.4	747.1	1,077.6	3,679.3
1979	1,062.6	456.1	535.4	772.0	1,068.9	3,895.0
1980	1,106.3	470.8	575.2	1,023.3	1,222.6	4,398.2

(a) See text preceding table for details of definitions used and breaks in comparability. (b) Includes factoring in 1977 and subsequent years. (c) The actual amount of cash provided. Excludes hiring charges, interest, insurance, and initial deposits. (d) Unmatured charges are included in 'Instalment credit for retail sales', but may be included or excluded from 'Personal loans', 'Wholesale finance', and 'Other consumer and commercial loans'.

Leasing is a form of finance, under which the leasing company buys plant and equipment to a firm's requirements and then leases them to the firm for an agreed period at an agreed rental. Details of leasing by finance companies for the last six years are shown in the next table.

FINANCE COMPANIES (a): BUSINESS EQUIPMENT AND PLANT ON LEASE, VALUE OF GOODS NEWLY LEASED AND BALANCES OUTSTANDING, NEW SOUTH WALES

(\$ million)

Item	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Value of goods newly leased during year	189.0	315.3	444.2	7581.2	7829.5	1,054.0
Balances outstanding at end of year	482.6	619.4	847.8	1,223.7	1,780.4	2,426.1

(a) See text preceding the earlier table in this section.

FINANCING OF RETAIL SALES

INSTALMENT CREDIT

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed by the Hire Purchase Act, 1960. A feature of hire purchase is that ownership of these goods does not pass to the hirer until the final payment under the agreement has been made.

Before a hire purchase agreement is entered into, the prospective purchaser must be given a written statement which sets out his financial obligations under the agreement. Agreements must be in writing and must include prescribed information; if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Act, the liability of the purchaser is reduced by the amount of the terms charges. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects unless the vendor has reasonable grounds for believing that husband and wife are living separately, or the purchaser's spouse is outside New South Wales. On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price.

The Commercial Transactions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1974, removed the statutory ceilings on hire purchase charges and replaced them with a provision that lenders must disclose to the hirer, as a 'true' annual rate of interest, the terms charges payable, calculated in accordance with a formula set out in a schedule to the Act. Greater responsibility is also placed on merchandisers and manufacturers of goods for the quality and suitability of goods which are the subject of hire purchase agreements. A provision of the Act is that the Hire Purchase Act now does not apply when the hirer is a company or to hire purchase agreements of \$10,000 or more (except for industrial and farm machinery and motor vehicles).

The rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation, and the vendor may not require a purchaser to insure with any particular insurer.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sale Agreements Act, 1957. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, specification of the rate per cent per annum of credit charges payable, and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

The available statistics of instalment credit cover credit schemes which involve repayment by regular predetermined instalments and which relate primarily to the financing of retail sales of consumer commodities. They embrace hire purchase, time-payment, budget account, and personal loan schemes, but do not cover lay-bys, credit accounts not payable by regular predetermined instalments, the financing of sales of land and buildings, property improvements, and services (e.g. repair work and travel), and rental and leasing schemes. The financing of 'producer' type goods (plant, machinery, and commercial motor vehicles) is outside the scope of these statistics.

Statistics for recent years in respect of instalment credit schemes in New South Wales are shown in the next table. These statistics relate only to those finance companies or other businesses which (individually, or as a group of related finance companies or other businesses) have balances outstanding on an Australia-wide basis of \$5.0m (in 1978 and earlier years, \$500,000), or more on all types of finance agreements.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES (a): SUMMARY, N.S.W.

(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Amount financed during year (b)			Collections and other liquidations of balances during year (c)			Balances outstanding at end of year (c)
	Finance companies (d)	Other businesses (e)	Total	Finance companies (d)	Other businesses (e)	Total	
1975	455.9	78.5	534.4	567.6	78.9	646.5	788.7
1976	501.8	70.3	572.1	593.2	80.0	673.2	863.9
1977	532.6	75.7	608.2	634.5	90.9	725.4	950.2
1978	539.7	59.9	599.6	677.6	69.8	747.4	1,027.9
1979	572.3	54.9	627.2	727.5	62.1	789.6	1,103.3
1980	562.4	52.7	615.2	775.4	58.4	833.8	1,144.6

(a) See text preceding table.

(b) Excludes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(c) Includes hiring charges, interest, and insurance.

(d) In July 1978, the number of finance companies in the collection was altered, owing to a change in scope. (See text 'Finance Companies' earlier in this chapter.)

(e) Businesses operating retail establishments, unincorporated finance businesses, and businesses other than wholesalers and manufacturers.

The amount financed under instalment credit schemes in New South Wales during the last six years is dissected, in the next table, by broad commodity groups, type of credit, and type of business.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, N.S.W.: AMOUNT FINANCED (a) BY COMMODITY GROUP, TYPE OF CREDIT, AND TYPE OF BUSINESS

(\$ million)

Year ended 30 June	Finance companies (b)			Other businesses (c)			All businesses		
	Hire Purchase	Other instalment credit	Total	Hire Purchase	Other instalment credit	Total	Hire Purchase	Other instalment credit	Total
(MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC. (d))									
1975	293.2	39.1	332.3	—	1.4	1.4	293.2	40.5	333.7
1976	314.4	38.5	352.8	—	1.6	1.6	314.4	40.1	354.5
1977	317.1	52.7	369.8	—	1.0	1.0	317.1	53.7	370.7
1978	350.6	41.3	391.9	—	—	—	350.6	41.3	391.9
1979	391.2	39.1	430.1	—	—	—	391.2	39.1	430.1
1980	376.6	39.6	416.2	—	—	—	376.6	39.6	416.2
HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL GOODS									
1975	11.6	112.0	123.6	17.2	59.9	77.1	28.8	171.9	200.7
1976	18.3	130.6	148.9	10.2	58.5	68.7	28.5	189.1	217.6
1977	23.8	139.0	162.8	12.6	62.1	74.7	36.4	201.1	237.5
1978	25.2	122.7	147.8	9.3	50.5	59.8	34.5	173.2	207.7
1979	25.2	117.0	142.2	10.3	44.4	54.7	35.4	161.4	196.8
1980	28.7	117.7	146.5	13.5	39.1	52.7	42.2	156.8	199.0

(a) Excludes hiring charges, interest and insurance.

(b) See footnote (d) in the preceding table.

(c) See footnote (e) in the preceding table.

(d) Comprises new and used cars, station wagons and motor cycles, boats, caravan trailers, and motor parts and accessories (commercial vehicles are excluded). The number of motor cars and station wagons financed by finance companies in 1979-80 was 91,861 (25,802 new and 66,059 used).

LIFE INSURANCE

The statistics of life insurance given in this section relate to the business of private and State government insurance offices. Under the authority of Section 51(xiv) of the Commonwealth Constitution, the *Life Insurance Act* 1945 superseded State enactments as from 20 June 1946. Life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated under this Act in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders. The New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian government insurance offices also transact life insurance business but are not subject to the provisions of this Act.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by a Life Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy, or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation. A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation.

In 1980 there were 45 life insurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act. Life business was also transacted by the New South Wales, Queensland and South Australian government insurance offices. Of the registered offices, 6 conducted ordinary, superannuation, and industrial business, 33 conducted ordinary and superannuation business, and 6 conducted ordinary business only. As at 31 December 1980 there were 35 companies which were incorporated outside Australia or were subsidiaries of such companies.

Statistics of life insurance are obtained from returns supplied by each life office to the Life Insurance Commissioner. The three State Government insurance offices supply returns voluntarily to the Life Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which in most instances falls in September or December.

The Life Insurance Act provides for three classes of life insurance business:

- (a) Superannuation Business: business in relation to policies providing benefits for employees or self-employed persons on retirement, death, or injury.
- (b) Industrial Business: business in relation to policies in respect of which the premiums are payable at intervals less than two months and are usually collected by collectors.
- (c) Ordinary Business: business not generally included in either of the above two classifications.

The types of policies issued include whole-life insurances which are payable at death only, endowment insurances which are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments which are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

The statistics given below for New South Wales relate to policies on life offices' New South Wales registers. In recent years, many policyholders resident in New South Wales have elected to have their policies registered in the Australian Capital Territory.

NEW LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life insurance policies issued in New South Wales in the last six years are shown in the following table.

LIFE INSURANCES: NEW BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Excluding annuities)

Year	Ordinary and industrial business			Superannuation business		
	Policies (number)	Sum insured (\$'000)	Annual premiums (\$'000)	Policies (number)	Sum insured (\$'000)	Annual premiums (\$'000)
1974	147,516	1,513,453	24,712	9,605	370,922	9,603
1975	128,537	1,537,095	23,394	21,486	298,287	6,576
1976	119,670	1,651,900	22,208	11,427	331,097	6,492
1977	111,721	1,905,694	22,970	9,258	401,757	7,492
1978	120,528	2,343,260	26,232	8,901	376,689	6,830
1979	110,956	2,556,417	27,462	8,599	385,396	7,330

The new policies issued in 1979 comprised the following types.

LIFE INSURANCES: CLASSIFICATION OF NEW BUSINESS IN N.S.W., 1979

Particulars	Insurance and endowment policies					Annuity policies
	Whole-life insurances	Endow-ment insurances (a)	Other insurances (b)	Endow-ments	Total	
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS						
Policies	No.	50,603	18,684	41,458	211	110,956
Sum insured	\$'000	733,603	131,526	1,689,379	1,909	2,556,417
Single premiums	\$'000	21	93	3,074	372	3,560
Annual premiums	\$'000	12,161	4,223	10,994	83	27,462
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS						
Policies	No.	3,055	3,614	1,740	190	8,599
Sum insured	\$'000	66,922	59,904	255,696	2,874	385,396
Single premiums	\$'000	1	46	893	46	986
Annual premiums	\$'000	1,392	2,350	3,456	131	7,330

(a) Includes temporary insurance for Industrial Business only.
(c) Amount per annum.

(b) Includes temporary insurance for Ordinary and Superannuation Business only.

The particulars of ordinary and superannuation business policies given in the tables in the parts of this subsection 'Life Insurance' relating to 'Life Insurance in Force in New South Wales' and 'Discontinuances of Life Insurance Policies in New South Wales', include 'blanket' policies, which insure more than one life and are usually associated with superannuation schemes. The new superannuation business blanket policies issued in New South Wales in 1979 numbered 273; the sum assured was \$110m, and the annual premiums \$577,000.

DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1979.

LIFE INSURANCES: DISCONTINUANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1979

Cause of discontinuance	Ordinary and industrial business			Superannuation business		
	Policies (No.)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)	Policies (No.)	Sum insured (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)
Death	8,738	22.4	0.6	555	2.8	0.1
Maturity	64,477	55.6	3.6	1,887	4.8	0.6
Surrender	101,277	779.9	13.5	8,416	96.2	2.6
Forfeiture	29,165	458.2	5.9	919	24.4	0.4
Transfer (a)	1,610	39.1	0.4	240	11.5	0.1
Other (b)	15,550	338.5	3.3	6,337	105.2	1.0
Total	220,817	1,693.7	27.4	18,354	244.9	4.9
Annuities	61	0.1	—	5	—	—

(a) Includes net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers.

(b) Includes conversions to or from other classes of business.

LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The life insurances in force in New South Wales in each of the last six years are summarised in the next table.

LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Excluding annuities)

Year	Number of policies	Sum insured (\$m)	Bonus additions (a) (\$m)	Annual premiums (\$m)
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS				
1974	2,361,506	8,921.2	976.0	198.2
1975	2,251,177	9,141.5	1,035.8	199.7
1976	2,130,661	9,653.0	1,079.9	196.9
1977	2,036,199	10,498.9	1,134.4	198.0
1978	1,950,069	11,577.8	1,198.5	200.4
1979	1,840,208	12,440.5	1,275.6	200.4
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS				
1974	225,523	1,386.3	82.0	41.0
1975	225,718	1,416.9	87.9	39.4
1976	157,928	1,393.3	79.4	32.0
1977	112,293	1,451.6	79.7	31.6
1978	103,007	1,512.5	84.7	32.0
1979	93,252	1,653.0	93.6	34.5

(a) Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1979 is shown in the following table.

LIFE INSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1979

Particulars	Insurance and endowment policies					Total	Annuity policies
	Whole-life insurances	Endowment insurances (a)	Other insurances (b)	Endowments			
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS							
Policies	No.	825,646	844,900	152,518	17,144	1,840,208	349
Sum insured	\$m	6,044.7	1,666.1	4,688.5	41.2	12,440.5	(d) 0.4
Bonus additions (c)	\$m	891.5	377.4	1.6	5.1	1,275.6	—
Annual premiums	\$m	99.8	66.5	31.7	2.4	200.4	—
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS							
Policies	No.	16,935	70,071	4,834	1,412	93,252	102
Sum insured	\$m	288.4	379.5	970.5	14.6	1,653.0	(d) 1.1
Bonus additions (c)	\$m	29.5	61.7	0.3	2.0	93.6	—
Annual premiums	\$m	6.8	15.7	11.2	0.8	34.5	0.4

(a) Includes temporary insurance for Industrial Business only.
 (b) Includes temporary insurance for Ordinary and Superannuation Business only.
 (c) Excludes bonus additions made by the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.
 (d) Amount per annum.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Complete revenue accounts in respect of life insurance business in New South Wales are not available, because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Life Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised in the next table for the last six years.

LIFE INSURANCES: PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC. IN NEW SOUTH WALES (\$ million)

Year	Premium income	Claims			Surrenders	Annuities	Cash bonuses	Total, claims etc.
		Death	Maturity	Other claims				
ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS								
1974	200.2	29.5	59.1	0.9	56.3	0.4	0.9	147.1
1975	197.5	29.0	59.6	0.9	71.3	0.4	0.9	162.3
1976	201.9	30.2	65.4	1.2	79.1	0.3	1.1	177.3
1977	202.6	29.6	69.7	1.9	78.4	0.3	1.0	181.2
1978	200.4	30.7	75.4	2.7	78.7	0.3	2.3	190.1
1979	210.0	31.2	78.3	2.6	81.7	0.3	1.4	195.5
SUPERANNUATION BUSINESS								
1974	30.5	3.6	5.7	0.3	8.7	0.6	0.1	19.0
1975	29.5	3.1	5.5	0.3	27.5	0.7	0.3	37.3
1976	33.3	3.3	6.0	0.3	46.4	0.8	—	56.7
1977	46.9	3.6	5.4	0.4	28.6	0.9	0.7	39.6
1978	44.7	3.5	5.9	1.2	16.6	1.0	0.1	28.2
1979	129.5	8.3	27.7	2.4	43.3	1.4	—	83.1

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in 1926, conducting workers' compensation and general insurance. In 1942 the life insurance branch of the Office was established.

The Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

Particulars of the operation of the life insurance branch, in the last 6 years, are shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES:
LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH

Year ended 30 June	Revenue from premiums (\$'000)	Expenditure		Life insurance fund at 30 June (\$'000)	New business	
		Claims and surrenders (\$'000)	Management and agency expenses (\$'000)		Policies (No.)	Sum insured (\$'000)
1975	13,253	10,200	1,643	115,082	7,263	54,748
1976	12,763	13,148	1,717	119,777	5,944	67,226
1977	12,676	22,153	2,059	113,445	5,602	103,592
1978	12,537	14,931	1,978	116,449	6,246	135,003
1979	14,804	13,319	2,142	123,408	5,821	146,704
1980	28,884	11,614	2,489	149,576	4,272	146,629

PENSION AND SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEMES

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme

On 1 July 1976 a new superannuation scheme was introduced, in terms of the *Superannuation Act* 1976 to cover, as far as possible, all Commonwealth Government employees in the one scheme. The legislation provided that contributors to the old superannuation fund (including those attached to the Provident Account) were to be transferred (under certain special conditions) to the new scheme. (Details of the old scheme were shown on page 215 in Year Book No. 64, 1976).

Under the new scheme an employee contributes to the superannuation fund with a basic contribution of 5 per cent of salary, and usually has an option to supplement this contribution by up to a further 5 per cent of salary. Contribution to the scheme is generally compulsory.

Retirement benefits comprise normally (a) a government-financed basic pension, (b) a government-financed additional pension, and (c) a pension based on the member's accumulated basic and supplementary contributions. The government-financed basic pension is 50 per cent of final salary on retirement at age 65 after 30 years of contributory service. An additional government-financed pension of 0.25 per cent of final salary is paid for each year beyond 30 years up to 40 years service (i.e. bringing the maximum government-financed pension at age 65 retirement to 52.5 per cent of final salary). Reduced pensions are payable for age retirement between 55 and 65 years. In addition to these government-financed pensions the member is entitled to a pension not exceeding 20 per cent of final salary, based on the member's accumulated basic and supplementary contributions. This additional pension (which carries with it a reversionary pension

entitlement for a spouse) may be converted into an equivalent lump sum payment within 3 months of retirement.

The scheme provides comprehensive cover against invalidity retirement or death of a contributor before age 65.

Whereas members with lower medical standards on entry to the scheme would have been required to join the Provident Fund under the old scheme, they now come under the new scheme in the same way as other employees, although there may be some adjustment in benefits on medical grounds if they retire on invalidity or die before completing 20 years contributory service.

The government-financed part of pensions paid under the new scheme is adjusted each July in accordance with any upward movements in the Consumer Price Index during the four quarters to March of that year. Pensions paid under the former scheme are adjusted by the same formula applied to the full pension.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army and Air forces, called the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund, operated between 1948 and 1972 and for members who retired or died before 1 October 1972 pensions continue to be paid under the provisions of this scheme. Details of this scheme are outlined on page 270 of Year Book No. 62. The funds of the scheme were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, and all pensions which would have been paid from the fund are paid by the Commonwealth Government.

A new scheme, effective from 1 October 1972, was implemented by the *Defence Force Retirement and Death Benefits Act 1973*. Under this scheme contributions are set at a rate of 5.5 per cent of the members' annual rate of pay. Contribution to the scheme is compulsory and contributions are payable to and benefits payable by the Commonwealth Government. Retirement pay is expressed as a percentage of final pay, dependent on the number of years served by the contributor (ranging from 30 per cent after 15 years to 76.50 per cent after 40 or more years). In addition to pensions payable to contributors, their widows, or their children, the scheme provides a number of extra benefits, such as provision for commutation of retirement pay, extension of reversionary benefits in certain circumstances to de facto widows and to illegitimate children, and extension of eligibility to dependent widowers of female members.

New South Wales State Superannuation Fund

The State Superannuation Fund, for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies, commenced in 1919. Contributions to the Fund are made by the employing authorities and the employees. Each employee contributes for a number of pension units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Contribution by permanent employees is generally compulsory, subject to a satisfactory medical report on new contributors. A limited benefits scheme exists for employees who fail to pass the medical examination.

Pension becomes payable to a contributor in the case of invalidity or at age 60 years (or at age 55 years in the case of a woman who has contributed for retirement at this age). Pensioners may elect to commute part of their pension to a lump sum at their 60th birthday or at commencement of pension, whichever is the later. The minimum pension to be retained is \$34.00 per fortnight for a married person and \$20.00 for a single person. The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at two-thirds the rate for which her husband contributed and she, too, may elect to commute part of that pension into a lump sum payment. Since January 1979, the widower of a deceased contributor or pensioner may be paid a pension, subject to an income test. This pension cannot be commuted. Pension is also payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner until they reach 18 years of age (25 years if 'students'). Pensions are adjusted annually by the application of movements in the Consumer Price Index.

The following table shows details of the State Superannuation Fund for the last six years.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees	69,258	77,935	79,000	91,465	101,528	112,052
Employers	84,297	102,957	109,116	132,273	149,245	171,582
Investment interest	53,187	63,536	75,092	89,194	107,892	132,753
Other	90	62	94	80	113	135
Total income	206,833	244,490	263,303	313,013	358,779	416,523
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions	53,590	67,300	76,992	90,838	105,155	121,333
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) (a)	46,852	46,927	67,577	62,266	62,884	72,153
Refunds of contributions	3,283	3,696	4,354	3,723	3,711	4,067
Withdrawal benefits	3,476	4,787	6,533	6,165	6,899	8,587
Administration	1,926	2,441	3,175	3,171	3,210	3,602
Other	1,909	1,615	1,515	1,382	2,117	2,156
Total expenditure (b)	111,035	126,766	160,146	167,545	183,976	211,898
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current	86,047	93,595	98,293	103,476	109,605	113,454
Pensions current	17,352	18,233	19,027	19,837	20,765	21,632

(a) See text above table.

(b) Excludes transfers to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (\$287,000, \$302,000, \$328,000, \$360,000, \$407,000 and \$1,614,000 in the years covered by the table); balances in this reserve being \$2.4m at 30 June 1979 and \$3.3m at 30 June 1980.

The Fund's accumulated funds at 30 June 1980 amounted to \$1,502m; investments at that date were \$1,500m (comprising government securities, \$612m; company securities, \$229m; secured loans, \$304m; land and buildings, \$273m; and miscellaneous, \$83m).

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Funds.

Police Superannuation Fund

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation Fund, to which the police must contribute at the rate of 6 per cent of salary (4 per cent prior to 1981). The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. All police must retire at age 60 years except the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years, and Assistant Commissioners, for whom the age of retirement is 62 years. Under a voluntary early retirement scheme introduced in 1981, members of the police force have the right to retire at any age from 55 to 60 years, providing they have attained 30 years of service. The retirement benefit is a percentage of final salary, with certain restrictions relating to late promotion, based on a sliding scale which ranges from 50 per cent of salary at age 55, up to the normal retirement benefit of 72.75 per cent, which is achieved at age 60. Contributors who retire due to injuries sustained in the course of duty receive a minimum pension of 72.75 per cent of current salary, and contributors who retire medically unfit due to disability not incurred in the course of duty receive a pension based on length of service and salary at date of retirement. Pensions are adjusted annually in accordance with

movements in the Consumer Price Index. If a contributor resigns or is dismissed, the value of personal contributions is refunded. If a contributor dies before retirement, a widow, mother, father, children or any other fully or partially dependent relative receives the equivalent of one month of final salary for each year of service up to 10 years, and 2 months for each year of service after 10 years. Widows of pensioners are entitled to 62.5 per cent of the husband's pension. Lump sum act of grace payments are paid to widows of police who die whilst in the service, these payments being in addition to the normal benefit entitlements referred to above.

Particulars of income and expenditure for the last six years are shown in the next table.

POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees	2,651	3,593	4,154	4,219	4,952	5,915
Employer (a)	5,624	7,217	8,692	10,101	11,755	14,183
Other	23	7	7	3	4	5
Total income	8,298	10,817	12,853	14,323	16,711	20,103
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions	7,604	9,436	11,471	13,645	15,957	18,640
Lump sum payments (retirement or death)	551	1,229	936	451	177	716
Refunds of contributions	148	153	279	372	369	554
Total expenditure	8,303	10,817	12,687	14,469	16,503	19,909
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current	8,352	8,358	8,372	8,741	8,969	9,164
Pensions current	2,213	2,215	2,276	2,291	2,328	2,384

(a) Paid by the State's Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Transport Retirement Fund and New South Wales Retirement Fund

The Transport Retirement Fund was set up on 1 July 1968, and took over the contributors, assets, and liabilities of the Railways Retirement Fund. Details of benefits available under the Transport Retirement Fund are given on pages 213 and 214 of Year Book No. 63. With the establishment of the New South Wales Retirement Fund as from 1 July 1973, in accordance with the provisions of the New South Wales Retirement Benefit Act, 1972, the administrative functions of the Transport Retirement Board were transferred to the New South Wales Retirement Board.

The New South Wales Retirement Fund provides retirement cover to employees of New South Wales State Government Departments and statutory bodies who did not, at 1 July 1973, have cover under any existing superannuation scheme, as well as to new employees of the Public Transport Commission and the Department of Motor Transport and to newly appointed Security Officers and Parking Patrol Officers of the Police Department.

Contributors to the Transport Retirement Fund who were under 30 years of age as at 1 July 1973 were transferred automatically to the new Fund, while those contributors 30 years of age or over were given a once only option to transfer on 1 July 1974. The New South Wales Retirement Fund was also made available on a once only basis to employees covered by the Railway Superannuation Account and the Gratuity Scheme within the Transport Departments.

The Fund is essentially a lump sum scheme with a variety of pension options. A contributor may elect to contribute at a rate which will accumulate, with interest (at 5½ per cent per annum), a lump sum benefit of between half and twice his annual wage at age 60 years, to which is added an employer subsidy of 5 per cent of the lump sum for each completed year of service (up to a maximum of 200 per cent for a contributor with 40 or more years service). On normal retirement at or after the age of 60 years, the contributor may elect to convert the whole or part of the lump sum benefit into a pension. Provision may also be made for a five-eighths pension to become payable to the surviving spouse on the death of the pensioner.

Benefits are provided for contributors who die in service or who retire through ill-health prior to attaining 60 years of age.

Particulars of the income, expenditure, and contributors of the Transport Retirement Fund and the New South Wales Retirement Fund combined for the last six years are given in the next table.

TRANSPORT RETIREMENT FUND AND NEW SOUTH WALES RETIREMENT FUND

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees	11,982	18,544	23,435	27,125	31,547	32,712
Employers	8,062	4,841	6,172	7,240	10,339	62,478
Investment interest	3,814	6,015	9,357	16,133	20,804	21,723
Total income	23,859	29,400	38,964	50,498	62,690	116,913
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pension payments	2,177	3,043	4,136	5,133	5,783	6,444
Lump sum payments (retirement or death)	2,882	3,824	4,005	4,945	8,940	75,519
Refunds of contributions	264	527	1,147	1,063	1,436	1,495
Administration	491	643	863	1,174	1,206	1,210
Other	440	608	889	2,891	3,397	1,650
Total expenditure	6,256	8,646	11,039	15,206	20,762	86,318
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current	41,937	49,901	52,681	56,011	58,020	61,928
Pensions current	1,391	1,791	2,145	2,374	2,499	2,531

At 30 June 1980, the joint Funds' accumulated funds amounted to \$203m. Investments of the Funds at that date totalled \$215m (comprising government securities, \$101m; company securities, \$33m; secured loans, \$14m; land and buildings, \$29m; and other investments, \$38m).

Government Railways Superannuation Account

The Superannuation Account covers those employees (and ex-employees who had transferred, with continuation of superannuation rights to certain other government authorities) who did not elect to join the Railways Retirement Fund in June 1964, the Transport Retirement Fund during the year ended 30 June 1969, or the New South Wales Retirement Fund during the years ended 30 June 1973 to 30 June 1977. The account has been closed to new members since June 1964.

Employees covered by the Superannuation Account contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent of their wages or salary, subject to a maximum contribution of \$1.60 a fortnight, the

employing authorities providing all that is necessary beyond these contributions. The amount of pension payable is equal to 112.50 per cent of the product of one-fortieth of the average annual salary during the term of service, multiplied by the number of completed years of service, subject to a maximum of \$2,364.78 per annum as at 19 September 1979. Where an employee has more than 40 completed years of service, 112.50 per cent of the average annual salary during the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of \$2,364.78 per annum as at 19 September 1979. Pensions and contributions are varied annually by the change in the Consumer Price Index during the previous financial year. Since 1967 pensioners have been paid a minimum of such sum as would entitle them to a full Commonwealth age pension. Since February 1972, widows of certain former contributors have been eligible for pensions. Particulars of the income and expenditure of the Government Railways Superannuation Account and of the number of pensions current in the last six years are given in the next table.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT, NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
Employees	196	173	152	148	144	135
Employers (a)	13,998	14,205	15,178	16,952	17,639	19,568
Investment interest	7	4	6	17	33	30
Other	5	5	3	4	5	6
Total income	14,206	14,387	15,340	17,121	17,821	19,738
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions	14,120	14,787	15,238	16,908	17,933	19,321
Lump sum payments (retirement or death) and gratuities	98	69	61	59	44	42
Refunds of contributions	23	12	12	5	9	6
Other	3	2	3	1	1	1
Total expenditure	14,244	14,870	15,314	16,974	17,987	19,370
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current	6,230	5,534	4,921	4,301	3,740	3,186
Pensions current	20,070	19,843	19,573	19,297	18,875	18,495

(a) Includes contributions by Public Transport Commission (Rail Services) (\$12.3m, \$12.8m, \$13.6m, \$15.3m, \$16.0m, and \$18.0m in the years covered by the table); contributions are also made by the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Services), the Department of Motor Transport, the Electricity Commission, Maritime Services Board, and Prospect County Council.

The balance of the Fund at 30 June 1980 was \$278,000 credit.

Omnibus and Motor Transport Employees' Gratuity Scheme

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948 and continued to take new entrants until 31 December 1967, employees of the Public Transport Commission (Omnibus Division) and the Department of Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled, after ten years' service, to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. The gratuity is calculated on the length of service. It is payable to the widow, dependant, or estate of a deceased officer. The scheme is non-contributory.

Local Government Superannuation Schemes

In recent years there have been several schemes of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities, public hospitals, and certain other undertakings. These are described on page 225 of Year Book No. 64.

A new superannuation pension scheme called the Pension Fund commenced on 1 April 1977. The scheme applies to those persons who after 31 March 1977 became employees of councils, public hospitals, and other instrumentalities covered by the Local Government and Other Authorities (Superannuation) Act, 1927, and for those employees who at that date already subscribed to any of the three superannuation schemes and who elected to transfer to the new scheme. Employee contributions may be at five different levels (2 per cent, 3 per cent, 4 per cent, 5 per cent or 6 per cent of salary) and these levels may be varied at annual intervals. Contributors transferring from other schemes may contribute up to an additional 3 per cent per annum depending on previous years contribution levels to improve their past service related benefits. Councils contribute $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the contributions of contributors, plus an additional deficiency charge of 2 per cent of the salaries of those contributors. Hospitals contribute at the rate of 5.25 per cent of the salaries of contributors.

Retirement is at age 65 with provision for early retirement at age 60 with reduced benefits. The benefit payable on retirement is the employee's contributions plus interest payable in a lump sum or, in certain cases, as a pension, plus a defined employer-financed benefit on retirement in accordance with the level of contribution chosen by the employee. For each 1 per cent of salary which a member contributes for one year, a member accrues one pension point (with a maximum of 240 pension points). For each point accumulated the employer provides the defined benefit of a pension equal to 0.14 per cent of the final average salary (average of the last three years prior to retirement) or a lump sum of 1.582 per cent of the final average salary, or a combination of part lump sum and part pension. As well as a retirement benefit, benefits are also payable in respect of resignation, retrenchment, death, total and permanent disability, and partial and permanent disability. The widow or dependent widower of a deceased pensioner is entitled to a pension equivalent to 62.5 per cent of the spouse's pension while special provision exists for the payment of children's and orphan's benefits. Pensions are adjusted annually: the government-financed pensions in accord with movements in the Consumer Price Index and employee-contributed pensions by a percentage equal to that by which the interest distribution rate of the Fund exceeds 4.25 per cent for that year.

In accordance with a new member's medical status on entry into the Fund, the contributor is medically classified in one of three categories which provides either full, half, or no additional death or disablement benefit.

PENSIONS FOR MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with an Assistant Under-Secretary, Department of Mineral Resources as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and oil-shale mines in New South Wales. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension or lump sum payment on compulsory retirement on account of age. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1 February 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1 January 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant and each dependent child or step-child.

In December 1978, the weekly rate of ordinary contributions by a mine worker was \$5.27, while the mine owner's weekly rate was \$15.81 per man.

During the year ended June 1978, the basis for determination of mine workers' pensions was altered. The new scheme provides for a two-tiered system of payment. Higher rates are payable for the first five years of entitlement and are subsequently reduced by the amount of age pension for which the pensioner becomes eligible. At December 1978, the higher

fortnightly rate payable to a married mine worker pensioner was \$231.90. Supplementary allowances are payable for dependants.

Contributions are paid into, and pensions paid from, the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the Fund received an annual contribution from the State Government which was progressively reduced and ceased on 30 June 1980. Particulars of income and expenditure of the Fund in the last six years are shown in the next table.

**COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS' SUPERANNUATION FUND,
NEW SOUTH WALES**

Particulars	Year ended 30 June					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
INCOME (\$'000)						
Contributions—						
State Treasury	96	80	64	48	32	16
Mine owners	5,774	6,908	9,141	12,492	13,520	16,021
Mine workers	1,289	1,525	2,006	3,187	4,500	5,316
Special	—	—	—	(a) 2,520	9,902	11,741
Interest	1,195	1,355	1,629	1,974	1,811	1,403
Other income	—	8	—	2	2	2
Total income	8,354	9,877	12,841	20,223	29,767	34,499
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)						
Pensions	7,191	8,608	11,299	13,579	15,672	15,562
Lump sum	—	—	—	5,969	17,922	18,419
Administration, etc.	216	271	309	345	417	497
Transfer to reserves or deficit	947	997	791	241	(-),4,304	(-),32
Loss on realisation of investments	—	—	441	89	61	54
Total expenditure	8,354	9,877	12,841	20,223	29,767	34,499
CONTRIBUTORS AND PENSIONS (Number)						
Contributors current	15,273	15,915	16,422	16,515	17,052	18,177
Pensions current	9,407	9,478	9,562	9,591	9,319	9,018

(a) Additional levy paid by mine owners towards provision for, or towards the payment of, benefits.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age, who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1979–80 contributions by mine owners totalled \$374,000, and subsidy payments \$516,000. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 218 in June 1980.

PRIVATE SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts surveys of selected private pension funds and the results of these surveys are shown in the Australian Year Book. These data are not available for individual States.

GENERAL INSURANCE

The supervision of general (non-life) insurance in Australia was brought under the control of an Insurance Commissioner by the (Commonwealth) *Insurance Act 1973*. The Act provides for a comprehensive system of supervision of general insurance and lays down minimum standards of financial soundness which must be met both by existing companies and new companies wishing to commence general insurance business in Australia. The government insurance offices of New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia are not subject to the provisions of the Act.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in the table within this subsection. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State and the Australian Capital Territory. The return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. Statistics shown for a particular financial year relate, therefore, to those annual accounts which had a balance date falling at any time within that year.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry, as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

In the following table, *premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from 'earned premium income' appropriate to the year. Stamp duty and fireservice charges paid are excluded. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year.

GENERAL INSURANCE, N.S.W.: PREMIUMS AND CLAIMS BY CLASS OF INSURANCE
(\$'000)

Class of insurance	Premiums			Claims		
	1977-78 <i>r</i>	1978-79	1979-80	1977-78 <i>r</i>	1978-79	1979-80
Fire (includes sprinkler leakage)	87,918	77,529	80,268	48,376	46,255	63,368
Loss of profits	17,398	11,447	11,542	2,855	2,560	5,628
Crop (includes hailstone)	4,327	6,976	7,479	1,295	1,445	6,344
Houseowners' and householders'	88,524	101,659	114,478	67,442	68,567	79,874
Contractors' all risks	6,265	6,339	7,737	4,555	4,602	5,744
Marine hull—private pleasure craft	5,877	5,467	5,928	4,006	4,158	3,681
—other	2,639	4,180	5,073	2,124	2,973	4,099
Marine cargo	25,619	24,961	26,609	12,776	14,565	15,417
Aviation hull/cargo	2,277	2,600	4,062	1,929	2,670	3,868
Motor vehicle (including motor cycles)	304,511	340,991	356,552	234,811	271,161	279,188
Compulsory third party (motor vehicles)	214,287	243,044	276,421	132,050	164,282	207,459
Employers' liability (a)	319,017	309,131	293,872	253,867	237,798	296,754
Public liability	26,097	28,772	32,672	18,803	13,285	17,503
Product liability	1,682	1,642	2,192	578	1,751	1,247
Professional indemnity	3,266	3,541	3,903	1,886	3,230	3,081
Loan, mortgage, and lease	11,074	7,837	11,541	7,713	2,181	3,020
Burglary	13,100	13,855	13,784	6,411	8,092	8,581
All risks/baggage	9,027	12,538	13,987	5,967	7,101	8,634
Boiler/engineering/machinery breakdown	7,550	7,519	9,081	3,434	4,251	4,132
Plate glass	2,928	3,252	3,643	2,250	2,520	2,631
Guarantee	1,483	2,135	2,750	258	232	1,067
Livestock	1,329	1,355	2,173	1,197	1,006	1,875
Personal accident	26,527	25,834	28,676	12,815	13,344	15,916
Other (b)	23,787	26,784	34,593	10,185	11,018	12,215
Total, all classes	1,206,509	1,269,388	1,349,016	837,583	889,047	1,051,326

(a) Excludes workers' compensation in coal mining industry.

(b) Includes television, pluvius, and other classes not specified.

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are given in the section 'Employment' in the chapter 'Labour, Wages and Prices'.

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1943. Particulars are given in the section 'Motor Transport and Road Traffic' in the chapter 'Transport and Communication'.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Government Insurance Office, which is described earlier in this section, conducts general insurance business in addition to life insurance and motor vehicle (third party) insurance business.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office, transacted in the year ended 30 June 1980, is shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE, N.S.W.: GENERAL INSURANCE BRANCH— REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1979–80 (\$'000)

Particulars	Workers' compensation	Fire	General accident (a)	Marine	Total
Premiums	40,631	21,338	77,223	702	139,893
Interest and rents	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	34,818
Total revenue	(b)40,631	(b)21,338	(b)77,223	(b)702	174,711
Claims	44,271	12,606	57,850	446	115,173
Fire brigade contributions	—	3,151	511	14	3,675
Other expenses	3,364	5,212	11,419	327	(c)20,322
Income tax (d)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	15,831
Total expenditure	(e)47,635	(e)20,968	(e)69,780	(e)787	155,002
Surplus or deficit (—)	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	19,709

(a) Includes motor vehicle and compulsory third party insurance. (b) Excludes interest and rents. (c) Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission (\$470,808). (d) Provision for contribution to Treasurer in lieu of income tax. (e) Excludes contribution for income tax.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (Central Office): *Permanent Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia* (Catalogue No. 5632.0). *Terminating Building Societies: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia* (5633.0). *Credit Unions: Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenditure, Australia* (5618.0). *Finance Companies: Assets, Liabilities and Expenditure, Australia* (5616.0). *Instalment Credit for Retail Sales, Australia* (5631.0). *Life Insurance, Australia* (5622.0). *Survey of Selected Private Pension Funds, Australia* (5623.0). *General Insurance, Australia* (5620.0).

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (1302.1). *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Reserve Bank of Australia: *Occasional Paper No. 7 Submission to the Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System*. Reserve Bank of Australia: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*. Annual reports of Reserve Bank of Australia, Government Insurance Office of New South Wales, (Commonwealth) Life Insurance Commissioner.

INTEREST RATES

BANK INTEREST RATES

TRADING AND SAVINGS BANKS

Under the Banking Act the Reserve Bank may, with the approval of the Australian Treasurer, make regulations to control rates of interest payable to or by banks or other persons in the course of banking business. No such regulations have been issued, and the rates of interest paid and charged by banks are fixed by agreement between the banks and the Reserve Bank.

The trends during the last 5 years in the rates of interest paid by banks on deposits, and in the rates charged on bank loans and advances, are illustrated in the next table. The rates contained in the table were the rates current at the end of December in the year shown.

In December 1980, the Reserve Bank announced a number of changes to bank interest rates. The changes affecting the annual interest rates offered or charged by trading banks included:

- (a) the ceiling on the rate offered on deposits (previously 10 per cent) was removed,
- (b) the maximum rate charged on overdrafts with limits of less than \$100,000 was increased from 10·5 per cent to 12·5 per cent, and
- (c) the maximum rate charged on personal instalment loans was increased from 7·75 per cent (flat) to 8·75 per cent (flat).

The changes affecting the annual interest rates offered or charged by savings banks included:

- (a) the ceiling on the rate offered on deposits (previously 10 per cent) was removed,
- (b) the maximum rate charged on loans for owner-occupied housing was increased from 10·5 per cent to 11·5 per cent, and
- (c) the maximum rate charged on other loans of less than \$100,000 increased from 10·5 per cent to 12·5 per cent.

These changes were still applicable in June 1981 when this manuscript was prepared.

AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Australian Resources Development Bank raises loans in order to provide medium to long-term finance to ventures in which Australian interests are participating in the development of Australia's natural resources.

Public issues of Transferable Deposits are made from time to time by the bank, offering terms within the five to ten year range and carrying a fixed interest rate for each term. These deposits are marketable non-bearer securities and are issued in multiples of \$100 with a minimum subscription of \$100. They are listed on Australian Stock Exchanges. The rates contained in the next table were the rates current at the end of December of the year shown.

In December 1980, Series 46 Transferable Deposits, with an interest rate of 12·20 per cent per annum for the 5-year term and 12·25 per cent per annum for the 6 and 10 year terms, was open for public subscription. In March 1981, Series 47, with an interest rate of 13·45 per cent per annum for a 4-year term and 13·50 per cent per annum for 5 and 6 year terms, was opened for public subscription and was still open in June 1981.

PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Primary Industry Bank of Australia raises loans in order to provide a long-term refinance lending facility for primary producers. Funds raised by the bank are made available to primary producers through 'prime lenders' who are drawn from traditional

lenders to the industry such as banks and pastoral houses. The rates contained in the next table were the rates current at the end of December 1980.

The first public issue of transferable certificates of deposit, with terms of 4, 5, 7, and 10 years, was made in March 1979 and was restricted to multiples of \$100 and a minimum subscription of \$500. Subsequent issues have retained the restriction of \$100 multiples but increased the minimum subscription to \$1,000. In December 1980, the fourth issue, offering a top rate of 12.40 per cent per annum was open for public subscription. The fifth issue, opened in March 1981, offers a rate of 13.50 per cent per annum for each of the terms of 4, 5, 7, and 10 years, and is still open in June 1981.

BANK INTEREST RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Type of deposit or loan	Month of December				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
TRADING BANKS—					
Fixed deposits (a)—					
Less than \$50,000—					
3 months but less than 6 months	7.75-8.25	8.00-8.25	7.25-7.75	7.25-8.00	10.00-11.00
6 months but less than 24 months	8.00-9.00	8.25-9.00	7.75-9.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.50
24 months to 48 months	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.50	10.50-11.50
\$50,000 and over (max. rate)—					
30 days to 48 months	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	(a)
Loans and advances (max. rate)—					
Overdraft (b)	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	12.50
Unsecured personal loans (flat rate)	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.75
SAVINGS BANKS—					
Deposits (a)—					
Ordinary accounts (predominant rate)—					
First \$4,000	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Over \$4,000	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Investment accounts (c)	8.00-9.00	8.00-9.00	7.25-8.25	7.25-8.25	9.00-10.50
Loans and advances—					
Housing loans to individuals					
(standard range of rates on new loans)	9.25-10.50	9.25-10.50	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.50	10.50-11.50
Other loans less than \$100,000 (max. rate)	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	12.50
AUSTRALIAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BANK—					
Transferable deposits—					
5 years	10.35	10.50	9.60	10.80	12.20
6 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12.25
7 years	10.50	10.60	9.70	10.80	..
10 years	10.80	10.60	9.70	10.90	12.25
PRIMARY INDUSTRY BANK OF AUSTRALIA—					
Transferable certificates of deposit—					
4 years .. .. .	..	..	..	10.75	12.25
5 years .. .. .	..	..	..	10.80	12.30
7 years .. .. .	..	..	..	10.85	12.35
10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	10.90	12.40

(a) From 3 December 1980, the 10.00% ceiling was removed on interest rates offered by banks for deposits. (b) Loans exempted from the prescribed overdraft maximum interest rate requirement current prior to 3 December 1980 comprise loans of \$100,000 and over, short-term mortgage and bridging loans, lease financing, and post-shipment of wool advances. (c) Subject to special notice of withdrawal, minimum deposit and withdrawal, and balance of account requirement.

COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS AND MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST RATES

COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS

The trend in the yields on Commonwealth Bonds is illustrated in the next table. The yields quoted have been compiled by the Reserve Bank from Sydney Stock Exchange prices of the securities issued after 1 November 1968. The monthly yields are averages of daily yields (based on contract price excluding brokerage), in the week centred on the last Wednesday in each month for theoretical 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, and 20-year securities (derived from a freehand curve through the range of average yields).

In April 1980, new 'tap' arrangements were introduced for issuing Commonwealth Bonds. Under these arrangements, Commonwealth Bonds are available in one or more maturities on a more or less continuous basis throughout the year, in contrast to the previous practice of issuing new Commonwealth Bonds through periodic cash loans.

Details of each new tap stock (including the amount of each stock which might be issued, the coupon interest rate, and the initial price and yield at which each stock will be offered) are announced at issue. Subsequent prices and yields are made available daily by the Reserve Bank. The minimum subscription is \$5,000 face value and subscriptions above that must be in multiples of \$1,000. In June 1981, Tap Stock number 14, May 1988 bonds with a coupon rate of 12.50 per cent per annum and initial yield of 13.10 per cent was offered.

LOAN BORROWINGS BY LOCAL AND SEMI GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The Australian Loan Council sets maximum interest rates to apply to borrowings by local and semi government authorities. Since April 1979 the rates set for private treaty loans have been 0.3 per cent higher than those set for public loans (prior to that date they were 0.1 per cent higher). In April 1980, the Treasurer announced that under the new tap system for selling Commonwealth Bonds (see text in previous subsection) maximum interest rates for semi government and local government borrowing would continue to be set by reference to the yield on Commonwealth Bonds, and that these rates would in future be announced each Friday evening instead of the previous practice of announcing these at periodic times to coincide with cash loans. The maximum rates set for public loans (ruling at the end of the month shown) are contained in the next table. At the end of June 1981, the maximum rates were 13.40 per cent for 4-9 year public loans and 13.60 per cent for 10 or more year public loans.

AUSTRALIAN SAVINGS BONDS

Australian Savings Bonds were first issued in January 1976 to replace Special Bonds. These securities, which may be subscribed to in \$20 multiples, embody simple terms and are encashable at par on one month's notice. Interest is payable six-monthly until redemption in 7 years. There are less favourable conditions for encashment before the first interest date (usually an interest rate which is at least 2 per cent lower than that quoted for the term of the security). The maximum individual holding of Australian Savings Bonds and Special Bonds, all series combined, is \$150,000 (prior to April 1979, \$100,000). Rates contained in the next table are the rates payable (for the term of the loan) on the series open for subscription at the end of the month shown. At the end of June 1981, Savings Bonds, Series 19 (introduced in March 1981) with the maturity date of 1 December 1988 were on offer with an interest rate of 12.25 per cent per annum.

OFFICIAL SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET

Authorised dealers in the Short-term Money Market accept loans in amounts of \$50,000 or more, either at call, at notice, or for fixed periods. Interest rates payable by the dealers on the funds lodged with them are set competitively, the rates depending largely on the yields currently available on money market securities, the general availability of money, and the period of the loan. The interest rates shown in the next table were compiled by the Reserve Bank and are the weighted average of daily figures for the month ending on the last Wednesday of the month. In June 1981 the rate was 13.04 per cent per annum.

FINANCE COMPANIES DEBENTURE STOCK

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time and from company to company. The rates of interest offered on first-ranking debentures of finance companies associated with major trading banks are shown in the next table. The range of interest rates were current at the end of the month shown and were compiled by the Reserve Bank. At the end of June 1981 interest rates on 1-year debentures ranged from 13.25 to 14.00 per cent per annum, on 2-year debentures

from 12.50 to 14.25 per cent per annum, and on 5-year debentures from 13.50 to 14.75 per cent per annum.

BUILDING SOCIETIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Under the (State) Permanent Building Societies Act, 1967, the Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of the Building Societies Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which Permanent Building Societies are permitted to pay on deposits. In the case of building societies which issue shares in lieu of accepting deposits, the Minister also sets the maximum rates of dividend in respect of those shares, and these rates are set equal to the maximum rates of interest payable on deposits of a similar amount for a similar period.

Since June 1979, the maximum rates of interest on deposits have varied according to whether the deposits are for *no fixed term* or to whether the deposits are of a minimum amount for a *fixed term*. The *minimum amount* required for a fixed term deposit was \$5,000 during the period June 1979 to November 1980, and has been \$2,000 since December 1980. The different *minimum periods* required for fixed term deposits have been 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months.

In June 1980, building societies introduced a new deposit facility, known as an *investment account*, which requires a minimum deposit balance of \$500, and a minimum transaction (deposit or withdrawal) amount of \$100. Under this form of account, deposits may only be withdrawn after 30 days' notice.

The rates of interest applicable on building society deposits at the end of December in recent years are shown in the next table. In February 1981, building societies introduced a new category of fixed term deposit which requires a minimum deposit of \$10,000 for a minimum period of 12 months, at an interest rate of 12.50 per cent per annum. This was subsequently increased to 13.00 per cent in March 1981. Other increases in annual interest rates applicable from March 1981 are the investment account interest rate (from 10.25 per cent to 11.00 per cent); the 3 month fixed term interest rate (from 10.25 per cent to 11.50 per cent), the 6 month fixed term interest rate (from 10.75 per cent to 12.00 per cent); and the 12 month fixed term (minimum deposit \$2,000) interest rate (from 12.00 per cent to 12.50 per cent).

Loans by building societies, secured by first mortgage on real estate, are registered at the Registrar-General's Office. Interest rates on first mortgages, in which the mortgagee is a building society (whether a permanent, non-terminating, Starr-Bowkett, or terminating society) are shown in the next table. The rates shown are the weighted average for the three months ended December, and were compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The average rate for the three months ended May 1981 was 12.20 per cent per annum. This was the final rate calculated because, as a result of the recent Review of Commonwealth Functions, the Commonwealth Government has decided to discontinue the collection of mortgage statistics.

CREDIT UNIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

In accordance with the Credit Union Act, the Minister for Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of the Credit Union Advisory Committee, sets maximum rates of interest which credit unions are permitted to pay on deposits. The rates vary according to whether the deposits are for *no fixed term* or are of a minimum amount deposited for a minimum specified period. In June 1980, credit unions introduced a new form of deposits facility, a *notice of withdrawal account*, which required a minimum deposit balance of \$500 and one month's notice of withdrawal. The rates of interest applicable on credit union deposits at the end of December in recent years are shown in the next table.

In April 1981, credit unions introduced new interest rates on deposits. The interest rate on no fixed term accounts increased from 9.00 per cent to 10.00 per cent per annum; the interest rate payable on a minimum amount of \$200 deposited for a period of at least 3 months is 13.50 per cent per annum; and the interest rate on a minimum amount of \$200 deposited in a notice of withdrawal account is 11.00 per cent per annum.

FIRST MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE REGISTERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The next table shows the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales and registered at the Registrar-General's Office. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from penalty) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were individuals or corporations (other than banks or building societies). Where identifiable, collateral mortgages are omitted. The rates shown are the weighted average for the three months ended December, and were compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The average rate for the three months ended May 1981 was 14.92 per cent per annum. This was the final rate calculated because, as a result of the recent Review of Commonwealth Functions, the Commonwealth Government has decided to discontinue the collection of mortgage statistics.

COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELDS AND MISCELLANEOUS INTEREST RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Type of security, deposit, or loan	Month of December				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
COMMONWEALTH BOND YIELD—					
2-year term	9.89	9.26	8.67	9.97	12.85
5-year term	10.21	9.50	8.80	10.02	12.72
10-year term	10.41	9.50	8.80	10.08	12.60
20-year term	10.50	9.50	8.80	10.08	12.60
PUBLIC LOANS OF LOCAL AND SEMI GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES					
(max. rate)—					
4-6 year term	10.5	10.0	9.1	10.4	12.90
7-9 year term	10.7	10.2	9.1	10.4	12.90
10-14 year term	10.8	10.3	9.2	10.5	13.10
15 or more year term	10.9	10.3	9.2	10.5	13.10
AUSTRALIAN SAVINGS BONDS	10.00	9.25	8.75	9.25	11.50
OFFICIAL SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET—					
Rate on loans outstanding	5.84	8.99	8.39	8.56	9.43
FINANCE COMPANIES—					
1-year debentures	10.00-11.00	10.00-10.50	9.25-9.75	10.00-10.25	12.50-13.25
2-year debentures	11.00-11.50	10.50-11.50	9.75-10.50	10.50-11.00	11.50-13.50
5-year debentures	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.50	10.25-11.00	11.00-11.75	12.50-13.50
BUILDING SOCIETIES IN N.S.W.					
Permanent building societies (max. rate on deposits)—					
No fixed term: Ordinary	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.00	8.00
Fixed term (Investment)—					
3 months	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.50	10.25
6 months	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.25	10.75
12 or 24 months	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.00	11.50
Loans on first mortgage	10.64	10.66	10.67	10.63	11.42
CREDIT UNIONS					
(max. rate on deposits)—					
No fixed term	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.00	9.00
Notice of withdrawal account .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9.50
Fixed term—					
Over 1 month .. .. .	..	10.50-11.00	10.00-11.00	..	..
Over 3 months .. .. .	..	..	..	10.00	10.50
Over 6 months .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11.00
FIRST MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE REGISTERED IN N.S.W.—					
Average rate	12.60	12.70	12.70	12.73	14.04

(a) Rates (up to the 'no fixed term' rate) were available after negotiation with the societies.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1). *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Reserve Bank of Australia: *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*. Annual report of Reserve Bank of Australia.

OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The principal legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, which is substantially uniform, in form and content, with the companies legislation of the other States and the Australian Capital Territory. Since 1971, the responsibility for the general administration of the Companies Act in New South Wales is vested in the Corporate Affairs Commission, comprising three Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The objectives of the Commission include meeting public demand for information required to be maintained at the Commission in respect of companies, businesses, and persons; ensuring compliance with, and review of, acts administered by the Commission; exercising a protective role in relation to investors and creditors; and ensuring securities dealings occur in a fair and informed market.

In 1978, the Commonwealth and the States agreed to establish a national commission to administer a uniform system of laws relating to companies and the regulation of the securities industry. The agreement provided for:

- (a) a ministerial council, consisting of the Ministers of the Commonwealth and the States responsible for the administration of laws concerning companies and securities,
- (b) a national companies and securities commission, responsible to the ministerial council for the administration of the scheme's legislation and having the power to delegate much of its powers and functions to existing State administrations (i.e. in N.S.W., to the Corporate Affairs Commission), and
- (c) the establishment of a uniform system of laws relating to companies and company takeovers and the regulation of the securities industry.

In 1979 and 1980, the Commonwealth Government passed a series of Acts which established the basis of this agreement:

- (a) the *National Companies and Securities Commission Act 1979*, which established the National Companies and Securities Commission in March, 1980;
- (b) the *Commonwealth Securities Act 1980*, which created the securities industry code to provide for the regulation of the securities industry, including the licensing and supervision of stockbrokers and other dealers in securities, and the prohibition of various undesirable practices with respect to dealings in securities;
- (c) the *Companies (Acquisition of Shares) Act 1980*, which provides a code to ensure the protection of shareholders in company takeovers by ensuring that they are placed in a position to make an informed decision in a takeover situation. Specifically, this Act provides that shareholders should be aware of the identity of any person who proposes to acquire a substantial interest in their company, have a reasonable time to consider any takeover proposal, be supplied with sufficient information to assess the merits of any takeover proposal, and have equal opportunities with all other shareholders in sharing in any benefits created by the proposed takeover; and
- (d) the *Companies and Securities (Interpretation and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1980*, which created a code to ensure the uniform interpretation of all the legislation under this national scheme.

In 1981, the State Government passed complementary legislation to ensure that the national commission, and the system of laws it administers, had jurisdiction in this State, and that the State Corporate Affairs Commission can exercise functions delegated to it by the national commission. The State legislation also ensures that the State commission cannot exercise its functions contrary to the agreement between the State and the Commonwealth.

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES

Five or more persons may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two. Companies may be of five kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be (1) limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (a) to the amount unpaid on shares, (b) by guarantee, or (c) by both the amount unpaid on shares and guarantee; or (2) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited; or (3) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for fourteen days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars of the registrations of companies in New South Wales are shown for recent years in the next table.

REGISTRATIONS OF COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN N.S.W.

Registrations	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NUMBER						
New limited companies registered—						
Limited by guarantee	133	216	135	144	173	192
Limited by shares—						
Proprietary	5,954	8,992	11,573	11,582	15,331	21,955
Other	14	17	5	13	18	9
Increases of capital of limited companies	546	720	901	1,004	618	733
New no-liability companies registered	1	—	1	2	13	10
NOMINAL CAPITAL (\$'000)						
New limited companies registered—						
Limited by shares—						
Proprietary	93,169	150,390	241,383	894,005	1,176,033	2,416,589
Other	30,656	30,324	2,770	47,161	58,450	38,020
Increases of capital of limited companies	1,032,210	1,087,837	1,227,459	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New no-liability companies registered	2,500	—	10	510	3,307,223	353,500

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 240 in 1975, 177 in 1976, 141 in 1977, 180 in 1978, 210 in 1979, and 230 in 1980.

The number of companies on the register in New South Wales at 31 December 1979 and 1980 are shown in the following table.

NUMBER OF COMPANIES ON REGISTER AND RECOGNISED COMPANIES, N.S.W.

Classification of company	At 31 December		Classification of company	At 31 December	
	1979	1980		1979	1980
<i>Local companies—</i>			<i>Foreign companies (b)—</i>		
Unlimited	138	159	Operating	3,680	3,833
Limited by shares—			In liquidation	162	175
Public	1,729	1,710	Subject to action for		
Proprietary	145,176	161,514	removal from register	479	493
No-liability	105	109			
In liquidation	3,844	4,065	Total	4,321	4,501
Subject to action					
for removal from register	9,938	12,717	Recognised companies (b)	6,211	6,904
Limited by guarantee	2,663	2,785			
Section 24 companies (a)	703	741			
Total	164,296	183,800	Total, all companies	174,828	195,205

(a) Includes companies without 'Ltd.' after name (e.g. recreation or charity organisations). (b) All companies incorporated outside New South Wales and not listed as recognised companies are required to register as foreign companies if they carry on business in New South Wales. Companies incorporated in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia and registered as foreign companies prior to the Interstate Corporate Affairs Agreement are permitted to operate in New South Wales as recognised companies.

STOCK EXCHANGES

There are two recognised stock exchanges in New South Wales. The main one is conducted in Sydney, and the other in Newcastle.

The legislation affecting the securities industry in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1961, which contains legislation which is substantially uniform in all States and the Australian Capital Territory, and the Security Industry Act, 1975, which contains legislation which is substantially uniform with legislation in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia.

The Securities Industry Act provides that a stock market may be conducted in New South Wales only by an approved stock exchange, requires certain persons engaged in the securities industry to be licensed, prescribes the accounting records (and the trust accounts) to be maintained by dealers in securities and provides for their audit, requires stockbrokers to deposit one-third of the moneys held by them in trust with their stock exchange, directs stock exchanges to establish a fidelity fund, and provides penalties for such offences as insider trading, false and misleading statements, and market-rigging.

In terms of the Security Industries Act, a stock exchange must pay the interest it receives from investment of trust moneys deposited with it by stockbrokers, the proceeds of annual fidelity fund contributions it levies on brokers, and certain other receipts, to its fidelity fund. It may use the fund to compensate persons for losses (maximum \$500,000 in respect of any one broker) arising from defalcation of its members or their employees.

Following an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States in 1978 to establish a national commission to administer a uniform system of laws relating to companies and the regulation of the securities industry, the Commonwealth introduced a series of Acts in 1979 and 1980 with this effect, and the N.S.W. Government passed complementary legislation in 1981. These Acts established the National Companies and Securities Commission and a securities industry code to provide for the regulation of the securities industry, including the licensing and supervision of stockbrokers and other dealers in securities. Although based on the provisions contained in the Securities Industry Act, 1975, the code is uniform in all States and the Australian Capital Territory, and contains additional powers to that Act, including additional powers of investigation by the Commission, the allowing of evidence gathered to be admissible in civil and criminal

proceedings, powers to prevent stock market manipulation, and vests the Commission with powers to prohibit the trading of a security on a stock market. Further details of the National Companies and Securities Commission and the uniform codes it administers (including the company takeover code) is contained in the subsection 'Incorporated Companies' earlier in this section.

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE

The purpose of the Sydney Stock Exchange, which dates back to 1871, is to provide a market for the trading of securities.

The Sydney Stock Exchange is governed by a committee of ten exchange members who are elected annually by the membership of the exchange. Applicants for membership to the Sydney Stock Exchange should have been employed for at least four years in the stockbroking business and hold appropriate educational qualifications. The members of the Stock Exchange must meet certain financial requirements. All member firms dealing with the public shall ensure that at all times the liquidity capital in the business is not less than \$50,000 or 5 per cent of the aggregate indebtedness, whichever is the greater.

In 1980 there were in excess of 1,000 companies listed for quotation on the exchange. The types of securities traded on the exchange include shares of public companies (industrial and mining), company debentures and unsecured notes, government and semi-government securities, and options. Since 1977 the Sydney and Melbourne Stock Exchanges have operated as joint exchanges thus allowing members of either exchange to have access to both trading floors.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Australian Industry Development Corporation (A.I.D.C.) was established by the *Australian Industry Development Corporation Act 1970* and commenced operations in 1971. Within the objectives and broad policy guidelines defined in the Act, the Corporation operates independently of the Commonwealth Government as a commercial enterprise governed by its own Board of Directors.

The Corporation has a capital of \$100m, to be subscribed by the Commonwealth Government in instalments, but the whole being available if required to meet obligations. The paid-up capital at 30 June 1980 was \$63m.

The central objectives of the Corporation are to promote the establishment, development, and advancement of Australian industries and support local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources. Consistent with these objectives and the principle that A.I.D.C. must operate on a commercial basis and assist only in ventures which can demonstrate sound prospects, the Corporation provides finance (obtained by borrowing both in Australia and overseas) for Australian firms (including local firms with foreign partners) engaged in industries concerned with the manufacture, processing, treatment, transportation or distribution of goods, or the development or use of natural resources (including the recovery of minerals), or technology and activities that are connected with or incidental to those industries.

The 24 proposals approved in 1979-80 involved a new financial commitment of \$182m. Since beginning operations, the Corporation has undertaken cumulative total commitments in Australia of \$691m.

BANKRUPTCY

Under the *Bankruptcy Act* 1966 a sequestration order may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness is not less than \$500. A debtor may also become a bankrupt by the presentation, to the Registrar in Bankruptcy, of a petition against himself. Upon bankruptcy, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official trustee for division amongst the creditors. The Act provides for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, in the form of a deed of assignment, deed of arrangement, or composition. These deeds are entered into to avoid bankruptcy. The debtor's estate can be assigned to another person, generally an accountant, to be managed until all debts are paid. A deed of arrangement is entered into directly between the debtor and his creditors as to how the debt will be repaid and a deed of composition is used where the creditors agree to accept, in full settlement, a proportion of the money owing.

The following statement shows particulars of bankruptcies (comprising sequestrations and debtors' petitions), orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates, deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, and compositions in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act in each of the last six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	Year ended 30 June						
		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Bankruptcies—							
Number		515	590	710	945	1,078	1,208
Liabilities	\$'000	10,434	13,585	19,900	26,741	44,732	36,909
Assets	\$'000	3,980	5,761	7,365	11,044	14,094	17,685
Orders for administration of deceased debtors' estates—							
Number		5	4	1	6	5	7
Liabilities	\$'000	202	160	47	2,006	71	984
Assets	\$'000	170	57	13	188	14	—
Deeds and compositions (a)—							
Deeds of assignment—							
Number		36	43	43	58	96	81
Liabilities	\$'000	9,269	3,201	3,348	3,304	1,473	4,561
Assets	\$'000	1,693	759	1,050	1,652	4,906	1,787
Deeds of arrangement—							
Number		11	30	23	13	25	31
Liabilities	\$'000	187	12,307	2,734	2,579	1,764	2,194
Assets	\$'000	247	9,094	1,613	374	284	638
Compositions—							
Number		14	17	28	31	38	34
Liabilities	\$'000	424	6,516	4,192	9,287	1,254	1,083
Assets	\$'000	283	54	70	145	216	202
Total, deeds							
Number		581	684	805	1,053	1,242	1,361
Liabilities	\$'000	20,517	35,768	30,221	43,917	49,294	45,731
Assets	\$'000	6,373	15,725	10,110	13,403	19,514	20,312

(a) Under Part X of the Bankruptcy Act.

An industry classification of bankrupts, deceased debtors, and debtors who entered into deeds of assignment, deeds of arrangement, or compositions under Part X of the Act during the last two years is shown in the following table.

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION OF BANKRUPTS, ETC., IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Industry classification	Year ended 30 June			
	1979		1980	
	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)	Business bankruptcies (a)	Non-business bankruptcies (b)
Primary production	39	16	18	11
Mining and quarrying	2	5	8	3
Manufacturing	17	39	29	37
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6	3	9	2
Building and construction	168	55	154	55
Transport and storage	162	26	145	51
Communication	14	9	4	6
Finance and property	16	18	25	17
Commerce	118	57	170	53
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	—	33	2	22
Community and business services (inc. professional)	106	28	78	14
Amusement, hotel and other accommodation, cafes, personal services, etc.	34	20	72	14
Other industries	64	10	66	17
Industry inadequately described or not stated	31	11	61	23
Persons not engaged in any remunerative employment	—	135	14	181
Total (c)	777	465	855	506

(a) Employers and persons who had been previously self-employed in a trade, business, or profession which was connected with the bankruptcy or arrangement with creditors. (b) Wage and salary earners and all other persons including pensioners having no remunerative employment. (c) Totals shown may not agree with the total number of bankruptcies shown in previous table due to a difference in method of counting partnership bankruptcies. In the previous table a partnership bankruptcy is counted once only irrespective of the number of partners.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE

All lands alienated by the Crown are now regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900. Transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, 1897, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act. The title under the latter Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as 'Torrens' title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession.

The following table shows, for each of the last six years, the number of, and amount of consideration in, transfers of private real estate (that is of lands absolutely alienated), together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the Real Property Act or the Registration of Deeds Act. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

REAL ESTATE CONVEYANCES AND TRANSFERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Transactions with consideration—						
Number—						
Under 3 hectares of land	113,057	131,079	135,232	139,796	158,750	179,683
3 or more hectares of land	3,375	7,287	8,179	7,070	7,995	10,217
Total with consideration	116,432	138,366	143,411	146,866	166,745	189,900
Value of consideration (\$m)—						
Under 3 hectares of land	n.a.	n.a.	4,190.9	4,673.8	6,043.8	8,427.8
3 or more hectares of land	n.a.	n.a.	333.9	359.3	461.1	654.4
Total with consideration	3,152.3	4,034.7	4,524.9	5,033.1	6,504.9	9,082.2
Transactions with no consideration	9,382	9,047	9,204	9,540	9,868	11,228
Total transactions	125,814	147,413	152,615	156,406	176,613	201,128

When a parcel of land comprising two or more lots is sold, the total consideration for the parcel is sometimes incorrectly shown in the transfer document relating to each lot. The resultant overstatements which have been identified have been excluded from the amount of consideration shown in the table; these overstatements amounted to \$116m in 1979-80.

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, an Imperial statute, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The *consideration* stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under the Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act, 1898. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the (Imperial) Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate and livestock, and of liens on wool and growing crops, are shown for the last six years in the next table. These are the last annual statistics available because, as a result of the recent Review of Commonwealth Functions, the Commonwealth Government has decided to discontinue the collection of mortgage statistics.

MORTGAGES REGISTERED (a) IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Year ended 30 June	Mortgages of real estate	Mortgages of livestock and liens on wool and growing crops		
		Liens on crops	Liens on wool and livestock mortgages	Total
NUMBER				
1975	110,226	419	1,222	1,641
1976	129,549	365	908	1,273
1977	129,301	386	716	1,102
1978	132,908	271	747	1,018
1979	156,114	305	847	1,152
1980	163,965	156	795	951
CONSIDERATIONS (b) (c) (\$'000)				
1975	1,753,646	6,055	4,121	10,175
1976	2,232,989	8,712	3,466	12,178
1977	2,339,224	6,609	3,672	10,281
1978	2,456,153	6,527	5,366	11,892
1979	3,147,634	7,096	5,575	12,670
1980	3,860,800	2,914	4,499	7,412

(a) Excludes, where identified, mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages. amount of a loan secured by both lien on wool and mortgage on sheep is counted once only.

(b) See text below.

(c) The

The amounts shown under the heading 'Consideration' include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the documents, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The value of first mortgages of real estate, classified by type of mortgage, is shown in the next table for the last six years.

FIRST MORTGAGES (a) OF REAL ESTATE IN N.S.W.
(\$ million)

Type of mortgagee	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Govt. authorities (b)	103.8	68.1	53.0	59.0	75.3	81.3
Banks	328.6	559.2	513.5	483.5	669.3	744.6
Building societies	294.5	639.5	676.6	831.3	824.3	854.9
Other mortgagees—						
Corporations	570.4	539.7	590.3	609.4	992.6	1,512.8
Other	359.3	292.6	348.7	339.3	421.1	520.6
Total other mortgagees	929.7	832.3	939.0	948.7	1,413.7	2,033.4
Total first mortgages (a)	1,656.6	2,099.2	2,182.0	2,322.5	2,982.5	3,714.2

(a) Consideration is not recorded in some mortgages. Excludes mortgages which are collateral with other mortgages.

(b) Excludes government banks, but includes Government Agency Department of Rural Bank of N.S.W.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in the section 'Interest Rates' earlier in this chapter.

MONEYLENDING ACT

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Moneylending Act, 1941. Persons whose business is that of money-lending at a rate of interest greater than 12 per cent per annum must obtain a licence issued by a Court of Petty Sessions. Exclusions from this Act however, cover the following types of money-lenders (which are required to be registered under other Acts)—pawnbrokers, friendly societies, permanent building societies, credit unions, banks, and insurance companies. Generally, the Act specifies the form that money-lender's contracts should take and requires that a married borrower obtains the consent of the spouse if the loan exceeds \$100. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lenders transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers, where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable.

The number of money-lender's licences in force in New South Wales at 31 March 1980 was 1,249.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number and value of the estates assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last six years.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS ASSESSED FOR N.S.W. DEATH DUTY

Year ended 30 June	Not liable for duty	Liable for duty						Total, liable and not liable
		\$2,000 or less	\$2,001 to \$10,000	\$10,001 to \$20,000	\$20,001 to \$50,000	\$50,001 to \$100,000	\$100,001 or more	
NUMBER								
1975	12,775	2,605	4,955	3,834	6,399	2,369	1,095	34,032
1976	13,431	2,486	4,471	3,521	6,293	2,515	1,287	34,004
1977	13,454	2,211	4,497	3,463	6,701	2,724	1,472	34,522
1978	13,490	2,144	4,079	3,016	6,655	2,508	1,564	33,456
1979	11,192	2,172	3,595	2,800	6,488	2,565	1,522	30,334
1980	13,419	2,027	1,482	2,354	5,567	3,200	1,680	29,729
VALUE (a) (\$'000)								
1975	198,028	1,290	26,054	57,196	199,154	161,290	196,138	839,150
1976	232,711	1,310	23,428	52,916	198,659	173,817	227,059	909,900
1977	284,640	1,136	23,756	51,888	213,165	189,019	260,107	1,023,712
1978	361,169	1,432	25,611	45,088	218,941	174,064	294,089	1,120,393
1979 (b)	354,762	1,154	18,961	41,890	214,184	176,856	290,637	1,098,444
1980	431,047	1,090	7,442	35,033	186,920	219,500	323,604	1,204,635

(a) Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25 November 1952. (b) From 1 January 1979, death duties on all estates of persons who died on or after that date are subject to a rebate of one-third of the assessed death duties.

Full particulars of duties levied on estates of deceased persons are contained in the chapter 'Public Finance'.

The value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person is assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. In the year ended June 1980, there were 447 non-aggregated estates, with a total value of \$26m, assessed for duty.

FURTHER REFERENCES

A.B.S. Publications (N.S.W. Office): *Pocket Year Book of New South Wales* (Catalogue No. 1302.1). *Monthly Summary of Statistics* (1305.1).

Other Publications: Annual reports of Corporate Affairs Commission, (Commonwealth) National Companies and Securities Commission, Australian Industry Development Corporation. Australian Stock Exchange Journal (monthly). Reports on Bankruptcy by the (Commonwealth) Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs.

APPENDIX A

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A chronological table of the principal events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published on pages 1 to 8 of the Year Book for 1919. The principal events from 1920 are listed below.

- 1920 Multiple electorates and proportional representation at State elections.
- 1921 44-hour week introduced (State)—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1924 Compulsory voting at Commonwealth elections—Australian Loan Council formed.
- 1925 Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced—Broadcasting stations established.
- 1926 First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railways commenced—44-hour week reintroduced (State)—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' compensation insurance compulsory.
- 1927 First sitting of Commonwealth Parliament in Canberra—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family endowment (State) instituted—System of single seats and preferential voting at State elections—44-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Financial Agreement between Commonwealth and State Governments.
- 1928 Australian Loan Council reformed—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929 Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930 Wireless telephone service to England established—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Sales Tax introduced—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.
- 1931 Government Savings Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22 April); subsequently amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts \$1,106m)—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent—Commonwealth Bank assumed control of exchange rate—State Lottery initiated.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Clarence River bridge completed standard gauge railway to Brisbane—N.S.W. Industrial Commission constituted.
- 1933 State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 Legislative Council reconstituted as an elected chamber—New States Royal Commission—England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated.
- 1935 State industrial undertakings (quarries, etc.) sold.

- 1936 Death of H.M. King George V—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937 Aviation and Marketing Referendum (rejected)—Commonwealth Court's 'basic wage' adopted for State awards—Report of Royal Commission on monetary and banking systems—Co-operative home building societies sponsored.
- 1938 British Empire Games in Sydney—Empire Air Mail Service.
- 1939 War with Germany (3 September)—National Security Act—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44-hours as standard week—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.
- 1940 Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian overseas diplomatic representatives—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—War with Italy (11 June)—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—National Advisory War Council.
- 1941 Commonwealth income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth Government child endowment introduced—Commonwealth pay-roll tax imposed—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8 December)—Coal miners' pensions introduced—United States—Australia Lend-lease Agreement.
- 1942 Fall of Singapore—Japanese submarine sunk in Sydney Harbour—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth taxes replace State's income and entertainment taxes—Daylight saving—Commonwealth Government widows' pensions introduced.
- 1943 Compulsory defence service extended to South-west Pacific Zone—Prices stabilisation scheme—Commonwealth subsidies to reduce prices and to offset increases in basic wages—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third-party motor vehicle insurance.
- 1944 Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Meat rationed by coupons—'Pay-as-you-earn' system of Commonwealth income taxation.
- 1945 Cessation of hostilities: Europe, 8 May; Pacific, 15 August—Australia ratified United Nations Charter—Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits introduced.
- 1946 Commonwealth Government Hospital Benefits—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Additional Commonwealth powers sought by referendum: Social Services approved; Marketing of Primary Products and Industrial Employment rejected.
- 1947 Commonwealth Government tuberculosis benefits introduced—40-hour week (State)—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished.
- 1948 40-hour week (Commonwealth awards)—Commonwealth referendum: control of rents and prices rejected—Control of rents, prices, and land sales assumed by States—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement.

- 1949 Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of £A in terms of \$U.S.—General Coal Strike (June-August); extensive industrial dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—Nationality and Citizenship Act.
- 1950 Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea, and butter rationing ended—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth Government pharmaceutical benefits scheme introduced—First loan to Australia from International Bank—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court raised female basic wage to 75 per cent of male rate; applied in State awards.
- 1951 Communist Party Dissolution Act invalidated by High Court—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Capital issues control reimposed—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth Government pensioners' medical scheme introduced—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952 Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—ANZUS Treaty (U.S.A., Australia, and N.Z.) ratified—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed.
- 1953 Royal Commission on television—Commonwealth Government medical benefits scheme introduced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards.
- 1954 Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—South East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Referendum on liquor trading hours in N.S.W.; majority for 10 p.m. closing.
- 1955 New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—N.S.W. legislation extending long service leave to all workers in N.S.W.
- 1956 Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—First regular television transmission in Australia from Sydney—Land tax reintroduced in N.S.W.
- 1957 'Bring out a Briton' migration scheme inaugurated—Currency restrictions on overseas travel relaxed—Commonwealth uniform taxation legislation held valid by High Court—Agreement on commerce between Australia and Japan, giving Japan 'most favoured nation' status.
- 1958 First nuclear reactor (HIFAR) set in operation at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (near Sydney)—'Equal Pay' legislation covering females under State awards—Defamation Act (N.S.W.).
- 1959 Commonwealth Bank undertakes to act as 'lender of last resort' to authorised dealers in short-term money market—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. resumed—Commonwealth legislation to amend banking control and to reorganise Commonwealth Bank to form Commonwealth Banking Corporation (to control Commonwealth Trading Bank, Savings Bank, and Development Bank) and Reserve Bank of Australia—Commonwealth Arbitration Commission increased metal trades margins by 28 per cent.

- 1960 Almost all import licensing restrictions removed—Compulsory national service training abolished.
- 1961 Uniform divorce law for Australia in operation—Conversion of tramway services to bus operation completed—Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act—State referendum: abolition of Legislative Council rejected—Report of Inquiry into operation of Landlord and Tenant Act—Legislation to implement basic recommendations of Wyndham Report on secondary education—Oil strike, Moonie (Qld.).
- 1962 Albury-Melbourne standard-gauge railway in use—On-the-spot tickets for traffic and parking offences introduced—Special advisory authority to recommend emergency import tariffs or quotas—Aboriginals enfranchised—New N.S.W. Companies Act (uniform with other States' Acts)—N.S.W. population reaches 4,000,000.
- 1963 Commonwealth Arbitration Commission awards three weeks' annual leave in metal trades; later adopted in most Commonwealth awards—Uniform marriage law for Australia in operation—Commonwealth Pacific Coaxial Cable (COMPAC) between Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Canada opened.
- 1964 State public servants awarded four weeks' annual leave—First commercial production of crude oil in Australia (Moonie, Queensland)—Macquarie University (the third university in Sydney) established—Long service leave provisions incorporated in Commonwealth awards—Commonwealth grants for buildings and equipment in public and private secondary schools—Commonwealth grants to encourage savings for homes—Quarterly adjustments of State basic wage abolished—Off-course (totalizator) betting scheme introduced.
- 1965 Selective compulsory national service scheme reintroduced—Australian combat troops despatched to South Vietnam—Referendum of wool growers: proposed wool reserve price scheme rejected.
- 1966 Provisional driving licences introduced—Free trade agreement (to apply to 60 per cent of trade) between Australia and New Zealand in force—Retirement of Sir Robert Menzies after 16 consecutive years as Prime Minister—Decimal currency system introduced in Australia—Legislation to permit the screening of films on Sundays.
- 1967 Referendum of electors in north-east N.S.W.: proposal for the establishment of a New State rejected—Resumption of work on Eastern Suburbs Railway—Commonwealth referendum: Constitution alteration (Parliament) rejected; Constitution alteration (Aboriginals) approved—Total wage concept introduced in Commonwealth awards—First Higher School Certificate examination—Death of Prime Minister Holt.
- 1968 Right of appeal to Privy Council from decisions of High Court abolished for cases involving Australian Constitution and other Commonwealth cases, and for cases involving Commonwealth law—Australian Resources Development Bank established—City of Sydney boundaries reduced; new municipality (South Sydney) proclaimed—Compulsory voting at local government elections rescinded—Qualifying period of residence for naturalisation of non-British migrants reduced from 5 to 3 years—Breathalyzer tests of motor drivers introduced in N.S.W. (maximum 0.08 grams per 100 millilitres).
- 1969 Points system for motor driving offences introduced in N.S.W.—State referendum: Sunday trading of hotels rejected.
- 1970 Announcement of gradual introduction of the metric system of measurement—Sydney—Perth (via Broken Hill) standard-gauge railway line opened—New Sydney International Air Terminal opened—Arrival of first Boeing 747 (Jumbo) jet—Work commenced on the establishment of a major deepwater port at Botany Bay—Australian Wool Commission established to introduce a flexible reserve price system at Australian wool sales.

- 1971 State Act lowers minimum age of legal responsibility from 21 to 18 years—Control of Pay-roll Tax transferred from Commonwealth to State Governments—Summer daylight saving of 1 hour introduced—National service period reduced from 2 years to 18 months—Commonwealth Government guarantees woolgrowers a minimum price for wool.
- 1972 State Government selects Orange-Bathurst as the State's first regional 'growth centre'—Commonwealth elections (December): A.L.P. Ministry (Whitlam)—Selective compulsory national service discontinued—Australian dollar revalued (7·05 per cent against U.S. dollar)—Arbitration Commission to introduce equal pay for equal work for women in all Commonwealth awards (by stages to June 1975).
- 1973 Diplomatic relations established between Australia and China—Commonwealth Public Service granted 4 weeks' annual leave—Commonwealth Government selects Albury-Wodonga as its first regional 'growth centre'—Voting rights in Commonwealth elections extended to persons aged from 18 to 20 years—Commonwealth Government announces abolition of university and other tertiary education college fees from 1974—Report of the Australian Schools Commission Interim Committee (Karmel Report)—Sydney Opera House officially opened.
- 1974 Tariff rates reduced by 25 per cent as an anti-inflationary measure—Commonwealth referenda (Democratic Elections, Local Government Bodies, Mode of Altering the Constitution, and Simultaneous Elections) rejected—Four weeks' annual leave (with payment of a 17·5 per cent loading) granted under all State awards—First joint sitting of House of Representatives and Senate to pass legislation (including establishment of Health Insurance Commission and Petroleum and Minerals Authority)—Australian dollar devalued by 12 per cent and direct link with U.S. dollar severed.
- 1975 Introduction of colour television broadcasting in Australia—N.S.W. Ombudsman appointed to investigate public complaints against governmental authorities—Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation to quarterly cost-of-living increases on a trial basis—The Commonwealth Government passed the Family Law Act, setting up the Family Court of Australia and providing a single ground ('no fault concept') for divorce—Introduction by the Commonwealth Government of a new health benefits scheme (Medibank)—New system of personal income tax (replacing income concessional deductions with tax rebates) introduced—Senate enlarged to 64 seats to give representation to the territories—Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, terminated Hon. E. G. Whitlam's commission as Prime Minister (November); Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament, elections (December): Lib.-N.C.P. Ministry (Fraser).
- 1976 Australian Savings Bonds, Series 1 (with an interest rate of 10·5%) introduced—State Referendum on Daylight Saving: 63% of voters in favour—N.S.W. State Elections (May): Labor Ministry (Wran)—Changes to personal income tax: tax indexation introduced; and tax rebates for children replaced by increased family allowance (formerly Child Endowment)—State Land Commission established—Voting at local government council elections made compulsory—State Government limits rate increases of local government councils—Australian dollar devalued by 17½% and a new flexible system adopted for subsequent exchange rate adjustments—N.S.W. death duties removed on estates passing between spouses.
- 1977 Passenger train accident claimed over 80 lives in the Sydney suburb of Granville—State Government decided to abandon major portions of planned inner-urban freeways in Sydney—'Advance Australia Fair' accepted as the National Song as a result of a referendum—New three-tier rate scale introduced for personal income tax.
- 1978 Report of the Royal Commission into N.S.W. Prisons (conducted by Mr Justice Nagle)—State referendum ('to provide for the election of Members of the Legislative Council directly by the people'): 73% of voters in favour—Health insurance levy on income and compulsory private health insurance for non-levy payers abolished from November—Radio Station 2WS commenced broadcasting—'Land value' introduced as a basis for local government rating—N.S.W. population reaches 5,000,000.

- 1979** State power workers granted a 37·5 hour week—Weekend trading permitted for small retail shops—State Corrective Services Commission established—State government imposes maximum speed limit of 100 km per hour on State roads—Eastern Suburbs Railway, from Central Station to Bondi Junction, commenced services—Public Transport Commission introduces fare concessions for inter-modal transport and for bus travel within defined zones in Sydney and Newcastle—'Lotto' commenced in New South Wales—Plans announced for two new aluminium smelters to be built in the Hunter Valley—Introduction of Sunday trading of hotels—The worst bushfires of 22 years ringed Sydney and affected country areas.
- 1980** Legislative powers of the States extended to coastal waters—Plans announced to construct sewerage outfalls off Sydney at a cost of \$100m—Prescribed concentration of alcohol in the blood level above which a person may not drive was reduced from 0·08 to 0·05 grams per 100 millilitres—The G.M.H. motor vehicle assembly plant in Sydney, employing about 1,200 persons, closed—Multicultural television broadcasting (Channel 0) commenced—The State Rail Authority of N.S.W. and the Urban Transit Authority of N.S.W. took over from the Public Transport Commission—State Lotteries Office conducted its first \$1m lottery—All female employees in N.S.W. entitled to take up to 52 weeks maternity leave—New land use planning and development decision making process introduced into local and State government—Land and Environment Court commenced operations and the Department of Environment and Planning established—The long-term decline in the N.S.W. birth rate (which reached its lowest ever level for the State in 1979 of 15·19 per 1,000 mean population) appeared to have been arrested when the rate rose to 15·44 per 1,000 mean population in 1980.
- 1981** From 1 January the number of local government areas was reduced by 21 to 176 following the regrouping of 38 areas to form 17 new areas—Air Marshal Sir James Rowland sworn in as Governor of New South Wales—Ministers for Transport from the various States agree on a timetable to reduce lead content in petrol—Industrial disputes in various industries in support of a 35-hour week campaign—Announcement that indexation of personal income tax will be discontinued after 1980-81—Further changes made to Health Insurance Scheme, with the introduction of means testing for free health treatment—The Prime Minister announced that, with the completion of the Review of Commonwealth Functions, the Commonwealth Government would withdraw from providing certain functions which would be taken over by private industry, State Governments, or would cease—The National Companies and Securities Commission (NCSC) became responsible for administering federal codes relating to the Securities Industry and Company Takeovers—Commonwealth/State tax sharing arrangements after 1981-82 to be changed: future calculations to be based on total Commonwealth tax receipts rather than on personal income tax receipts—State Government announced that a third coal loader would be built at Newcastle and would be managed, and partly owned, by Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd.—Major changes to Australian trading banks: the name of the 'Rural Bank of New South Wales' was changed to 'State Bank of New South Wales' and its governing Act was amended; the 'Australian Bank' commenced operations; the 'Bank of New South Wales' and the 'Commercial Bank of Australia' merged to form 'Westpac Banking Corporation'; and the 'National Bank of Australasia' merged with the 'Commercial Banking Company of Sydney'—The (Campbell) Committee of Inquiry into the Australian Financial System announced its recommendations to deregulate the financial system—Powers of Industrial Commission of New South Wales extended to allow it to make industrial agreements providing for reduced working hours—State referenda to extend the normal term of the Legislative Assembly from 3 to 4 years and to provide for disclosure by members of Parliament of their pecuniary and other interests: both accepted—State Government introduced public funding of parliamentary election campaigns—State elections (September): Labor Ministry (Wran)—The State Government announced its intention to vest in the Crown all coal that is in or on the ground in its natural state—Power equipment failures and industrial disputes resulted in restrictions on the use of electricity being imposed during the winter and summer months—Interest rates on Australian Government bonds reached a record 15 per cent per annum—State Government released, for public comment, four plans for a second harbour crossing.

APPENDIX B

INTEGRATED ECONOMIC CENSUSES AND SURVEYS

In order to derive statistics which would permit both the direct comparison of the economic performance of different sectors and the aggregation of statistics for a broad area of the whole economy, a series of economic censuses was introduced, in respect of the year 1968–69, on a fully integrated basis. These censuses replaced the long-standing annual mining and factory censuses and the periodic retail censuses, and extended the scope of the annual censuses of electricity and gas production (previously included in the factory census) to cover distribution as well as production. In addition, a census of wholesale trade was carried out for the first time in Australia. Since this first round of economic censuses in 1968–69, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has extended its integrated economic statistical collections to include surveys as well as censuses.

The censuses of mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas production and distribution are currently conducted annually and other censuses and surveys are conducted periodically. Since 1968–69, the following integrated economic data collections (other than the annual censuses mentioned above) have been held: Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments (in respect of 1973–74), Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (1973–74), Agriculture Finance Surveys (1974–75, 1975–76, 1976–77, 1977–78), Construction Industry Survey (1978–79), Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (including hotels and accommodation establishments) (1979–80), the results of which will be included in the next issue of the Year Book.

The integration of these collections has meant that they have been conducted on the basis of a common framework of reporting units and data concepts and in accordance with a standard industrial classification. As a result, the statistics derived from each of the collections are now fully comparable with one another, and permit the aggregation of certain important economic data (such as value added, employment, salaries and wages, capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets, and stocks) for all the industry sectors covered by the collections.

In order to achieve the integration of the various collections, it was necessary to undertake three major developments:

- (a) the reporting units in respect of which statistics were to be collected during the statistical collections had to be defined and identified in consistent ways, and had to be recorded in a central register with identifying data about the business enterprises owning and operating them;
- (b) a standard industrial classification had to be designed so that the reporting units could be classified to individual industries in consistent ways, to enable the boundaries of the various economic collections to be determined without gaps or overlapping between them; and
- (c) the items of data to be collected had to be defined on a consistent basis.

STATISTICAL REPORTING UNITS

THE 'ENTERPRISE'

The central unit from which statistical information is collected in the integrated economic collections is the '*enterprise*', which is defined broadly as a unit comprising all operations in Australia of a single operating legal entity. Where a number of legal entities operate as a group under common ownership or control, the enterprise is not the group as a whole, but each individual operating legal entity in the group.

In the Construction Industry Survey an *enterprise* in the public sector was defined as a department of the Commonwealth or State Governments, a separate local government

authority, or separately constituted regional authority, or an entity of the Commonwealth or State Governments which has been separately established by an Act of Parliament. Such entities which have no permanent staff are included in the enterprise which administers them. The public sector construction activity data relate only to those public sector enterprises with seven or more employees predominantly engaged in managing or undertaking construction activities and regardless of the industry classification of those enterprises.

Enterprises operating more than one establishment report data for each of their establishments on an establishment return; they report summary data for all of their establishments on an enterprise return, together with data for the enterprise as a whole. Enterprises operating only one establishment supply a combined establishment-enterprise return.

THE 'ESTABLISHMENT'

The basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected, the '*establishment*', covers (in general) *all* the operations carried on under the ownership of one enterprise at a single physical location.

An 'establishment' is a unit which is engaged predominantly in an activity (or activities) designated as primary to a particular class of industry (as defined in the Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see below). The census data supplied in respect of this unit cover (with a few exceptions) *all* activities (including 'subsidiary' activities primary to other classes of industry) undertaken at the location. The *exceptions* relate (in general) to locations where a subsidiary activity (or each of more than one subsidiary activity) exceeds a specified amount in terms of gross value (i.e. value of sales and transfers out of goods and services) during the year; these locations are treated, for statistical purposes, as two or more separate establishments, corresponding to the various kinds of activity carried on. This specified value is varied periodically, in the light of significant changes in the general level of prices; the specified value was \$1.0m from 1968–69 to 1972–73, \$2.4m for 1977–78 and \$2.6m for 1978–79.

In the electricity and gas census from 1968–69, the basic unit in respect of which statistics are collected is an exception to the general concept of the standardised basic unit. Because of the nature of the activities of electricity and gas undertakings, the 'single operating location' basis is not suitable. The establishment unit used in this census consists of all locations (including administrative offices and ancillary units), concerned mainly with the production and/or distribution of electricity or gas, operated by the undertaking in the one State.

For the agricultural sector, a physical location has been generally interpreted to mean each individual agricultural holding.

In the Construction Industry Survey, the establishment was defined as the location at which, or *from* which, construction activities were managed or controlled on a relatively permanent basis.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES AND ANCILLARY UNITS

An additional type of unit has been defined and included in the integrated economic statistical collections from 1968–69. These units are separately located administrative offices and ancillary units (such as storage premises, transport garages, laboratories, etc.) which administer or serve an establishment (or establishments) and which form part of the business enterprise which owns and operates the establishment(s). Manufacturers' sales branches and sales offices located away from the establishments they serve are included among the ancillary units, but only if they are of the kind which do not distribute goods to customers from stocks held by themselves; any which do distribute from stocks in this way are treated as establishments to be included in the wholesale census.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) has been designed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics primarily as a system for classifying establishments, e.g. individual mines, factories, shops, etc., by industry. An 'industry' i.e. an individual class or group, etc., in the ASIC, consists of the establishments which have been classified to it. The ASIC may also be used for classifying other statistical units such as enterprises.

The main purpose of the ASIC is to provide a standard framework for classifying establishments and other statistical units by industry in official statistics. It has been developed as part of an integrated statistical system, which provides for each individual establishment (or other statistical unit) to be classified to the same industry in all statistical compilations in which it is included. In particular, the ASIC is used in economic censuses and surveys, population censuses and surveys, and in other statistics (national accounts, etc.) derived from the basic statistics. Data classified according to the ASIC can generally be converted to conform essentially with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). The ASIC can also be adopted by authorities and organisations outside the official statistical service for their own purposes. The Classification is described in the Bureau's publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 edition* (catalogue number 1201.0).

The 1978 edition of the Classification updates the 1969 preliminary edition of the ASIC. In preparing the updated edition, the Bureau carried out an extensive review of the 1969 edition, involving a substantial programme of empirical investigation and analytical work. As a result of the review, numerous changes were made to the Classification, mainly affecting the definitions of individual industry classes. The impact of these changes at the subdivision and division levels has been considerably less, leaving their basic character and structure largely unchanged. *The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) — Key Between the 1978 and 1969 Editions of ASIC* (catalogue number 1209.0) is a source of information for analysing the differences between the two editions of the ASIC as well as any differences in the statistics compiled in accordance with them.

The structure of the ASIC comprises four levels, namely Divisions, Subdivisions, Groups, and Classes. The broadest of these is the 'Division' level, the main purpose of which is to provide a limited number of categories to give a broad overall picture of the economy. The Divisions are: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas and Water; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Transport and Storage; Communication; Finance, Property and Business Services; Recreation, Personal and Other Services; and Non-Classifiable Economic Units. The four levels of the structure may be illustrated by the following example. A manufacturing establishment engaged mainly in making aluminium window frames would be classified to:

Division C—Manufacturing.

Subdivision 31—Fabricated metal products.

Group 314—Structural metal products.

Class 3142—Architectural aluminium products.

The fundamental concept of the ASIC is that an industry—i.e. an individual class or group, etc. in the Classification—is an entity composed of the establishments, administrative offices, and/or ancillary units which have been classified to it.

Each ASIC class is defined in terms of a specified range of economic activities designated as primary to it. (Manufacturing aluminium window frames, as shown in the above example, is primary to class 3142.) Similarly, each ASIC group is defined in terms of the economic activities designated as primary to the classes within that group, and so on. An establishment which is engaged mainly in economic activities which have been

designated as primary to a particular class is classified to that class, whether or not that establishment is also engaged in other subsidiary activities. An administrative office or ancillary unit is classified to an ASIC class according to the predominant industry of the establishments it administers or serves, while an enterprise is classified according to the predominant industry of its establishments and ancillary units.

In devising the classes of the ASIC, the aim was to have classes relating to groups of establishments mainly engaged in the same or similar kinds of activity and which represent realistic and recognisable segments of Australian industry, i.e. industry classes should meet quantitative standards relating to homogeneity of output and importance.

ITEMS OF DATA

In the integrated economic statistical collections from 1968–69, the items of data collected are on a consistent basis for all sectors to enable statistics on the same conceptual basis to be derived from all the integrated collections. The key items of data collected on a common conceptual basis are: turnover, stocks, purchases and selected expenses, employment, salaries and wages, and capital expenditure on fixed tangible assets.

The data items collected in the truncated 1973–74 retail census were defined on the same conceptual basis as adopted for integrated collections generally; however, the full range of data items was not collected.

TURNOVER

In the mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas censuses since 1968–69, this item includes the components listed below:

- sales of goods produced by the establishment;
- sales of goods not produced by the establishment;
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise;
- bounties and subsidies on production;
- all other operating income such as commission, repair and service revenue and, from 1978–79, rent, leasing, and hiring revenue, but excluding interest, royalties, dividends, and sales of fixed tangible assets; and
- capital work done for own use or for rental or lease.

In the census for retail trade in 1973–74, the item includes:

- sales of goods (owned by the enterprise);
- transfers of goods out to other establishments of the same enterprise (wholesale only);
- selling and purchasing commissions received (wholesale only);
- all other operating income (with the same exclusions as above).

In the Construction Industry Survey, turnover includes: contract construction revenue; sales of speculative construction projects; transfers out of goods to other establishments of the same enterprise; capital work done for own use, rental or lease; and all other operating revenue.

It will be seen that, despite the differences in the terms used for its components, the concept of 'turnover' is identical in all the integrated economic statistical collections.

TRANSFER VALUES

In the integrated economic statistical collections, a consistent basis has been adopted for the valuation of 'transfers' (i.e. goods physically transferred from one establishment to another establishment of the same enterprise, for further processing or for sale, etc.). The

transfer value sought is the value for which the goods would have been sold to the establishment to which they were transferred, if it had been under separate ownership—i.e. on a commercial valuation basis. Where the values of transfers have not been reported on this basis, the transfer values are adjusted within the Australian Bureau of Statistics, by estimation on the basis of available market data or by a notional method, in order to align the values more closely with commercial values and to provide consistent values for transfers out and the corresponding transfers in.

VALUE ADDED

The fundamental measure of an establishment's contribution to economic activity, as derived in the integrated economic statistical collections, is the 'value added' as a result of its activities. This measure can be aggregated, for all establishments and industries covered by the collections, without duplication—and is the concept generally accepted as the measure of the relative importance of industries in economic activity.

Value added, as measured in integrated collections, is calculated as turnover *less* purchases, transfers in (from other establishments of the enterprise), and selected expenses, *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in stocks. The 'selected expenses' do not include salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, or those overhead expenses usually recorded only for the enterprise as a whole. Broadly speaking, therefore, the value added is the source from which establishments derive the surplus to meet salaries and wages, interest, rent, depreciation, and overhead expenses of the enterprise and to provide a contribution to the profits of the enterprise.

RESULTS OF INTEGRATED ECONOMIC COLLECTIONS

Employment and/or financial data summarising operations in New South Wales within the industries covered by the integrated economic collections are given in the section, 'Housing and Construction' in the chapter 'Physical Development'; in the section 'General Rural Activities and Services' in the chapter 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries'; in the section 'Mining' in the chapter 'Mining and Energy'; in the chapter 'Manufacturing'; and in the section 'Wholesale and Retail Trade' in the chapter 'Commerce'.

APPENDIX C

NEW SOUTH WALES STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Publications issued by the New South Wales Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics may be obtained by ringing Information Services in Sydney on (02) 268-4611, calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square (George Street, next to Sydney Town Hall), Sydney, or by writing to the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Box 796 GPO, Sydney, NSW, 2001.

Publications are issued annually except where otherwise indicated. All publications, except those marked as *priced publications*, are issued free of charge. Prices of priced publications (excluding and including postage) are available on application.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
GENERAL BULLETINS	
1301.1	New South Wales Year Book (<i>priced publication</i>)
1302.1	Pocket Year Book of New South Wales (<i>priced publication</i>)
1303.1	New South Wales in Brief
1304.1	Handbook of Local Statistics (<i>priced publication</i>)
1305.1	Monthly Summary of Statistics
GENERAL DEMOGRAPHY	
3101.1	Population and Migration
POPULATION TRENDS	
3206.1	Estimated Population of Municipalities and Shires
3207.1	Population and Elements of Increase in Population of Local Government Areas between Censuses (irregular)
VITAL STATISTICS	
3301.1	Summary of Vital Statistics
3302.1	Causes of Death
3303.1	Perinatal Deaths
3304.1	Divorces
3305.1	Marriages
3306.1	Births
3307.1	Deaths
MIGRATION	
3401.1	Movement of the New South Wales Population between Population Censuses, by Statistical Divisions (irregular)

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

(continued)

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND WELFARE	
4201.1	Education
4301.1	Health and Welfare Services
4302.1	Statistics of In-patients in Psychiatric Centres
4306.1	Hospital In-patients
4307.1	Census of In-patients Resident in Hospitals and Nursing Homes
LAW, ORDER, AND PUBLIC SAFETY	
4502.1	Higher Criminal Courts
4503.1	Prison Statistics
4504.1	Attitudes to Penalties for Crime
PUBLIC FINANCE	
5502.1	Local Government Finance
LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS	
6201.1	The Labour Force (quarterly)
6202.1	Post School Qualifications of Tradesmen and Other Employed Persons
6301.1	Workers' Compensation Statistics (<i>a</i>)
GENERAL AGRICULTURE	
7102.1	Principal Statistics of Agricultural Census (Preliminary Statement)
7104.1	Agricultural Sector: Land Use, Artificial Fertilisers, and Other Improvements
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS	
7203.1	Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Production in Statistical Divisions
7207.1	Agricultural Sector: Livestock and Livestock Products
CROPS	
7303.1	Nursery and Cut-Flower Statistics (irregular)
7305.1	Agricultural Sector: Crops and Pastures
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	
7501.1	Agricultural Sector: Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
MANUFACTURING	
8201.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, by Industry Class
8202.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations, by Industry
8203.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Small Area Statistics, by Industry
8204.1	Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Selected Items of Data by Employment Size-group and Industry Class (irregular)
8302.1	Production of Aerated and Carbonated Waters, Frozen Dairy Foods, Water Ices, etc., and Confectionery (monthly)
8303.1	Production of Building Materials and Fittings (monthly)

(*a*) Issued in conjunction with the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE NEW SOUTH WALES OFFICE

(continued)

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
MINING	
8401.1	Mining
(a)	Mineral Production
(a)	Mineral Production (quarterly)
(a)	Mine Production of Principal Metals, Sulphur, and Coal (monthly)
(a)	Metal and Mineral Prices (monthly)
INTERNAL TRADE AND SELECTED SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS	
8608.1	Tourist Accommodation (quarterly)
8622.1	Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class (irregular)
8623.1	Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Industry and Commodity Details for Statistical Retail Areas (irregular)
8624.1	Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Hotels and Accommodation (irregular)
8625.1	Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Commodity Sales and Service Takings (irregular)
8626.1	Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments: Industry and Commodity Details by Size of Establishments (irregular)
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	
8701.1	Building
8706.1	Building Activity (quarterly)
8707.1	Building Approvals (monthly)
	Housing Survey 1978 — Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong
8711.1	Part 1, Housing Occupancy and Dwelling Characteristics
8712.1	Part 2, Residential Movement, 1976 to 1978
8713.1	Part 3, Anticipated Residential Movement and Satisfaction with Current Housing Conditions
8714.1	Number of New Dwellings Commenced in New South Wales
TRANSPORT	
9301.1	Motor Vehicle Census (irregular)

(a) Issued in conjunction with the New South Wales Department of Mineral Resources.

INDEX

Where more than one reference to a subject is given, the chief reference, wherever it has been possible to determine it, is indicated by bold type

A

- Abalone, 508
- Abattoirs
 - country, 578
 - local authorities, 631, 633, 637, **639**, 643, 644
 - slaughtering and inspection, 480-481
 - State, 578
- Aboriginal
 - Aboriginal Health Programme, 147-148
 - Aboriginal Lands Trust, 147
 - Aboriginal Overseas Study Awards Scheme, 199
 - Aboriginal Secondary Grants Scheme, 198
 - Aboriginal Study Grants Scheme, 198
 - Aboriginal Teachers' Aide Scheme, 148
 - Advisory Council, 147
 - areas and places, 207
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 73
 - census records, 49, **65-66**
 - Council for Aboriginal Development, 147
 - Department of Aboriginal Affairs, 147, 148
 - education, 148, 158
 - medical services, 111
 - population, 65-66
 - stations and reserves, 147
- Absentees, taxation of
 - deceased estate, 601-602
 - income, 593
- Accidents
 - aviation, 397
 - deaths, 90, **93-94**
 - hospital in-patients, 123
 - industrial, 263, **265-266**
 - insurance (*see also* Workers' Compensation), 683
 - passenger ferries, 380
 - railway, 375
 - road, 389-390
- Accommodation
 - for the aged, 127, 146
 - tourist (*see also* Tourist accommodation), 582-584
- Admiralty Division of Supreme Court, 220
- Administrative law
 - Administrative Appeals Tribunal, 231-232
 - Federal Court of Australia, 232
 - Ombudsmen, 231, 232
 - Supreme Court, 232
- Admission centres (*see* Psychiatric services)
- Adoption of children, 141-142
- Adult Education Library, 201-202
- ADP equipment imports, 567
- Advanced education, colleges, 183-187
 - Commonwealth expenditure, 158, 187
 - students, 184
- Advanced Education Council, 154
- Advances to Settlers Agency (Rural Bank), 424, 658
- Aerated waters, cordials, etc., production, 560
- Aerial medical services, 395
- Aerodromes, 394-395
- Age pensions, **125-127**, 152
- Aged persons accommodation, 127, **146**
- Agent-General, London, 30
- Agents
 - farm produce, 461, 577
- Ages of population, 60-61
 - at death, 84
 - infants, 85-88
 - at marriage, 75-76
 - mothers, 78-80
 - statistical divisions, 61
- Agricultural education, 168, 185, 194, 417-418
- Agricultural industry (*see also* Agriculture; Production, value of; Rural; Marketing; specific crops), 405-502
- Agricultural establishments, 410-413
- Agricultural Holdings Act, 417
- Agriculture
 - advances to, 655
 - area and cultivation, 429-431
 - Australian Agricultural Council, 419
 - colleges, 185, 194, 417-418
 - government expenditure, 159
 - crops (*see* Crops)
 - Department, 417-418
 - development, 406-407
 - education, 185, 194, 417-418
 - employment, 415-417
 - establishments, 410-412
 - establishments with agricultural activity, 405, 412-414
 - fertilisers, **433-435**, 463-464
 - finance, 421-426
 - advances to, 655

- Agriculture** (*continued*)
 government authorities, 417-421
 high schools, 168
 holdings (*see also* Establishments with agricultural activity), 405
 land use, 413-414
 liens, 696
 planting and harvesting dates, 430
 production, 408, 415, 431-433
 rainfall, 407-410
 research, 417-420, 444-445, 449, 453, 478-480, 492, 498, 500
 share farming, 417
 Statistical divisions and subdivisions, 405-406
 value of agricultural commodities produced, 415, 432-433, 483, 502
- Aids and appliances for disabled persons**, 115
- Air**
 ambulance, 395
 Force pensions, 676
 pollution, 303
 services
 Australian, 396
 international, 395
 transport (*see also* Aviation, civil), 393-397
- Aircraft**, 394-395
- Albury**
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 57
- Albury-Wodonga**
 Development Corporation, 309, 316-317
 Growth Complex, 316-317
 Statistical District, 4
- Alcoholic drinks** (*see* Liquor)
- Alcoholism** (*see* Drunkenness)
- Alienation of crown lands**, 43-44
- Allied veterans**, 129
- Altitude of towns**
 coastal, 16
 tablelands, 19
 western plains, 19
 western slopes, 18
- Alumina**
 interstate trade, 571
 mining, 518
- Aluminium products**, 561
- Ambulance**
 Services Advisory Council, 97
 transport services, 112
- Amusements** (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatre licences)
- Anchorage**, 360-365
- Animals** (*see also* Livestock and specific subjects)
 health, 475-476
 noxious, 420-421
- Anti-dumping duties**, 569-570
- Antimony**, 518, 519
- Anti-poliomyelitis campaign**, 112
- Apiaries**, 501
- Appeals, law** (*see* Courts of law, appeals)
- Apples**
 trees and production, 457, 458
 Stabilisation Scheme, 459
- Applied Arts and Sciences Museum**, 201
- Apprentices Act**, 259, 260
- Apprenticeship**
 Commissioner, 259
 committees, 259
 Commonwealth assistance schemes, 261
 Commonwealth Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training (CRAFT) Scheme, 261
 Council, 259-260
 Country Apprentices Training Assistance Scheme, 261
 Group One-year Scheme, 261
 new apprenticeships approved, 261-262
 schemes, 261
 Special Assistance Program, 261
 State assistance schemes, 261
 technical and further education, 178-181
- Apricots, trees and production**, 457, 458
- Arbitration** (*see* Industrial arbitration)
- Architects**, 344
- Archives**
 Authority of N.S.W., 203
 Office, 203
- Area** (*see also* specific subjects)
 Australian States, 1
 New South Wales, 1
 temperate and tropical zones, 1
- Armidale**
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 57
 University of New England, 189, 190-192
- Army pensions**, 676
- Artesian bores**, 325, 410
- Art Gallery of N.S.W.**, 203
- Artificial breeding of dairy cattle**, 479
- Artificial resins and plastics imports**, 567
- Asbestos mining**, 533
- A.S.I.C.**, 707-708
 Agriculture Division, 410-412
 Construction Division, 344-345

A.S.I.C. (*continued*)

- Manufacturing Division, 553
- Mining Division, 511-512
- Retail Trade Sub-Division, 574-575

Asparagus, 460-461

Assisted immigration, 69

Assurance (*see* Insurance)

Atomic Energy Act, 539

Atomic Energy Commission, 543, 551

Attorney-General of N.S.W., 24, 212

Auditor-General of N.S.W., 30

Australia, discovery of, 1

Australia Council, 204

Australian

- Agricultural Council, 419
- Apple and Pear Corporation, 458-459
- Atomic Energy Commission, 543, 551
- Ballet Foundation, 204
- banking legislation, 651-652
- Broadcasting Commission, 204-205
- Broadcasting Tribunal, 205
- Bureau of Statistics
 - publications issued by N.S.W. Office, 710-712
- Capital Territory (*see also* Canberra)
 - area, 1
 - cession to Commonwealth, 1, 34
 - population, 66
 - School Authority, 153
- Citizenship Act, 70-71
- Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 245-248, 272-277
- Constitution, 21, 34, 36
- Council on Awards in Advanced Education, 153
- Council of Trade Unions, 267
- Dairy Corporation, 495-496, 497
- Dairy Industry Advisory Committee, 496
- Dental Standards Laboratory, 95
- Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 70, 194
- Dried Fruits Board, 459
- Dried Fruits Corporation, 459
- Education Council, 153
- Egg Board, 498-499
- Film and Television School, 195-196
- Elizabeth Theatre Trust Orchestras, 204
- Forestry Council, 505
- Health Insurance Program, 114
- Heritage Commission, 307
- Honey Board, 501
- Industrial Court, 246
- Industry Development Corporation, 550, 693
- Legal Aid Office, 217
- Loan Council, 591, 611, 617-618
- Meat and Livestock Corporation, 465, 478, 485

Australian (*continued*)

- Museum, 201
 - library, 202
- National Airlines Commission, 393-394
- National Railways Commission, 376
- Opera, 204
- Overseas Projects Corporation, 564
- Postal Commission, 398-400
- Radiation Laboratory, 95
- Red Cross Society, 117-118
- Resources Development Bank, 659, 685, 686
- Savings Bonds, 687, 689
- Shipping Commission, 358
- Standard Industrial Classification (*see also* A.S.I.C.), 707-708
- States and Territories population, 66
- Telecommunications Commission, 204, 400-402
 - telephones, 401
- Tobacco Board, 453
- Trade Union Training Authority, 195
- Transport Advisory Council, 391
- Wheat Board, 439
- Wheat Pools, 442
- Wine and Brandy Corporation, 456
- Wine Board, 455-456
- Wool Corporation, 489, 491

Authorised Money Market dealers, 661, 666

Aviation, civil

- accidents, 397
- aerodromes, 394-395
- Agreement Act, 393-394
- Air Ambulance and 'Flying Doctor' Service, 395
- aircraft registered, 394
- Airlines Equipment Act, 394
- Australian National Airlines Commission, 393-394
- control of, 393-394
- domestic airlines agreements, 393-394
- fares, 396
- international services, 395
- licences, 393-394
- MANS Committee, 395
- navigation charges, 393
- passengers and freight carried, 396
- regular services
 - interstate and intrastate, 396
 - overseas, 395
- traffic control, 393

Awards, industrial (*see also* Industrial, arbitration)

- State industrial tribunals, 224
- wages and hours, 272-285
 - agricultural employment, 416
 - annual leave, 283
 - award rates, 280-281
 - basic wages, 277-279
 - earnings, 281-282

Awards, industrial (*continued*)wages and hours (*continued*)

- hours of work, 282
- long service leave, 284-285
- maternity leave, 283-284
- public holidays, 283
- secondary wages, 272, 279
- shift work, 282
- sick leave, 283

B

Baby health centres, 40, 110, 632, 636

Bacon and ham

- prices
 - retail, 288-289
- production, 481, 560

Bags, production of, 561

Bakeries (incl. cakes and pastry), 555

- bread, baking and delivery, 555, 578-579
- bread prices, 288-289, 290
- production of cakes, etc., 560

Bananas

- area and production, 431, 456

Banana Marketing Control Committee, 456, 578

- establishments, 430, 456
- planting and harvesting, 430
- trees and production, 456
- value, 432, 433

Bankruptcy

- law and procedure, 230
- statistics, 694-695

Banks and banking, 651-659

- advances, 652, 653, 654, 655, 657, 658, 659
- Australian Resources Development Bank, 659, 685, 686
- Banking Act (1959), 652, 656, 658, 659, 685
- branches, 653, 656
- Committee of Inquiry into Australian Financial System, 659
- Commonwealth Banking Corporation, 651-652, 656
- Commonwealth Banks Act, 651-652, 658
- Commonwealth Development Bank, 424, 425, 651-652, 658-659
- Commonwealth Savings Bank, 651-652, 656, 658
- Commonwealth Trading Bank, 651-652, 653
 - deposits and advances, 653
- deposits, 652, 653, 654, 656, 657
- exchange rates, overseas, 659-660
- farm development loan funds, 421-426, 655
- finance for housing, 341-342
- interest rates, 678-679
- legislation, 651-652, 658
- Primary Industry Bank, 422, 659, 685-686

Banks and banking (*continued*)

- Reserve Bank, 651, 652-653, 685
 - Note Issue, 651
- Rural Credits Department, 424, 653
- Rural Bank, 423-424, 425, 651, 653, 657-658
 - advances for homes, 340-341
 - advances to settlers, 424, 425, 658
 - Government Agency Department, 423, 425, 658
 - interest rates, 425
 - Irrigation Agency, 424, 425, 658
 - Rural Industries Agency, 423-424, 425, 658
 - Rural Reconstruction Agency, 423, 425, 658
 - Sale of Homes Agency, 340, 658
- savings banks, 651, 652, 656-658
 - branches, 656
 - deposits, 656, 657
 - housing loans, 341-342, 686
 - interest rates, 686
- Statutory Reserve Deposits, 652
- term loan funds, 422
- trading banks, 651-652, 653-655
 - advances, 653, 654, 655
 - branches, 653
 - deposits, 653, 654
 - housing loans, 341-342, 655
 - interest rates, 686
 - overdraft rates, 686

Barley

- area and production, 431, 432, 433, 448
- establishments, 430
- Marketing Board, 448
- planting and harvesting dates, 430

Barristers, 215

Basalt, 532

Basic wages

- Commonwealth awards, 277
- females, 278-279
- State awards, 277-279

Bathurst

- altitude and climate, 18
- Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 185-186
- population, 57

Bathurst-Orange

- Development Corporation, 309, 315, 626, 627
- Growth Centre, 315
- Statistical District, 4

Batteries production, 561

Beans, 460-461

Bed bases produced, 561

Beef (*see also* Meat, Cattle)

- exports, 484-485

- Beef (*continued*)
 prices
 livestock, 477
 retail, 288-289
 producers' assistance, 426-427
- Beekeeping
 hives and production, 501
- Beer, ale, and stout (*see also* Breweries)
 consumption, 582
 excise, 570
 production, 560
 sales
 retail, 577
 wholesale, 582
- Beeswax, 501
- Beetroot, 460
- Bega
 altitude and climate, 16
 population, 57
- Benefits (*see* Pensions)
- Berry fruit, 457, 458
- Betting (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)
- Births
 ages of mothers, 78-80
 average number of children, 80
 previous issue, 79-80
 confinements, 81-82
 excess over deaths, **50-51**, 55
 ex-nuptial
 ages of mothers, 79
 legitimations, 82
 live births, 77
 plural births, 81
 sexes, 79
 still-births, 72, **80-81**
 fertility of females, 78-80
 live, 76-80, 81-82
 plural, 81
 previous issue of mothers, 79-80
 rates, **76-79**, 80-81
 registration, 72
 still-births, 72, **80-81**
 registrations, 72
- Biscuits, production of, 560
- Blind persons
 education, 117, 169, 170, 175
 institutions, 117
 pensions, 117, 126, 130
- Blood Transfusion Service, 117-118
- Blue Mountains
 population, 56
- Board of Fire Commissioners, 627
- Board of Senior School Studies, 157
- Board of Surveyors, 42
- Boards, marketing (*see* Marketing)
- Bond yields, 686-687, 689
- Bookmakers
 taxes, 606
 turnover, 209
- Books
 bounty on production, 549
 printing and publishing, 555
- Boots and shoes
 manufacturing establishments, 555
 production, 561
 retail sales, 577
 retail stores, 576
- Border railways (Victorian), 375-376
- Botany Bay, 362-363
 arrivals, 362-363
 cargoes discharged and loaded, 359
 interstate trade, 571
 intrastate trade, 572
 overseas trade, 566
- Bottled foodstuffs produced, 560
- Boundaries of New South Wales, 1
- Bounties and subsidies
 cotton, 451
 manufactures, 549
 phosphate, 427-428
- Bowral
 population, 57
- Braille Library, 203
- Brands, livestock, 421
- Bread, 578-579
 bakeries, 555
 manufacture, 578-579
 prices, 288-289, 290
- Breweries
 beer produced, 560
- Bricks and tiles
 cement, production, 561
 clay, production, 561
- Brickworks, State, 621
- Bridges (incl. Sydney Harbour Bridge), 331
- Broadcasting
 commercial services, 205-206
 national services, 204-205
 Wireless Telegraphy Act, 204
- Broken Hill
 altitude and climate, 19
 mines, **520-521**, 522
 workers' compensation, 266
 population, 57
 standard time, 20
 Statistical District, 4
 Water Board, 627, 629, 639
- Bronchitis, deaths, 90
- Builders Licensing Board, 343

Building (*see also* Housing, Construction)
 Building Society Agency (Rural Bank),
 340-341, 658
 finance, 341-342
 Commonwealth — State Housing
 Agreements, **333-335**
 Defence Service Homes, 337-338
 government assistance, 333-341
 Home Savings Grant Scheme, 338-
 339
 housing loans insurance scheme, 339-
 340
 Rural Bank of N.S.W., 340-341
 materials (*see also* specific items)
 price indexes, 292-293
 new buildings
 classes, 353
 number of dwellings, 351-354
 statistics, scope, and definition, 346-
 348
 value, 348-351
 ordinances, 342
 Rural Bank of N.S.W., 340-341
 societies, 341-342, 661, **662-665**, 688, 689
 statistics, 346-356
 wage rates, 281
 Bulk billing of medical services, 114
 Bulk handling of grain, 439-440
 Bureau of Industry Economics, 550
 Bureau of Mineral Resources, 540
 Burrinjuck Dam, 320, **323**
 rainfall and evaporation, 15
 Bursaries and scholarships (*see* Scholarships
 and bursaries)
 Business and Consumer Affairs, Department of,
 563, 578, 585
 Business franchise licences, 599, 607
 Bus services (*see also* Urban Transit Authority)
 administration, 371, 376
 control, 371, 376, 378
 employees, 378, 379
 pensions, 678-679, 680
 wages, 378
 fares, 378
 finances, 376-377, 614, 615, 619, 624, 625
 government, 376-378
 private, 378-379
 rolling stock, 378
 traffic, 378, 379
 Urban Transit Authority, 371, 376-378, 615
 Buses
 drivers' licences, 383, 387-388
 licensing of vehicles and service, 383
 new vehicles registered, 384-385
 on the register, 384
 registration, 383
 Bush fire prevention and control, 242-243
 Butchers' stores, 576

Butter (*see also* Dairying)
 exports, 497-498
 grading, 494
 marketing, 495-498
 prices
 retail, 288-289
 production, 493-494, 560
 stabilisation scheme, 496

C

Cabaret, liquor permit, 580
 Cabbages, 460-461
 Cabinet, New South Wales Government, 23-25
 Committees, 24
 salaries of members, 25
 Cable communication, 402
 Cadmium, 518
 Cakes and pastry (*see* Bakeries)
 Calves and calving (*see also* Cattle), **471-472**,
 480, 483
 Campbell Committee Inquiry into Australian
 Financial System, 659
 Canberra (*see also* Australian Capital Territory)
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 67
 rainfall and evaporation, 15, 18
 Cancer
 Central Cancer Registry, 116
 deaths, 90, **91-92**
 State Council, 97
 Canning
 fish, 510
 meat, 484
 Capital cities, Australian
 population, 67
 Capital punishment, 220
 Caravan parks, 584
 Carrots, 460-461
 Cargo, discharged or loaded, overseas, 359
 Cars and station wagons (*see also* Motor
 vehicles)
 on the register, 384
 registered, 384-385
 new vehicles, 384-385
 taxes, fees, and charges, 388-389, 607, 613
 Casino
 population, 57
 Catchment areas, 2-3
 Catchment Areas Protection Board, 41
 Catholic Education Commission, 171
 Cattle (*see also* Animals, Dairying, Livestock,
 Meat)
 artificial breeding, 479
 beef, 472, 473
 breeds, 472

- Cattle (*continued*)
 calves, 471, 480
 commercial dairies, 492
 Compensation Act, 476
 dairy, 471-473
 elements of increase and decrease, 476
 establishments, 411
 geographical distribution, 473
 herd recording, 479
 levy, 478
 numbers, 471-472
 prices
 Homebush saleyards, 477
 research, 478-479
 sex and age, 471
 slaughtering, 480-482, 483
 tick, 476
 types, 471-472
- Cauliflowers, 460-461
- Causes of death, 87-88, 89-94
- Caustic soda
 interstate exports, 571
- Caves, limestone, 2
- C. B. Alexander Agricultural College, 194
- Cement
 and concrete products manufacturers, 555
 interstate trade, 571
 limestone produced, 533
 production, 561
- Censorship of films, 209
- Census
 economic, integrated (*see* Economic censuses and surveys, integrated)
 manufacturing, 553
 motor vehicles, 384
 population, 47
 Aboriginals, 49, 65-66
 ages, 60-61
 conjugal condition, 61
 employment, 254-255
 enumerations, 47
 housing, 332
 rents, 296-297
 sex distribution, 59-63
 unemployment, 254
 retail, 570, 571-572
 tourist accommodation, 582-584
- Central and Southern Tableland Statistical Agricultural Area, 409
- Central Bank, 651-653
- Central Coast Statistical Agricultural Area, 408-409
- Central Division of N.S.W., 41
- Central Mapping Authority, 42
- Central Slope Statistical Agricultural Area, 409-410
- Central West Statistical Division, 4, 7
- Cereal foods
 manufacturing establishments, 555
 production, 560
- Cereal grains (*see also* specific crops)
 exports, 568
- Cerebrovascular diseases, 90, 92-93
- Chaffey Dam, 323, 324
- Charitable aid
 government pensions, 125-137
 other aid, 138-150
- Charitable societies, 141
- Cheese
 prices, retail, 288-289
 production, 493-494, 560
 stabilisation, 496
- Chemical industries, 555
- Chemicals
 imports, 567
- Cherries, trees and production, 457, 458
- Chicken meat levy, 480
- Chickens (*see also* Eggs, Poultry), 482-483, 498-500
- Child (*see also* Children)
 migrant education, 158, 168-169
 Welfare Advisory Council, 138
- Children (*see also* Child, Schools, Youth)
 adoption, 141-142
 ages in schools, 60-61, 163, 166-167, 173, 174
 courts, 138, 139, 140, 226-227
 crippled, 117, 169-170
 deaf, dumb, and blind, 117, 169, 170, 175
 deaths, 84, 85-89
 delinquents, 140-141, 226-227
 dental services, school, 110
 deserted, 142-143
 employment, 143
 Far West Health Scheme, 117
 foster homes, 138-140, 141
 handicapped, 117, 131, 152, 169, 170, 175
 immigrant, 143
 isolated, 158, 167, 197, 199
 legislation, 138-143
 neglected, 138-140, 142-143
 pre-schools and day care, 176-177
 proportion to population, 60-61
 school pupils, 162-175
 Services Program, Children's, 143, 177
 State guardianship, 139-140
 welfare, 138-143
 Youth and Community Services Department, 138-143
- Children's Services Program, 143, 177
- Chiropodists registered, 99
- Chiropractors and osteopaths registered, 99
- Chocolate confectionery, 560

- Chronological history of New South Wales, 699-704
- Churches (*see also* Religions), 64-65
- Cirrhosis of liver, deaths, 90
- Cities, Australian capital, population, 67
- Citizenship, 70-71
- Citrus fruits
marketing, 461
trees and production, 457-458
value, 432
- City Railway, 372-373
- Civil defence, 243-244
- Civil Service (*see* Public Service)
- Clay
mining, 513, 515, 533
products industry, 555
- Climate, 10-20
- Clinics
clinical schools of medicine, 187-188, 189
school dental, 110
tuberculosis, 111
venereal diseases, 112
- Closer settlement (*see also* Land), 45
settlement of ex-servicemen, 45
- Cloth (*see* Textiles)
- Clothing
manufacturers, 555
production, 561
retail
price index, 288
sales, 577
stores, 576
- Clubs, registered, 210, 580, 581
- Clyde Cameron College at Wodonga, 195
- Coal, 524-532
Coal Industry Tribunal, 529
coastal trade, 571-572
consumers, 529, 530, 542
consumption, 529, 530, 542
Electricity Commission
mines, 524
Energy Research Trust, 532
export duty, 539
exports
interstate, 571
overseas, 530, 566, 567-568
Joint Coal Board, 524, 544
loading facilities, 530-531
mining, 511-512, 514
employment, 517, 527-529
conditions, 528-529
excise duty, 529
export duty, 539
fields, 524
financial assistance, 540
industrial arbitration, 529
- Coal (*continued*)
mining (*continued*)
industrial disputes, 269
inspection of mines, 538-539
long service leave, 528-529
manshifts, 528
miners' pensions, 681-682
open cut, 525, 527
organisation and control, 524
output per manshift, 528
preparation, 526
production, 525-527
royalties, 537-538
state mines, 524
value added, 513, 514, 515
value of production, 516, 517, 526-527
wages, 513, 514
washery operations, 526
workers' compensation, 263, 265
prices, 527
research, 531-532
resources, 524
- Coastal Agricultural Areas, 408-409
- Coastal Council, 305
- Coastal districts, climate, 16-17
- Coastal protection, 305
- Coastal trade, 571-572
- Cobalt mining, 518
- Cobar Water Board, 627, 629, 639
- Coffee imports, 567
- Coinage, 643
- Coke
coastal trade, 572
interstate exports, 571
- College of Law, 196
- Colleges
advanced education, 183-187
evening, 194
private teachers', 182-183
- Commercial broadcasting service, 205-206
- Commercial television service, 205-206
- Committee of Inquiry into Australian Financial System, 659
- Committees, parliamentary, 29-30
- Common law, 211, 218
- Commonwealth (*see also* Australian Government)
Banking Corporation, 651-652, 656
Banks Act (1959), 651-652, 658
bonds, 686-687, 689
Bread Research, 579
Constitution, 21, 34, 36
Development Bank, 424, 425, 651-652, 658-659

Commonwealth (*continued*)

- Employment Service, 253
- Grants Commission
 - grants to local government 611, 631-632
 - grants to State, 609-610
- grants for roads, 329, 330-331
- legislature, 34-35
- loan raisings, 617-618
- Public Service pensions, 667-668
- Rebate for Apprentice Full-time Training Scheme (CRAFT), 261
- Rehabilitation Service, 148-149, 152
- Savings Banks (*see also* Banks and banking), 651-652, 656, 658
- Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.), 551
 - agricultural research, 418-419
 - animal health research, 476
 - bread research, 579
 - coal research, 532
 - dairy research, 498
 - energy research, 543
 - environmental research, 307
 - fish research, 510
 - Fossil Fuels Division, 543
 - Mineral Physics Division, 543
 - mining research, 540
 - National Measurement Laboratory, 587
 - Physical Technology Unit, 543
 - poultry research, 500
 - rabbits, destruction of, 420
 - services to agricultural industry, 418-419
 - wool research, 492
- Serum Laboratories Commission, 96
- taxes (*see also* Taxation, Commonwealth), 592-598
- Trading Bank (*see also* Banks and banking), 651-652, 653

Communication (*see also* individual forms of communication), 204-206, 398-403

Communications, Dept. of, 204

Community

- advancement and settlement societies, 662
- Health Centres, 108
- Health Programme, 108
- Health Services, 108
- Justice Centres, 229
- nursing, 108-109
- Service Order, 237-238
- Services Fund, 138
- Youth Centres, 141
- Youth Support Scheme, 137

Companies

- banking, 651
- Corporate Affairs Commission, 212, 233, 690-691

Companies (*continued*)

- debentures, 687-688
- finance, 661, 667-668
- foreign, 692
- incorporated, 690-692
- insurance (*see also* Insurance), 671-675, 683-684
- legislation, 690-691
- registrations, 691-692
- taxation, 592, 597
- takeover code, 690-691

Compensation, accident

- railways, 375
- seamen, 370
- workers' (*see* Workers' compensation)

Conciliation Commissioners (State) (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 224, 249-250

Conciliation Committees (State) (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 224, 249-250

Concrete

- products, 561
- ready-mixed, production, 561

Condobolin

- altitude and climate, 19

Confectionery production, 560

Conjugal condition

- at marriage, 74-75
- of population, 61

Conservation

- Australian Heritage Commission, 307
- fodder, 461-462
- Heritage Council of N.S.W., 305
- soil, 419-420
- water, 318-319, 323-325

Conservatorium of Music, 159, 186

Consolidated Revenue Fund, 613, 614-615, 616-617

Constitution

- Commonwealth of Australia, 21, 34, 36, 211, 245, 357
- New South Wales, 21

Construction (*see also* Building, Housing)

- Statistics, 344-345, 355-356
- Supervision, 342-344
- Survey, 344-345
- Value of work done, 344-345, 355-356

Construction materials, 532

Consumer affairs, 585-589

- Consumer Claims Tribunal, 588
- Council, 588
- Departments of, 585, 586
- product safety, 588

Consumer Price Index, 287-288

Consumer Protection Act, 580-581

Container cargo, 359

- Conversion loans, 618
- Co-operative societies, 662-665
 - agricultural, 461, 662
 - building, 341-342, 662-665
 - community advancement and settlement, 662
 - Credit co-operation, 662
 - Credit unions, 662, **665**
 - fishermen's, 509
 - fruit-growers', 461
 - investment societies, 662
 - loans guaranteed, 627
 - taxation, 597
 - trading, 577, 662
- Cooma,
 - population, 57
- Copper
 - employment, 517
 - mining, 511, 518, **519**
 - production, 518, **519**
 - prices, 523
 - value of production, 517
- Copyright, 233
- Cordials and syrup production, 560
- Coroners' Courts, 212, **227-228**
- Corporate Affairs Commission, 212, 233, 690-691
- Corrective Services
 - Commission, 236
 - Department of, 236
- Correspondence teaching
 - schools, 164, 165, **167**
 - technical and further education colleges, 178, 180
- Cotton growing, 430, 432, 433, **451**
- Council for Aboriginal Development, 147
- Council of Egg Marketing Authorities, 500
- Country Industries Assistance Fund, 310, 551, 600
- Country Party, 27
- County councils
 - abattoirs, 631, 633, 637, **639**, 642, 643, 644
 - electricity undertakings, 631, 633, **637-638**, 642, 643, 644
 - finances, 628-645
 - government grants, 631-633, 635
 - loans, 627, 641-645
 - functions, 38
 - gasworks, 631, 633, 637, **638**, 643, 644
 - rates, 630-631, 634
 - water supply and sewerage, 631, 633, 637, **639-641**, 643, 644
- Courts of law, 212-213, 217-231, 288, 293
 - appeals, 212, 213, 220, 221, 230, 231
 - Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 245-248, 272-277
 - Australian Industrial, 246
- Courts of Law (*continued*)
 - Central Criminal Court, 220-221
 - children's, 138, 139, 140, 226-227
 - Coroners', 212, 227-228
 - Criminal, **220-223**, 224-227
 - appeal, 221
 - Disputed Returns (parliamentary elections), 32
 - District, 212, 213, **220**, 221
 - Divorce, 219, 230-231
 - Fair Rents Boards, 229, 295-296
 - Family Court of Australia, 219, 230-231
 - Federal Court of Australia, 230
 - Industrial Division, 230, 246
 - High Court of Australia, 213, 223, 229-230
 - Industrial Commission of N.S.W., 224, **248-250**, 267
 - Jury system, 214-215
 - Land and Environment Court, 42, 220
 - Licensing (Liquor), 212, **228**, 580-582
 - Marine Inquiry, 223-224, 370
 - Mining Wardens', 228
 - officers of the courts, 214
 - Petty Sessions, 212, **224-226**
 - Supreme, 212, **217-221**
 - Administrative Law Division, 219
 - Admiralty Division, 220
 - Common Law Division, 218
 - Criminal Division, 218, 221
 - Equity Division, 218
 - Family Law Division, 219
 - judges, 213
 - juries, 214-215
 - Matrimonial Causes (Divorce), 219, 230-231
 - officers, 214
 - Probate Division, 219
 - Protective Division, 219
 - Transport Appeal, 212
- Cowra
 - population, 57
- Cows, dairy, **471-472**, 473
- Crabs and crayfish, 508
- Credit unions, 662, **665**
 - interest rates, 688, 689
 - Savings Reserve Fund, 665
- Cremation, 118
- Crime
 - Central Criminal Court, 220-221
 - Coroners' Courts, 212, 227-228
 - criminal injuries compensation, 223
 - Higher Criminal Courts, 220-223
 - Petty Sessions Courts, 212, **224-225**
- Crippled children, 117, 169
- Crops (*see also* Agriculture; Water Resources and Irrigation; specific crops)
 - area and production, 429-433
 - establishments, 430
 - fertilisers used, 433-435

Crops (*continued*)

- finance, 421-425
- land used, 413-414
- liens, 425, 696
- planting and harvesting dates, 430
- value, 415

Crown lands, 414

- alienation and tenure, 43-44
- Crown Lands Office, 41

Cultivation (*see* Agriculture; Crops; specific subjects)

Culture and Recreation, 201-210

Cumberland College of Health Sciences, 186

Currants, 459

Currency, 651

Curriculum Development Centre, 154

Customs tariffs, 549, 569-570, 598

- anti-dumping duties, 569-570
- Customs Act and Regulations, 563
- Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, 563
- Industries Assistance Commission, 549, 564
- primage duties, 569
- revenue collected, 570
- trade agreements (international), 565
 - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 565

Cyclones, 10

D

Dairy

- Adjustment Program, 426-427
- cattle (*see also* Cattle), 471-472, 473
- Corporation, Australia, 495-497
- Herd Improvement Programme, 479
- Industry Advisory Committee, Australian, 496
- Industry Marketing Authority, 289-290, 494-495, 579-580, 621
- Industry Research and Promotion Levy, 497
- Products Stabilisation Trust Fund, 496
- products
 - exports, 497-498
 - levies, 497
 - marketing, 495-497
 - promotion, 495-497
 - research, 498

Dairying (*see also* specific commodities)

- cattle (*see* Cattle)
- control and supervision, 494
- education and research, 478-479, 498
- equalisation schemes, 496
- exports, 497-498
- herd recording, 479
- marketing, 494-495, 495-497
- milk market, 494-495, 502

Dairying (*continued*)

- prices
 - milk, 289-290
 - retail, 288-289
- production
 - butter, 493
 - cheese, 493
 - value, 502
 - whole milk, 493
- quota system, 495
- Research Committee, 478-479, 498
- wage rates, 416

Darling River, 3

- navigation, 366

Dartmouth Dam, 319, 324

Data Transmission Service, 402

Daylight saving, 20

Day nurseries (*see* Pre-schools and day care)

Deaf persons

- education, 117, 169, 170, 175
- institutions, 117
- invalid pensions, 130
- private schools, 175
- public schools, 169, 170

Death duties

- Commonwealth, 597
- estates assessed, 698
- State, 599, 601-602

Deaths

- Aboriginals, 82
- accidental (*see also* Accidents), 90, 93-94
- ages, 84
- causes, 87-88, 89-94
 - accidental, 90, 93-94
 - cancer (malignant neoplasms), 90, 91-92
 - cerebrovascular diseases, 90, 92-93
 - classification, 89-90
 - drownings, 94
 - external causes, 90, 93-94
 - fire, 93-94
 - heart disease, 90, 91
 - malignant neoplasms, 90, 91-92
 - measles, 90
 - motor vehicle accidents, 90, 93
 - poisoning, 94
 - railway accident, 94
 - strokes, 92-93
 - suicide, 90, 93-94
 - violence, 90, 93-94
- children (*see* Deaths, infants)
- defence personnel, 82-83
- drownings, 94
- expectation of life, 84
- industrial, 264-265
- infants
 - causes, 87-88
 - mortality by age, 85-86, 88

- Deaths (*continued*)
 infants (*continued*)
 perinatal, 88-89
 still-births, 72, **80-81**
 Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 87
 under 1 year, 85-88
 perinatal, 88-89
 rates, 83
 age-specific, 84
 crude, 83
 infantile, 85-88
 States, 83
 Sydney Statistical Division and remainder of State, 87
 registration, 72
- Debt (*see* Public debt of N.S.W.)
- Decentralisation
 Advisory Councils, 314-315
 Department of Industrial Development
 and, 309-310
 industrial, 309-310
 urban, 311-317
- Decimal currency, 651
- Defence, retirement benefits, 676
- Defence Service Homes Corporation, 337-338
- Defence Service Homes, 337-338
- Delinquency, juvenile, 140-141
 children's courts, 226-227
 truants, 164
- Delivered meals subsidy, 145
- Delivery services
 bread, 579
 milk, 579, 580
- Deniliquin
 altitude and climate, 19
 population, 57
- Dental clinics
 public, 100
 schools, 110
 University of Sydney, 188
 Westmead Centre, 188
- Dental technicians registered, 99
- Dentists registered, 99
- Department stores, 576
- Departments of
 Aboriginal Affairs, 147, 148
 Agriculture, 417-418
 Colleges, 194
 Education, 153-154, 156
 Employment and Youth Affairs, 253
 Environment and Planning, 299, 300, **302**
 Industrial Relations (Commonwealth), 253
 Industrial Relations (State), 250, 253, 263
 Main Roads, 326, 327-328, 329
 Motor Transport, 381
 Primary Industry, 418
- Departments of (*continued*)
 Sport and Recreation, 227
 Technical and Further Education, 153,
 156, 178
 Youth and Community Services, 138-143
- Deposits (*see* Banks and banking)
- Desertion
 wife, 131, 144, 152
 children, 142-143
- Detergent production, 561
- Development banks
 Australian Resources Development Bank,
 659, 685
 Commonwealth, 424, 425, 651, **658-659**
 Primary Industry Bank, **659**, 685-686
- Development control, 299-302
- Dingoes, 420
- Diphtheria
 hospital in-patients, 122
 immunisation, 112
 notification, 111
 treatment, 111
- Disadvantaged patients, 114
- Disabled persons
 aids for, 115
 sheltered employment allowance, **130-131**,
 152
- Disaster
 planning, 113
 relief, 150, 151
- Discovery of Australia, 1
- Diseases
 animals, 475-476, 478
 industrial (*see* Industrial, diseases)
 infective (*see also* In-patients in hospitals),
 90
 leprosy, 111
 measles, 90, 112
 poliomyelitis, 111, 112
 rubella, 112
 treatment and prevention, 111-112
 tuberculosis, 90, 111
 venereal diseases, 112
- Diseases, mental
 admission centres, 104
 hospitals, 104
- Disputes, industrial (*see* Industrial, disputes)
- Dissolution of marriage, 219, 230-231
- District Courts, 212, 213, **220**, 221
- Divorce, 219, 230-231
 Family Law Division of Supreme Court,
 219
 persons divorced (Census), 61
 petitions and decrees, 219
 re-marriages, 74
- Dixson Library, 201, 202

- Docks, 368-369
- Dolomite, interstate trade, 571
- Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit, 109
- Drainage services, 646-647
- Dried foods
 - fruits, 459
 - milk exports, 498
- Dried Fruits Board, 459
- Drink (*see* Aerated waters, cordials, etc.; Drunkenness; Liquor)
- Driving offences, 391-392
- Drownings, 94
- Drug
 - dealers' licences, 99
 - Drug and Alcohol Authority, 97, **116-117**
 - National Drug Education Program, 113
- Drunkenness
 - convictions, 225
 - driving offences, 391-392
- Dubbo
 - altitude and climate, 18
 - population, 57
- Ducks and drakes (*see also* Poultry), 482
- Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, 319
- Dust diseases
 - workers' compensation, 263, **266-267**
- Duties (*also see* Taxation)
 - coal export, 539
 - customs and excise, 569-570
- Dwellings (*see* Housing, Building)

E

- Earnings, weekly, 281-282
- Eastern Division of N.S.W., 41
- Eastern Suburbs Railway, 373
- Economic censuses and surveys, integrated, 705-709
 - Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 707-708
 - data collected, 708-709
 - statistical reporting units, 705, 706
- Education (*see also* Advanced education, colleges; Colleges; Schools; Teachers; Technical Colleges; Universities), 153-200
 - adult, 188, 194-195, 197
 - advisory bodies, 153-156, 157
 - agricultural, 168, 185, 194
 - assistance to students
 - Aboriginal Grants Schemes, 198-199
 - Commonwealth Government, 197-199
 - isolated children, 197, 199
 - State Government, 199-200
- Education (*continued*)
 - broadcasts, 167
 - building construction, 347, 348-351
 - Commission of N.S.W., 155-156
 - Council, Australian, 153
 - deaf and blind children, 169-170, 175
 - Departments of, 153-154, 156
 - expenditure by
 - Commonwealth Government, 158-159, 175-176, 182, 187, 190, 616
 - State Government, 159, 617, 619
 - Higher Education Board, 155
 - migrants, 158, 168-169, 170, 194-195
 - physical, 170
 - pre-school, 158, 176-177
 - primary, 160
 - private, 171, 173-174
 - public, 164-166, 168-170
 - secondary, 160-162
 - private, 171-175
 - public, 165-170
 - technical, 178-183
 - Tertiary Education Commission, 154
 - universities, 187-193
 - vocational guidance, 175
- Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), 253-254
- Egg Board, Australian, 500
- Egg Marketing Board, N.S.W., 498-499, 500
- Eggs
 - exports, 500
 - marketing, 498-500
 - prices
 - retail, 288-289
 - wholesale, 499
 - production, 498-499
 - quotas, 499
 - set and chicks hatched, 475
- Elections
 - local government, 38-39
 - voting results, 39
 - parliamentary
 - Commonwealth, 36
 - Court of Disputed Returns, 32
 - New South Wales, 30-32
- Electorates and electors, 31-32
- Electrical equipment and appliances
 - exports, 568
 - imports, 567
 - manufacturing establishments, 555
 - production, 561
- Electricity (*see also* Energy)
 - coal supplies, 524
 - Commission of N.S.W., 291, 524, 530, 542, 544, 545, 546, 547, 621, 624, 625, 627
 - construction of plants, value, 355-356
 - consumers, 542, 545, 547
 - economic censuses, 544-545

Electricity (*continued*)

- generating and distributing, 544-545
 - capacity of generating plant, 545
 - capital expenditure, 545
 - establishments operating, 545
 - persons employed, 545
 - quantity generated, 545
 - value added, 545
 - wages, 545
- local authority undertakings, 545, 631, 633, 637-638, 642, 643, 644
- prices, 291
- retail distribution, 291
- rural electrification, 547
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 546-547

Electric motors produced, 561

Electric railways, 372-373

Elevators, grain, 439-440, 621, 624, 625, 627

Emigration (*see* Migrants and migration)

Employment and unemployment

- agricultural industry, 415-417
- children, 143
- Commonwealth Employment Service, 253
- buses, 378, 379
- Education Program for Unemployed Youth (EPUY), 253-254
- labour force, 254-258
- manufacturing industries (*see also* individual industries), 554, 555, 556, 557, 559
 - by location, 558-559
 - by sex, 556
- mines, 513, 514, 517
- National Employment and Training System, 253-254
- postal services, 398-399
- railways, 375
- retail trade, 575, 576
- seamen, 358, 369-370
- Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), 253-254
- unemployment, 254, 255-257
 - benefits, 134-136, 152
 - relief schemes, 137, 151

Employment and Youth Affairs, Department of, 253

Encephalitis, 111

Endowment (*see* Family allowances)

Energy (*see also* individual sources), 541, 548

- Australian Atomic Energy Commission, 543
- consumption, 542-543
- C.S.I.R.O., 543
- Electricity Commission, 524, 530, 543-544, 545-546
- end use of, 542
- Energy Authority of N.S.W., 541, 543-544
- Energy Research Trust Account, 532

Energy (*continued*)

- Joint Coal Board, 524, 544
- management, 543-544
- National Energy Research Development and Demonstration Council, 531, 543
- primary sources, 541-542
- research, 543-544
- sources, 541-542
- type used by consumers, 542

Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking (State), 368-369, 621

English-as-a-second-language teachers, 168-169

Enterprises

- State, 621, 627
- statistical reporting unit, 705-706

Entertainments (*see* Broadcasting, Films, Horse and greyhound racing, Television, Theatre licences)

Environment (*see also* Heritage; Pollution)

- Advisory Co-ordinating Committee, 302
- assessment, 301-302
- Australian Environmental Council, 306
- coastal protection, 305, 308
- C.S.I.R.O., 307
- Department of Environment and Planning, 299, 300, 302
- Department of Home Affairs and Environment, 306
- development control, 300-301
- impact statements, 301-302
- Land and Environment Court, 302
- plans, 299-302
- protection legislation, 299-307

Equal pay for females, 279-280

Equity Division of Supreme Court, 218

Erosion of soil, 419-420

Establishments (*see also* A.S.I.C.)

- mining, 511-515
- statistical reporting unit, 706
- with agricultural activity
 - definition, 405
 - land use, 413-414
 - number and area, 412
 - size classification, 412-413
 - types, 413-414

Estate, real (*see* Real estate)

Estates of deceased persons, 698

- intestate, 233
- probate granted, 219
- Public Trust Office, 233
- taxation
 - Commonwealth, 597
 - State, 599, 601-602

Ethnic Affairs Commission, 70

Evaporation, 15

Evening colleges, 194

- Examinations, school, 160-162
 - Exchange, overseas, 659-660
 - banking regulations, 652, 653
 - rates, 660
 - Excise
 - revenue, 569-570
 - tariff, 569, 598
 - Executive Council of N.S.W., 23
 - Ex-nuptial births (*see* Births)
 - Expectation of life, 84
 - Expenditure (*see* Finance and specific subjects)
 - Export duties, coal, 539
 - Export Development Grants Board, 564
 - Exports (*see also* Imports, Trade)
 - interstate, 571
 - intrastate, 571-572
 - overseas, 565-568
 - commodity items (divisions of AECC), 568
 - controls, 563
 - development, 563-564
 - grants, 564
 - Insurance Scheme, 564
 - port of shipment, 566
 - prices, 569
 - valuation of goods, 565
 - Ex-servicemen (*see* Returned servicemen)
- F**
- Factories (*see also* Manufacturing industries)
 - value of building jobs, 347, 348-351
 - Fair Rents Boards, 229, 295-296
 - Family
 - allowances, 133-134, 152
 - Court of Australia, 219, 230-231
 - Medicine Program, 110
 - Planning Association, 108
 - Far West Statistical Division, 4, 9
 - Fares
 - air, 396
 - bus, 378
 - taxi-cab, 383
 - Farm development loan funds, 422-423
 - Farm Produce Agents Act, 461
 - Farm water supplies, 322-323
 - Farms and farming (*see* Agriculture, Establishments with agricultural activity)
 - Federal Court of Australia, 230
 - Industrial Division, 246
 - Federation, 34
 - Feral pigs, 420-421
 - Ferries
 - passenger (Sydney and Newcastle), 380
 - road (vehicular), 331
 - Fertility of females, 78-79
 - Fertilisers
 - coastal trade, 572
 - crops treated, 433-435
 - pastures treated, 463-464
 - subsidies, 549
 - Film and Television School, 195-196
 - Film Corporation, N.S.W., 627
 - Film censorship, 209
 - Finance (*see also* specific subjects)
 - companies, 661, 667-668
 - debenture rates, 687-688
 - financing retail sales, 669-670
 - housing loans, 341-342
 - leasing of business equipment, 668
 - pastoral, 421, 425
 - financing of retail sales, 667-668, 669-670
 - instalment credit, 669, 670
 - local government, 628-650
 - private, 651-698
 - public, 591-650
 - rural (*see* Agriculture, finance)
 - State, 613-627
 - Financial
 - Agreement, Commonwealth and States, 591, 617-618, 625-626
 - assistance grants to States, 608-612
 - assistance to local government, 611, 631-633
 - Corporations Act, 661, 667
 - Fire
 - brigades, 241-242
 - insurance, 683-684
 - First aid services, 117-118
 - Fisheries, 506-510
 - canning, 510
 - control and supervision, 506-508
 - exports, 509-510
 - Fish Marketing Authority of N.S.W., 621
 - grounds, 506-508
 - imports, 509-510, 567
 - marketing, 509-510
 - oyster leases, 507
 - preserving, 510
 - production, 508-509
 - research, 510
 - species, 508
 - value, 415, 508-509
 - Fisher Library, 202
 - Fish River Water Supply, 621
 - Flats (*see* Housing)
 - Fleece, weight of, 488
 - Flexible Reserve Wool Price Scheme, 489
 - Flood control, 322
 - Flour
 - mills, 555
 - prices, retail, 288-289
 - production, 560

- Flying Doctor Medical Service, 395
- Fodder
 conservation, 461-462
 hay, 461-462
 production, 431-432
 silage made, 462
 wheat, consumption for fodder, 443
- Food relief, 144, 145, 151
- Foodstuffs (*see also* specific commodities)
 exports, 568
 imports, 567
 marketing, 577, 580
 bread, 578-579
 milk, 579-580
 price
 flour and bread, 288-289
 milk, 289-290
 retail, 288-289
 purity, 578
 retail sales, 577
 standards, 578, 586-587
 weights and measures, 586-587
 supply, 577-578
- Football pools, duty, 605
- Footwear
 manufacturers, 555
 production, 561
 retail stores, 576
 sales, 577
- Forbes
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 57
- Forestry (*see also* Sawmills, Timber), 503-506
 Branch of Department of Primary Industry, 504
 Commission, 503, **504**
 Council, Australian, 505
 exports, 506
 imports, 506
 management, 503
 production, 505-506
 protection, 504
 public revenue, 616
 regeneration, 503
 schools, 168
 types of timber, 505
 value, 415, 506
- Forty-hour week, 282
- Foster homes, 138-140, 141
- Fowls (*see* Poultry)
- Franchise
 business licences, 599, 607
 local government, 38-39
 parliamentary
 Commonwealth, 36
 State, 30
- Freights
 air, 396
 railways, 373, 374
- Freights (*continued*)
 shipping, overseas, 359-360
- Friendly societies, 120
- Fruit (*see also* specific fruits)
 cultivation, 430
 area and production, 431
 dried, 459
 establishments, 430
 trees and production, 453-459
 dried, 459
 exports, 568
 grapes, 454-456
 Industry Sugar Concession Committee, 450
 manufacturing, fruit and vegetable products industry, 555
 marketing, 461, 577-578
 dried fruits, 459
 orchards, 430, 431, 453-459
 plantation, 456
 planting and harvesting, 430
 prices retail, 288-289
 production, 431, 432, 453-459
 value, 432
- Funeral benefits, 150
- Furniture
 manufacturers, 555
 production, 561
 retail establishments, 576
- G**
- Gaols (*see* Prisons and prisoners)
- Gas
 economic census, 544, 547-548
 natural, 548
 prices, 290-291
 production and distribution, 547-548
 local authorities, 631, 633, 637, **638**, 643, 644
- Gemstone mining, 533
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 565
- General financiers, 661
- General insurance, 683-684
- General Loan Account (State), 613, 618-619
- Geological and Mining Museum, 201
- Geography of New South Wales, 1-9
 area, 1
 physical features, 2-3
 rivers, 2-3
- Gift duty, 597
- Glass and glass products industry, 555
- Glen Innes
 altitude and climate, 18
 population, 57
- Gold
 discovery, 519
 mining, 518, 519

Gold Coast Statistical District, 3

Gold coin, 651

Goulburn

altitude and climate, 18
population, 57

Government (*see also* Finance; Parliament)

Agency Department, Rural Bank, 658

buses, 376-378

Commonwealth, 34-36

coal mines, 524

employees, 251

pensions, 675-681

Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertak-
ing, 368-369, 621

ferries, 331, 380

finances, 591-650

health services, 95-117, 118

Insurance Office, 671, **675**, 683-684

loan raising, 591, 617-620, 627

local (*see* Local government)

Overseas Trade Authority, N.S.W., 564

railways, 372-375

revenue and expenditure, 591, 613-617

schools, 153, 162-171

social welfare services, 125-152

State, 21-35

tribunal, Government and Related Em-
ployees, 212, 213, 251

Government assistance to local government,
611, 631-632

Governor-General, 34

Governor of New South Wales, 22

Grafton

altitude and climate, 16

population, 57

Grain handling authorities, 439-440, 621, 624,
625, 627

Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, 447

Grants Commission (*see* Commonwealth
Grants Commission)

Grants to

local government, 611, 631-633

States, 608-612

Grapefruit, 457, 458

Grapes (*see also* Wine)

area and production, 431, **454-456**

establishments, 430, 454-456

levy, 456

price scheme, 455

regions, 454

value, 432, 433

varieties grown, 455

Wine Grapes Marketing Board, 455

Grasses

hay, 431, 432, 461-462

sown, 414, 461-462

Gravel quarrying, 513, 515, 532

employment, 513

Greater Wollongong (*see* Wollongong)

Greyhound racing (*see* Horse and greyhound
racing)

Groceries

retail prices, 288-289

retail sales, 577

Grocers, 576

Groundwater, 325

Growth Centre Areas

Albury-Wodonga, 316-317

Bathurst-Orange, 315

Macarthur, 313-314

Guardianship of children (*see* Children)

Gunnedah

altitude and climate, 18

population, 57

Gypsum

interstate trade, 571

mining, 533

H

Halls, licensing of, 209

Ham and bacon production, 560

Handicapped persons

children's benefit, 131, 152

child's allowance, 131, 152

persons, 130-131, 148-149

Persons Bureau, Handicapped, 149

Harbour rates, 360-361, 366

Harbour services (*see* Maritime Services Board)

Harbours (*see* Ports and specific harbours)

Harvesting and planting dates, 430

Hawkesbury Agricultural College, 185

Hay

area, 431, 461-462

crops grown for hay

barley, 448

lucerne, 431, 462

oats, 431, 462

wheat, 431, 436, 461-462

production, 431, 461-462

value, 432

silage made, 462

stocks, 462

establishments with stocks, 462

Health (*see also* Deaths, Diseases, Hospitals,
and specific subjects), 95-124

administration, 95-97

animal, 475-476

benefit schemes, Commonwealth

Government

hospital, 98, **105-106**, **107**

Medibank, 114

Health (*continued*)

- benefit schemes (*continued*)
 - medical, 98, **114-115**
 - nursing home, 106
 - pensioners, 98, **114-115**
 - pharmaceutical, 98, **115**
- Commission of N.S.W., 96
- Commonwealth grants, 610, 611-612, 616
- Department, Commonwealth, 95
- government
 - outlays, 97-98, 617
 - loans, 618-619
- insurance, 114-115, 119-120
- Insurance Commission, 95, 114, 119
- local government services, 97, 636
- Medibank, 114
- National Health and Medical Research Council, 95
- occupational, 262-263
- private insurance, 119-120
- professionals, 98-99
- program grants, 108
- remote area, services, 112, 115
- research and planning, 95, 116
- school services, 110

Heart disease, deaths, 90, 91

Heritage

- Australian Heritage Commission, 307
- Council of N.S.W., 305

Hides and skins exports, 568

High Court of Australia, 34, 213, 223, **229-230**

Higher Education Act, 183

Higher Education Board, 155

Higher School Certificate, 160-162

Highways (*see* Roads)

Hire cars

- drivers' licences, 383
- licensing, 383
- registered, 383
- third-party insurance, 387

Hire purchase agreements, 587-588, 669-670

History of New South Wales, table of principal events, 699-704

Holdings (land)

- alienated, 43-44
- leased, etc., 43-44
- rural (*see also* Establishments with agricultural activity)
 - Agricultural Holdings Act, 417
 - tenure, 43-44

Holidays

- annual leave, 283
- long service leave, 284-285
- public, 283

Home Affairs and Environment, Dept. of, 204

Home care services, 145-146

Home help service, 145-146

Home nursing services and benefits

- Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit, 109
- Home Nursing Subsidy Scheme, 109
- Sydney Home Nursing Service, 109

Homebush Abattoir Corporation, 480-481, 621, 627

Homeless persons' assistance, 145

Homes (*see* Housing)

Homes for Aborigines Scheme, 147

Home Savings Grants Scheme, 338-339

Home units (*see* Housing)

Honey and beeswax

- levies, 501
- production, 501

Horse and greyhound racing

- bookmakers, 209-210, 606
- Racecourse Development Fund, 210
- taxes, 606-607
 - receipts, 599, 606
- Totalizator Agency Board, 209-210, 606-607, 621

Hospital patients, categories, 105

Hospitals

- benefits, 98, 105-106, 107
 - expenditure by Commonwealth Government, 98
 - payments to hospitals, 98, 105-106
 - reinsurance, 107
- clinical schools of medicine, 187-188, 189
- government expenditure, 98
- in-patient statistics, 101, **121-124**
- Medibank, 114
- private, 102-103
- psychiatric, 104
- public, 100-102
- recognised, 105
- repatriation, 104-105
- schools, 165, 169, 170
- State, 100, 104

Hot water systems produced, 561

Hotels

- accommodation, 582-583
- licences, 580-581
- retail sales, 577
- trading hours, 582

Hours of work (*see also* Industrial, arbitration), 282

House of Representatives, 35

Household Expenditure Survey, 287

Housing (*see also* Building)

- advances, 340-342
 - co-operative building societies, 341-342, 662-665, 688, 689
- finance companies, 341-342
- local authorities, 636, 642
- Rural Bank, 340-341
- savings banks, 341-342, 685, 686
- trading banks, 341-342, 655

Housing (*continued*)

- aged persons, 127, 146
- assistance, 146-147
- census records of dwellings, 332
- Commonwealth-State Agreements, 333-335
- co-operative building societies, 341-342, 662-663
- Defence Service Homes, 337-338
- finance, 341-342
- government, 333-341
- Home Savings Grant Scheme, 338-339
- Housing Commission, 336-337, 621, 627, 658
- Housing Loans Insurance Scheme, 339-340
- loans, 341-342, 626
- material of external walls, 353-354
- nature of occupancy, 332
- new dwellings, 351-354
- owner-builders, 353
- rents, 296-297
 - control of, 295-296
 - stock of dwellings, 333
 - tenancy laws, 295-296
- Hume Reservoir, 319, 323, 324
- Hunter Development Board, 309
- Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage, 627, 639, 648-649
- Hunter Statistical Division, 4, 5
- Hunting
 - value, 415
- Hydro-electricity (*see* Electricity, Energy)
- Hydrofoils, 380

I

- Ice cream produced, 560
- Illawarra Statistical Division, 4, 5
- Illegitimacy (*see* Births, ex-nuptial)
- Ilmenite, 518, 519-520
- Immigration (*see* Migrants and migration)
- Imports (*see also* Exports, Trade)
 - commodity items (divisions of AICC), 567
 - controls, 563
 - interstate, 571
 - intrastate, 571-572
 - overseas cargo discharged, 359-360
- Income of taxpayers, 595, 596
- Income taxation
 - companies, 592, 597
 - individuals, 592-596
 - tax sharing arrangements, 608-609
- Income test (for pension or benefit entitlement), 126, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135
- Increase in population (*see* Population increase)

Industrial

- accidents, 263, 265-266
- arbitration
 - awards and agreements, 245-252, 253, 272-285
 - Arbitration Commissioners (Australian), 246-247
 - Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, 245-248, 272-277
 - Australian Industrial Court, 246
 - Conciliation Commissioners (Australian), 246-247
 - Conciliation Commissioners (N.S.W.), 249-250
 - Conciliation Committees (N.S.W.), 224, 249-250
 - Crown employees, 250-251
 - hours of work, 282
 - Industrial Commission (N.S.W.), 224, 248-250, 267
 - preference to unionists, 252
 - State system, 245-246, 248-250, 253
 - The Federal Court of Australia, 246
 - tribunal, 224, 245-250
 - wages regulation, 272-281, 416-417
- awards (*see* Awards, industrial)
- Department of Industrial Development and Decentralisation, 309-310, 550-551
- Design Council of Australia, 552
- development, 549-551
- diseases, compensation, 263-267
- disputes
 - causes, 270-271
 - illegal strikes and lockouts, 251-252
 - statistics, 265-266
- life insurance, 671-674
- organisations, 248, 267-268
- registries, 248
- Relations Bureau, 248
- research and development, 551-552
- safety and health, 262-263
- standardisation, 551-552
- training, 178-182, 188, 259-262
- undertakings, State, 621
- Industrial Relations, New South Wales Department of, 250, 253, 263, 549
- Industrial Relations Bureau, 248
- Industrial Relations, Commonwealth Department of, 253
- Industries Assistance Commission, 549, 564
- Industry and Commerce, Dept. of, 550, 563
- Inebriates (*see* Drunkenness)
- Infant welfare, 138-143
- Infantile mortality (*see* Deaths, infants)
- Infectious diseases (*see* Diseases, infective)

- In-patients in hospitals, statistics of, 121-124
 - Inks, production, 560
 - Inquests, 227-228
 - Insanity, 104
 - Insolvency, 694-695
 - Instalment credit for retail sales, 667-668, 669-670
 - Institute of Clinical Pathology and Medical Research, 113
 - Institute of Technology, 185
 - Institutions for infirm, 127-146
 - Insurance
 - export insurance scheme, 564
 - fire, marine, and general, 683-684
 - Government Office, 671, 675, 683-684
 - life insurance, 671-675
 - motor vehicle third-party, 387
 - Premiums Committee (*see* Workers' compensation)
 - workers' compensation (*see* Workers' compensation)
 - stamp duty, 601
 - Intellectually handicapped children, 131, 139, 168-170
 - Intercensal population estimates (*see* Population)
 - Interest
 - bill
 - buses, 614
 - harbour services, 614
 - principal business undertakings, 614, 624
 - public debt (N.S.W.), 623-624
 - railways, 614
 - rates
 - banks, 685-686
 - building societies, 688, 689
 - control, 685
 - credit unions, 688, 689
 - finance company debentures and notes, 687-688, 689
 - government securities, 686-687, 689
 - loans to agriculture, 425
 - local government loans, 687, 689
 - mortgages, 689
 - public debt (N.S.W.), 622
 - short-term money market, 687, 689
 - International trade agreements, 565
 - Interstate
 - air services, 396
 - railways, 375-376
 - shipping, 357
 - trade, 571
 - Intoxicants (*see* Liquor)
 - Invalid pensions, 130, 152
 - Inverell
 - altitude and climate, 18
 - population, 57
 - Investment
 - companies, 690-692
 - societies, co-operative, 662
 - Iron and steel
 - exports, 568
 - imports, 567
 - interstate trade, 571
 - manufacturing establishments, 555
 - production, 561
 - Iron oxide, 518
 - Ironstone interstate trade, 571
 - Irrigation (*see also* Water resources and irrigation)
 - land tenure, 44
 - Irrigation Agency (Rural Bank) 425
 - Isolated patients assistance, 115
- J**
- Jam prices, retail, 288-289
 - Jervis Bay, territory ceded to Commonwealth, 1
 - Joint Coal Board, 524, 544
 - Judges, 213
 - Judicial system, 211-213
 - June, population, 57
 - Jury system, 214-215
 - Justice (*see* Law and crime)
 - Justices of the peace, 214
 - Juvenile delinquency (*see* Delinquency, juvenile)
- K**
- Kiama, population, 57
 - Kindergartens
 - private schools, 174, 176-177
 - public schools, 165, 166
 - Knitting mills, 555
 - Kosciusko, Mount, 2
 - Kosciusko National Park, 207
 - Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, 207
- L**
- Labor Party, Australian, 27
 - Labour force (*see also* Employment and unemployment)
 - industry groups, 255
 - occupational status, 254
 - survey, 255-258
 - unemployed, 254, 256-257
 - Lambs and lambing, 467-468, 469
 - meat produced, 481-482
 - prices, 477

- Land (*see also* Holdings)
 - administration and legislation, 41-42, 220, 228
 - alienation, 43-44
 - and Environment Court, 42, 220, 302
 - Boards, 42, 228
 - closer settlement, 45
 - Commission of N.S.W., 310-311, 627
 - Crown lands, 43-44
 - divisions, 41
 - irrigation areas, 44, 320-322
 - lease holdings (*see also* Leases), 44
 - legislation, 41-42
 - mortgages, 689, 696-697
 - occupied for mining, 536-537
 - rateable, 628-629
 - registration of titles, 233
 - reserves, 45
 - revenue, 616
 - sales, 695-696
 - transfers, 695-696
 - settlement, 41-45, 407-410
 - war service, 45, 426
 - taxation, 599, **603-604**
 - tenure, 43-45, 414
 - transfers, 695-696
 - use planning, 299-302
 - uses, 413-414
 - valuation, 628-629
- Landlord and tenant legislation, 295-296
- Lands Department, 41
- Languages
 - English for migrants, 70
 - interpreters, 69
 - Saturday School of Community Languages, 167
 - translation services, 69
- Law and crime, 211-234
 - administration, 212
 - cost, 240
 - College of Law, 196
 - courts (*see* Courts of law)
 - judiciary, 211-214
 - legal aid, 150, 215-217
 - legal profession, 215
 - Sources of Law, 211
- Law Reform Commissions, 234
 - State Law Reform Commission, 234
 - Australian Law Reform Commission, 234
- Legal Aid, 150, 215-216
- Legal profession, 215
- Legal Services Commission, 215-217
- Lead
 - bonus to miners, 522
 - mining, 511, 520-522
 - production, 518, 519, 520-522
 - royalties, 537-538
 - prices, 523
- Leases
 - alienable, 43-44
 - forest, 44
 - mining, 44, 536-537
 - oyster, 507
 - perpetual, 44
- Leasing
 - business equipment and plant, 668
 - leverage agreements, 619-620
- Leather manufacturing, 555
 - production, 560
- Leave
 - annual, 283
 - long service, 284-285
 - maternity, 283-284
 - sick, 283
- Ledger balances, State accounts, 620-621
- Leeton
 - altitude and climate, 19
 - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
- Legal aid, 150
- Legislative
 - Assembly, 28-29
 - salaries of members, 28-29
 - Council, 27-28
 - salaries of members, 28
- Legitimations, 82
- Lemons (*see also* Citrus fruits)
 - trees and production, 457, 458
- Leprosy, 111
- Letters
 - posted, 399-400
 - rates, 399
- Lettuce, 460-461
- Levy
 - cattle and sheep research, 478
 - dairy products, 497
 - honey, 501
 - livestock slaughtering, 477-481
 - pig research, 479
 - poultry industry, 479, 499-500
 - wine grapes, 455-456
 - wool, 489-491
- Lexias, 459
- L.G.S. ratio, 652
- Liberal Party, 27
- Libraries (*see also* specific libraries), 201-203
 - Library Council, 201
 - local authorities, 202
 - schools, 175
 - State Library of New South Wales, 201-202
 - university, 202
- Licences
 - air transport, 393-394

Licences (*continued*)

- auctioneers, 461
 - bookmakers, 209
 - business franchise, 599, 607
 - broadcasting stations, 205-206
 - drivers, 381, **387-388**
 - disqualifications, 391-392
 - fees, 389
 - drug, 98-99
 - farm produce agents, 461
 - ferry boats, 380
 - fishermen and fishing boats, 506-507
 - forestry, 503
 - liquor, **578-579**, 599, 607
 - mining, 536-537
 - motor vehicles
 - passengers and goods, **383**, 388-389
 - public vehicles, **383**, **387-389**
 - poker machines, 210, 599, **605-606**
 - private hospitals, 102-103
 - public halls, 209
 - racecourses, 209
 - radiocommunication stations, 402-403
 - sawmills, 505
 - shipping, 357, 367
 - television
 - stations, 205-206
- Licensing Court (Liquor), 212, **228**, 580
- Liens on crops, wool, livestock, 425, 696
- Life insurance, 671-675
- Limestone
 - caves, 2
 - construction material produced, 532
 - deposits, 534
 - mining, 513
 - production, 533, 534
- Linseed, 430, 431, 432, 433, **451-453**
- Liquid petroleum gas (L.P.G.), 542-543
- Liquor (*see also* Beer, Drunkenness, Licensing Court, Wine)
 - consumption, 582
 - juveniles, supply prohibited, 139
 - licences to sell, 580-581
 - revenue, 581, 599, 607
 - retail sales, 577
- Lismore
 - altitude and climate, 16
 - population, 57
- Lithgow, population, 57
- Livestock and livestock products (*see also* Agriculture, Rural, and specific products), 465-502
 - cattle, 471-473
 - education, 417-418
 - employment, 415-417
 - exports, 484-485

Livestock and livestock products (*continued*)

- finance, 421-425
 - livestock
 - brands, 421
 - health, 475-476
 - levies, 477-481
 - liens, 425
 - price, 477
 - slaughtering, 480-483
 - marketing
 - meat, 484-485
 - wool, **489-491**
 - mortgages, 696
 - pastures
 - establishment and improvements, 462-464
 - protection boards, 421
 - pests and diseases, 420-421
 - pigs, 473-474
 - poultry, 474-475
 - prices
 - livestock, 477
 - retail, 288-289
 - wool, 486
 - production
 - meat, 481-482
 - value, 415
 - wool, 485-488
 - research
 - beef cattle, 478
 - dairy industry, 478-479, 498
 - meat, 478-480
 - pig, 479
 - poultry industry, 480, 500
 - sheep, 478
 - wool, 492
 - sheep, 478
 - slaughterings, 480-483
 - wage rates, 416
- Live-stock Slaughter Levy Act, 478, 481
- Lóan Council, Australian, 591, 611, 617-618
- Loan duty, 601
- Loans, housing (*see also* Housing, advances)
 - Small Business Loans Guarantee Scheme, 654
- Loans, public
 - authority to raise
 - Commonwealth and State, 591, 617-618, 625-626
 - Financial Agreement (1927), 617-618
 - local authorities, 591, 641-642
 - overseas, 617
 - Commonwealth, 617
 - expenditure from, 618, 619
 - guaranteed by State, 627
 - interest rates, 687, 689
 - local authorities, 628, 641-645

Loans, public (*continued*)

- State, 613, 617-618, 621-627
 - debt, 621-627
 - expenditure, 618, 619
 - guarantee, 627
 - interest, 623-624
 - repayments, 619
 - sinking fund, 624-625

Local government (*see also* Municipalities, shires, county councils and Environment)

- Assistance Fund, 632
- authorities, 37-38
- Boundaries Commission, 37
- construction supervision, 342
- development control, 300-301
- finances, 628-649
- functions, 39-40
- Grants Commission, 62
- libraries, 202
- loans
 - interest on loans, 687, 689
 - long-term borrowings, 591, 627, 641-645
- planning, 299-302
- superannuation, 680-681
- tax sharing arrangements, 608-609
- trading undertaking, 636-641

Lockouts, industrial (*see* Industrial disputes)

London Office of State Government, 30

Long service leave, 284-285

Lord Howe Island, 2

Los Angeles Office of State Government, 30

Lotteries, 599, **604**

Lotto, 604-605

Lucerne

- area and production, 431, **462**
- value, 432

M

Macarthur

- Development Board, 309, 313-314
- Growth Centre, 313-314

Machinery

- electrical (*see* Electrical equipment and appliances)
- exports, 568
- imports, 567
- manufacturing establishments, 555
- production, 561
- used in manufacturing, 552

McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, 476

Macquarie University, 189-192

Magistrates, stipendiary, 213-214

- courts and cases, 224-229

Magnesite mining, 533, 534

Mail services, 398-400

Main roads (*see* Roads)

Maize

- area and production, 431, **445-446**
- establishments, 430
- planting and harvesting dates, 430
- value, 432, 433
- Yellow Maize Marketing Board, 446

Malignant neoplasms (cancer), 90, **91-92**

Mandarins, trees and production, 457, 458

Manganese, 518

MANS Committee, 395

Manufacturing industries (*see also* individual industries), 549-561

- advances to, 655
- bounties and subsidies, 549
- building construction, 348-350
- capital expenditure, 554, 555, **558**, 559
- classification, 553
- commodities produced, 560-561
- construction, 348-350, 355-356
- Country Industries Assistance Fund, 310, 551
- economic census, 553
- employment, 554, 555, 556, 557, 559
 - by location, 558-559
 - by sex, 556
- labour force survey, 258
- establishments, 552, 554, 555
 - by industry, 554, 555
 - by location, 558-559
- fixed capital expenditure, 558
- geographical distribution, 558-559
- historical development, 552
- industrial classification, 553
- industrial development, 549-551
- industrial disputes, 268-269
- industry groups, 555
- Industry and Commerce, Department of, 563
- price index of articles produced by, 294-295
- price index of materials used in, 294
- production, value of, 552
- research, 549-552
- size of establishments, 557
- statistical divisions, 559
- summary of operations, 554
- tariff protection, 549
- turnover, 556
- value added, 554, 555, **556**, 557, 559
- wages paid, 552, 554, 555
 - by location, 559

Marble, 532

Margarine

- manufacturing establishments, 555
- production, 495, **560**

- Marine Inquiry Courts, 223-224
- Marine insurance, 683-684
- Maritime Services Board, 360-365, 365-366
 loans, 621, 627
 revenue and expenditure, 614
- Marketing, agricultural products
 Australian Agricultural Council, 419
 boards (*see also* specific products), 577-578, 579-580
 primary products (*see also* specific products), 418
 Sydney Farm Produce Market Authority, 462, 577
 Sydney Markets, 462, 577
- Marriages
 ages of parties, 75-76
 average age at marriage, 75-76
 civil celebrant, 73
 conjugal condition at marriage, 74-75
 ministers licensed to celebrate, 73
 minors, 73
 rates, 73-74
 registration, 73
 religious denomination of ceremony, 76
- Masculinity of population, 59-60
- Maternal mortality (*see* Puerperal diseases)
- Maternity leave, 283-284
- Mattresses produced, 561
- 'Meals on Wheels', 145
- Measles, 90
- Measures and weights, 586-587
- Meat (*see also* Abattoirs, Slaughtering), 480-485
 and Live-stock Corporation, Australian, 465, 477, 485
 bacon and ham, 481
 butchers' stores, 576
 canned and preserved, 485
 cattle, 471-473, 481, 482
 chicken levy, 480
 exports, 484-485, 568
 Industry Authority, New South Wales, 578
 levies, 481
 marketing, 484-485, 578
 mutton, 481, 482
 pork, 481, 482
 poultry, 482-483
 prices
 livestock, 477
 retail, 288-289
 production, 481-482, 560
 products industry, 555
 research, 478
 retail sales, 577
 sheep, 482
 United States Agreement, 485
- Medibank, 114
- Medical
 aids and appliances, 115
 benefits
 organisations, 114, 119-120
 paid by Commonwealth Government, 97-98, 114-115
 pensioners, 114
 Medical Research Endowment Fund, 95
 practitioners, 98-99
 services
 aerial, 395
 friendly societies, 120
 schedule fees, 114-115
- Mental diseases (*see* Diseases, mental)
- Mentally handicapped children, 131, 139
- Mercantile marine offices, 369-370
- Metal products manufacture
 capital expenditure, 555, 558
 employment, 555, 556
 establishments, 555
 items produced, 561
 value added, 554, 555, 556, 557
 wages paid, 555
- Metals (*see also* Mining, specific metals)
 exports, 568
 imports, 567
 prices, 523
 production, 518-523
- Meteorology
 Commonwealth Bureau of, 10
 observations, 10
- Methane, 531
- Metropolis (*see* Sydney)
- Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, 305, 627
- Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 627, 628-629, 646-647
- Mid-North Coast Statistical Division, 4, 6
- Migrants and migration
 assisted, 69
 assimilation, 69-70
 child education, 168, 169-170
 government expenditure, 158
 distribution, 62-64
 education, 168, 169-170, 194-195
 naturalisation, 70-71
 overseas
 arrivals and departures, 67-68
 assisted, 69
 length of stay, 67
 restriction, 69
 policy, 69
 population increase, 48-51, 62, 63, 67-71
 selection system (NUMAS), 69
 settlement, 69-70
 tourist, 68

- Milk (*see also* Dairying)
 Dairy Industry Marketing Authority, 289-290, 579-580
 distribution, 579-580
 marketing, 494-495
 prices
 control of, 495, 579
 retail, 288-290
 production, 493, 560
 products, 493-494, 560
 industry, 555
 quotas, 495
 State market, 494
 zoning, 579
- Milk breed cattle, **471-473**
- Mineral exploration, 534-536
 licences, 536-537
- Mineral oil treatment plants (*see* Oil)
- Mineral Resources, Dept. of, 201, 524, 537, 538, 540
- Mineral sands, 511, 513, 515
 employment, 517
 production, 518, 519-520
 value of output, 517
- Minerals produced, 516-517, 518-523
- Mining (*see also* specific minerals), 511-540
 accidents, 539
 capital expenditure, 513, 514
 coal (*see also* Coal, mining), 524-532
 definitions, statistical, 511-512
 employment, 513, 514, 517
 establishments, 511-515
 government assistance, 540
 industrial disputes, 268-269
 inspection of mines, 538-539
 law administration, 536-539
 leases, 44, 536-537
 licences, 536-537
 minerals produced, 515-534
 Mineral Resources, Dept. of, 524, 537, 538, 540
 Mines Rescue Act, 539
 pensions, 681-682
 production, 516, 517, 518-523, 524-526, 532, 533-534
 royalties, 537-538
 State revenue, 616
 safety provisions, 538-539
 summary of operations, 512-514
 turnover, 515
 value added, 513, 514, **515**
 wages, 513, 514
 rates, 281
 Wardens' Courts, 228
 workers' compensation, 263-267
- Mining Museum, 201
- Ministers of the Crown, 23-25, 212
 salaries, 25
- Ministries, State, 24-25
- Ministry (*see* Cabinet)
- Minting, 651
- Mitchell College of Advanced Education, 185-186
- Mitchell Library, 201, 202
- Monazite, 518, 519-520
- Money, 651
- Moneylenders' registration, 697
- Money Market
 authorised dealers, 666
 Corporations, 666, 687, 689
 Short-term, 687, 689
- Morbidity (*see* Diseases, infective)
- Moree
 altitude and climate, 19
 population, 57
- Mortality (*see* Deaths)
- Mortgages
 interest rates, 689
 on houses, 341-342
 registration, 233, 696-697
- Motel accommodation, 582-583
- Motive power in factories, 552
- Motor cycles (*see* Motor vehicles)
- Motor transport, 381-392
- Motor vehicles (*see also* Bus services, Buses, Hire cars, Taxi-cabs)
 accidents, 389-391
 and parts, manufacturers, 555
 censuses, 384
 control of traffic, 381-382
 dealers, 576, 586, 588
 licences, 588
 drivers
 ages, 387
 licences, 381, **387-388**
 driving offences, 391-392
 breath analysis, 391-392
 points system, 388
 exports, 568
 imports, 567
 Industry Council, 584
 interstate trade, 571
 inspection, 383
 insurance, 387
 new vehicles registered, 384-385
 production, 561
 public passenger, **376-379**, 382-383
 registration, 382-383
 speed limit, 381
 taxes
 expenditure from, 388-389
 paid to Main Roads Fund, 389
 registration and licensing charges, 381, **388-389**, 607

- Motor vehicles (*continued*)
 - taxes (*continued*)
 - revenue, 388-389, 591, 599
 - sales, 598
 - usage, 385-387
 - Motors, electric, produced, 561
 - Mudgee
 - altitude and climate, 18
 - wine industry, 409, 454
 - Multicultural television station, 204, 205
 - Municipalities, shires, and county councils (*see also* Local government)
 - area, 37
 - construction supervision, 342
 - councils, 38
 - elections
 - qualification of electors, 38
 - system of voting, 38
 - voting results, 39
 - electricity distribution, 637-638
 - expenditure, 635-636
 - finances, 631-645
 - functions, 39-40
 - government assistance, 611-612, 631-633
 - libraries, 202
 - loans, 591, 627, 643-645
 - interest on loans, 687, 689
 - long-term debt, 643-644
 - population, 56-58
 - rates, 628-631
 - reduction to pensioners, 630
 - revenue, 634
 - superannuation, 680-681
 - trading undertakings, 636-641
 - valuation of property, 628-629
 - water and sewerage services (*see* Water and sewerage services)
 - Murray River
 - Commission, 319
 - length and flow, 3
 - River Murray Waters Agreement, 319
 - water conservation works, 320, 323-324
 - Murray Statistical Division, 4, 8-9
 - Murrumbidgee River
 - Irrigation Area, 320-321
 - length and flow, 3
 - Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 319
 - water conservation works, 323
 - Murrumbidgee Statistical Division, 4, 8
 - Museums
 - Applied Arts and Sciences, 201
 - library, 201
 - Australian, 201
 - library, 201
 - Geological and Mining, 201
 - Mushrooms, 461
 - Muswellbrook, population, 57
 - Music, Conservatorium, 159, 186
 - Mutton and lamb (*see also* Lambs and lambing, Meat), 481-482, 485
 - Agreement with United States, 485
 - control of export trade, 485
 - exports, 484-485
 - prices, retail, 288-289
- N
- Narrabri
 - altitude and climate, 19
 - population, 57
 - Narromine, population, 57
 - National Association of Testing Authorities, 552
 - National Broadcasting and Television Services, 204-205
 - National Companies and Securities Commission, 690, 692
 - National Country Party, 27
 - National debt (*see also* Public debt)
 - sinking funds, 624-625
 - National Employment and Training Scheme (NEAT), 253-254
 - National Energy Research, Development and Demonstration Council, 531, 543
 - National Health and Medical Research Council, 95
 - National Herbarium Library, 202
 - National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA), 196
 - National parks, 207
 - Nationality
 - migrants, 62-64
 - population, 64
 - Natural disasters, 150, 151
 - Natural gas, 548
 - Natural increase, population, 48, 50-51, 55
 - Naturalisation, 70-71
 - Navigation laws, 357
 - Nectarines, trees and production, 457, 458
 - Newcastle
 - abattoir, 639
 - altitude and climate, 16
 - bus services, 376-377, 378
 - City
 - Council, 37
 - population, 57
 - Harbour
 - cargoes discharged and loaded, 359
 - facilities, 363-364
 - mercantile marine office, 369
 - shipping arrivals, 363

- Newcastle (*continued*)
 Harbour (*continued*)
 shipping registered, 367
 State Government Dockyard, 368
 tides, 20
 wheat and grain storage, 440
 interstate trade, 571
 intrastate trade, 572
 manufacturing establishments, 559
 overseas trade, 566
 Statistical District, 3
 population, 53, 54-55, 61
 University, 189, 190-192
 urban centre, population, 52-53
 water and sewerage services, 648-649
- New Cities project, 312
- New England University, 189, 190-192
 library, 202
- New South Wales
 Art Gallery, 203
 Coastal Council, 305
 Council for Union Training, 195
 Department of Sport and Recreation, 208
 Department of Youth and Community
 Services, 163, 164, 170, 176
 Film Corporation, 627
 Fish Marketing Authority, 509, 621
 Herbage Plant Liaison Committee, 463
 Heritage Council, 305
 Higher Education Board, 155
 Institute of Technology, 185
 Library, 201-202
 Planning and Environment Commission,
 308, 312
 Statistical publications, 710-712
 University, **188-189**, 190-192
 library, 202
- New York Office of State Government, 30
- New Zealand, separation of, 1
- Noise pollution, 304
- Non-bank financial institutions, 661-684
- Non-ferrous metals
 Manufacturers, 555
 mining, 518-523
 prices, 523
 products, 561
- Non-terminating Building Societies, 662-664
- Northern and Southern Plains Agricultural
 Areas, 410
- Northern Coastal Statistical Agricultural Area,
 408-409
- Northern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area,
 410
- Northern Slope Statistical Agricultural Area,
 409-410
- Northern Statistical Division, 4, 6-7
- Northern Tableland Statistical Agricultural
 Area, 409
- Northern Territory
 area, 1
 separation from New South Wales, 1
- North-Western Statistical Division, 4, 7
- Notes, Australian note issue, 651
- Noxious animals, 420-421
- Nursery schools
 private, 176-177
 public, 165
- Nurses registered, 99
- Nursing Care Benefit, Domiciliary, 109
- Nursing home benefits, 106
- Nursing-home-type patients, 105
- Nursing homes, 102-103, 127
 assistance, 106, 107
- Nuts, edible, 457, 458
- O**
- Oats
 area and production, 431, 447
 area and purpose, 447
 Marketing Board, 447-448
 planting and harvesting dates, 430
 production, 447
 value, 432, 433
 varieties sown, 447
- Observatory, Sydney, 19
- Occupational health and safety, 262-263
- Office machines, imports, 567
- Office of Child Care, 143
- Oil
 coastal trade, 572
 consumption, 542, 543
 imports, 567
 interstate, 571
 petroleum exploration, 534, 536-537
 refineries, 555
 shale miners' pensions, 681-682
 sources of primary energy, 541
- Oilseeds, 432, 433, **451-453**
 area and production, 431
 establishments, 430
 Marketing Board, 452-453
- Old age pensions (*see* Age, invalid, and wife's
 pensions)
- Oliver Latham Laboratory, 113
- Ombudsman, State, 232
- Onions
 area and production, 460-461
 retail prices, 288-289
- Opals, 533

- Open-cut coal mining, 525, 527
 - Opera House, Sydney, 203
 - Optical dispensers, 98-99
 - Optometrists registered, 98-99
 - Orange, 7
 - population, 57
 - Orange Agricultural College, 185
 - Oranges (*see also* Citrus fruits)
 - trees and production, 457, 458
 - Orchards (*see also* Fruit, and specific fruits), 430, 431, **457-458**
 - Orphans' pensions, 134
 - Osteopaths registered, 99
 - Outline Plan (Sydney Region), 311-314
 - Overseas
 - exchange rates, 659-660
 - loans
 - public debt, 621-623
 - State authorities, 617
 - representation, State, 30
 - Telecommunications Commission, 402
 - Trade Authority, N.S.W. Government, 564
 - Oysters
 - leases, 507
 - production, 508
- P**
- Paints and varnishes, production, 560
 - Panel vans (*see* Motor vehicles)
 - Paper currency, 651
 - Paper
 - bags, production, 561
 - imports, overseas, 567
 - interstate trade, 571
 - Paper and paper products, manufacturers, 555
 - Parental acknowledgement, 82
 - Parents and Citizens Associations, 157, 171
 - Parkes
 - population, 57
 - Parks and Recreation Reserves and Services, 206-208
 - Parliament
 - Commonwealth, 34-36
 - New South Wales, 21-34
 - committees, 29
 - cost, 33
 - dissolution, 22, 26
 - duration, 26
 - elections, 30-32
 - library, 203
 - party system, 26-27
 - payment of members, 25, 28-29
 - pensions, 29
 - representation, 31
 - Parliamentary Remuneration Tribunal, 25
 - Parole Board, 238
 - Parsnips, 460
 - Party system, 26-27
 - Passionfruit, 456
 - Pastoral industry (*see* Livestock and livestock products)
 - Pastoral finance companies, 421, 425, 661, 666-667
 - Pastures
 - establishment and improvement, 462-464
 - native, 414
 - protection boards, 421
 - Patents registration, 233
 - Patients in hospitals, statistics of, 101
 - Pay-as-you-earn system of taxation, 593
 - Pay-roll tax, 599, 600
 - Peaches, trees and production, 457, 458
 - Pears
 - export scheme, 459
 - stabilisation scheme, 459
 - trees and production, 457, 458
 - Peas, 460-461
 - Pensioners
 - 'fringe benefits', 149-150
 - Health Benefits Card, 114, 149-150
 - reduction in council rates, 630
 - Pensions and benefits, **125-133, 134-136**, 152
 - age, **125-127**, 152
 - Australian Public Service, 675-676
 - blind persons, 126, 130
 - bus and motor transport employees, 678-679, 680
 - Commonwealth Government expenditure, 151-152
 - defence forces, 676
 - ex-service, **127-129**, 152
 - handicapped children, 131
 - Health Benefits Card, 114
 - invalid, **130**, 152
 - judges, 677
 - local government, 680-681
 - miners', 681-682
 - N.S.W. Public Service, 676-677
 - orphans', 134
 - parliamentary, 29
 - police, 677-678
 - private superannuation schemes, 682
 - railway employees', 679-680
 - service, 129
 - sickness, 134-136, 152
 - supporting parent's, **132-133**, 152
 - veterans', 127-129
 - widows', 131-132, 152
 - wives', 126, 127, 130
 - Perinatal mortality, 88-89
 - Periodic detention, 236

- Personal care subsidy, 127
- Petrol (*see also* Oil, Petroleum)
 - service stations, 576
- Petroleum (*see also* Oil)
 - consumption, 542, 543
 - exploration, 534, 536-537
 - tax rebates, 595
- Product Pricing Authority, 586
- products
 - exports, 568, 572
 - imports, 567
 - industry, 555
 - refining, 555
 - retailers, 576
- Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations production, 561
- Pharmaceutical benefits scheme, 98, 115
- Pharmacists registered, 98-99
- Phosphate Fertilizer Bounty Act, 427-428
- Physical features of N.S.W., 2-3
 - rainfall map, 12
- Physiotherapists registered, 98-99
- Picture theatres licensed, 209
- Pig Slaughter Levy Act, 481
- Pigs (*see also* Dairying, Livestock, Meat, Pork)
 - establishments, 473-474
 - feral, 420-421
 - numbers, 466, **473-474**
 - breeding pigs, 473-474
 - slaughtered, 480, 481, 482
 - prices, 477
 - research, 479
 - Swine Compensation Act, 476
 - value of pigs slaughtered, 483
- Pilotage
 - charges, 365
 - revenue, 360-361
 - service, 357
- Pineapples, 456
- Plains, agricultural areas, 410
- Planning (*see also* Environment)
 - Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre, 316-317
 - and Environment Commission, 308, 627
 - and Environment Court, 42, 220, 302
 - authorities, 299, 308-311
 - Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre, 315
 - coastal, 305, 308
 - development control, 300-301
 - land use planning, 299-302
 - legislation, 299
 - local government, 299-302
 - Macarthur Growth Centre, 313-314
 - Sydney Region, 311-314
- Plant and machinery
 - production, 561
- Plantation fruit, 456
- Planting and harvesting dates, 430
- Plastic moulding and products
 - manufacturing, 555
 - commodities produced, 560, 561
- Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainers Board, 343
- Plums
 - trees and production, 457, 458
- Pneumoconiosis
 - workers' compensation, 266
- Poker machines
 - licences, 210, 605-606
 - revenue, 210, 599
- Police, 234-235
 - accident compensation, 263
 - pensions, 677-678
 - traffic duties, 381, 389
- Poliomyelitis, 111
 - anti-poliomyelitis campaign, 112
- Political parties, 27
- Pollution (*see also* Environment)
 - air, 301
 - Metropolitan Waste Disposal Authority, 305
 - noise, 304
 - oil, 304
 - State Pollution Control Commission, 303-304
 - water, 304
- Population (*see also* Ages of population, Births, Deaths, Migrants and migration)
 - Aboriginals, 49, **65-66**
 - age distribution, 60-61
 - capital cities, 67
 - Census under-enumeration, 47
 - Census sampling errors, 48
 - conjugal condition, 61
 - countries of birth, 62-64
 - country towns, 57
 - density, 52
 - geographical distribution, 52-55
 - increase, 48-59
 - intercensal, 48-51
 - migration, 48-51, 62, 63, **67-71**
 - natural, 48, 50-51, 55
 - sources, 50-51
 - Statistical Divisions and Districts, 54, 55
 - intercensal estimates, 48, 49-50
 - masculinity, 59-60
 - mean, 58-59
 - municipalities, 56-57
 - occupational status, 254-255
 - post-enumeration survey, 47
 - rural areas, 52-53
 - sex distribution, 59-60
 - shires, 56, 58
 - States and Territories, 66
 - Statistical Divisions and Districts, 52-55

- Population (*continued*)
 Sydney Statistical Division, 53-56, 59, 61
 Sydney Urban Area, 53
 urban centres, 52-53
- Pork
 bacon
 retail prices, 288-289
 ham and bacon
 production, 481, 482
 pigs slaughtered, 480, 481, 482
 meat produced, 481, 482
- Port Hunter (*see* Newcastle Harbour)
- Port Jackson (*see* Sydney Harbour)
- Port Kembla
 cargoes discharged and loaded, 359
 facilities, 364-365
 interstate trade, 571
 intrastate trade, 572
 mercantile marine office, 369
 overseas trade, 566
 shipping arrivals, 365
- Port Macquarie
 altitude and climate, 16
 population, 57
- Ports (*see also* Botany Bay, Newcastle Harbour,
 Port Kembla, Sydney Harbour)
 control, 357, 360-361
 Maritime Services Board, 360-361
 overseas cargo, 359
 pilottage, 357, 360-361, 365
 rates and charges, 365-366
 revenue, 360-361
- Postal Commission
 employees, 399
 finances, 398
 postal services, 398-400
- Postal services, 398-400
- Potatoes
 area and production, 431, 460
 establishments, 430
 marketing, 461
 planting and harvesting dates, 430
 prices, retail, 288-289
 value, 432, 433, 461
- Poultry (*see also* Eggs)
 chicken meat levy, 480
 Egg Marketing Board, 498-499
 egg production, 498-500
 egg strain hens levy, 499-500
 exports, 484, 500
 farming, 474-475
 industry levy, 480, 499-500
 industry research, 480, 500
 Industry Trust Fund, 499
 marketing
 local, 578
 overseas, 500
 numbers, 474-475
- Poultry (*continued*)
 production, 560
 quotas, 499
 research, 480, 500
 Research Advisory Committee, 500
 slaughtered, 482, 483
 value, 483
 wholesale prices, 499
- Prawns, 506, 508
- Pre-schools and day care
 government expenditure, 158
 public primary schools, 165
 schools and enrolments, 177
- Premier, 23, 24, 25
- Premier's Department (N.S.W.)
 Industrial Development Unit, 550
- Prices (*see also* specific commodities)
 bread, 290
 coal, 527
 Commissioner, 286
 control, 286, 289-290
 electricity, 291
 food (retail), 288-289
 gas, 290-291
 indexes
 articles produced by manufacturing
 industry, 294-295
 building materials, 292-293
 consumer, 287-288
 export, 569
 import, 569
 materials used in manufacturing, 294
 retail, 288-290
 wholesale, 291-295
 Justification Tribunal, 286, 586
 livestock, 477
 metal
 non-ferrous, 523
 milk, 289-290
 Regulation Act, 286
 retail, 288-290
- Primage duty, 569-570, 592
- Primary
 education, 160, 162-175
 Industry Bank of Australia, 422, 659, 685-686
 interest rates, 686
 Industry Department, 418
 Forestry Branch, 504
 products (*see also* specific products)
 levies and charges, 598
- Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 72
- Printing and allied industries, 555
- Prisons and prisoners
 administration, 236-238
 Parole Board, 238
 prisoners released, 239-240

Prisons and prisoners (*continued*)

prisoners under sentence

ages, 239

offences, 239, 240

sentences, 239, 240

Probation and Parole Service, 237-238

remission of sentences, 237

Private finance, 651-698

Private bus services, 378-379

Private hospitals, 102-103

Private schools, 162-164, 171-175

Private teachers' colleges, 182-183

Privy Council, 213, 230

Probate (*see also* Death duties)

Division (Supreme Court), 219

Probation and Parole Service, 237-238

Production, value of (*see also* individual industries and items)agriculture industry (*see also* Value of agricultural commodities produced),

415, 483, 502

crops, 432-433

livestock and livestock products, 483, 502

factories, 552

mining

coal, 517, 526

other minerals, 517, 518, 532, 533

Professional instruments

imports, 567

Profits tax, undistributed, 597

Promissory notes, 620

Property, valuation for rating, 628-629

Prospecting for minerals, 534-536

Protective Division, Supreme Court, 97, 219

Provisional taxation, 593

Prunes

trees and production, 457, 458, 459

Psychiatric services, 96-97, **104**

Public

Accounts Committee, 30

broadcasting services, 206

debt, of N.S.W., 621-626

domicile, 621-623

interest charge, 623-624

loans guaranteed by State, 627

local authorities, 627, **641-645**

entertainments, 209-210

finance, 591-650

hospitals, 100-102

Lending Right Scheme, 204

libraries (*see* Libraries)

schools, 162-171

Service

Arbitrator, 250-251

Public (*continued*)Service (*continued*)

employees, 250-251, 255

industrial arbitration, 250-251

pensions, 675-676, 676-677

Transport, 149-150, 620

Transport Commission (*see also* State Rail Authority, Urban Transit Authority)

loans guaranteed by State, 627

Trust Office, 233

Publications issued by N.S.W. Office, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 710-712

Puerperal diseases, 90

Pumping machinery produced, 561

Pumpkin, 460-461

Pure foods, 578

Pyrophyllite mining, 533

Q

Quadruplets born, 81-82

Quarantine, 357

Quarries (*see* Mining)

Quartzite mining, 533

Queanbeyan

population, 57

Queensland

area, 1

separation from N.S.W., 1

Quirindi

population, 57

Quotas

egg production, 499

milk, 495

prunes, 459

U.S. meat imports, 485

R

Rabbits

myxomatosis, 420

Racecourse Development Fund, 210

Racing, horse and greyhound (*see* Horse and greyhound racing)

Radio

broadcasting, 204-206

coastal services for shipping, 402-403

communication, 402-403

telegraphy and telephony, 402-403

Railway rolling stock production, 561

Railway gauges, Australian, 371-372

Railways, private, 372

Railways, State, 372-375

accidents, 375

city and suburban (Sydney), 372-373

eastern suburbs, 373

electric, 372-373

- Railways (*continued*)
 - employees, 375
 - pensions, 679-680
 - wages paid, 375
 - expenditure, 373
 - finances, 373, 614, 615, 619, 620, 621, 624, 625
 - freight, 373, 374
 - gauges, 372
 - goods traffic, 374
 - Indian-Pacific Service, 376
 - length, 371-372
 - passengers carried, 374
 - revenue, 373
 - route and track kilometres, 372
 - State Rail Authority, 371, 615
 - traffic, 374
 - Victorian border lines, 375-376
- Rainfall, 11-19, 407-410
 - annual, 11-13
 - coastal districts, 15-16
 - mean monthly, 14-15
 - seasonal distribution, 13-14
 - Sydney, 15, 16, 17
 - tablelands, 17, 18
 - western plains, 19
 - western slopes, 18
- Rapeseed, 430, 431, 432, **451-453**
- Rateable property, 628-631
- Rates, local authority (*see* Taxation)
- Real estate
 - mortgages (*see* Mortgages)
 - registration of documents, 233
 - titles, 695-696
 - 'Torrens' title, 695
 - transactions, 695-696
 - valuations, 628-629
- Real Property Act, 695-696
- Rebate on council rates and water and sewerage rates, 150
- Recreation
 - reserves, 206-208
 - services, 208
- Red Cross Society, Australia, 117-118
- Referenda
 - Commonwealth, 36
 - State, 32
- Reformatories, 164, 166, 226-227
- Refractory products, 561
- Regional planning and development, 311-317
 - Albury-Wodonga, 316-317
 - Bathurst-Orange, 315
 - Macarthur, 313-314
 - planning authorities, 308-311
 - Sydney, 311-314
- Regions
 - climatic, 15-19
 - planning, 314-315
- Registered clubs, 210
- Registrar-General, 41, 42, 233
- Registration (*see also* Licences)
 - aircraft
 - Commonwealth, 393, 394
 - numbers, 394
 - State, 394
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 72
 - companies, 691-692
 - land titles, 695-696
 - medical practitioners, 98-99
 - money-lenders, 697
 - mortgages, 696-697
 - motor vehicles, 382-385
 - pleasure boats, 366
 - shipping, 367-368
- Rehabilitation Service, Commonwealth, **148-149**, 152
- Reimbursement grants, uniform taxation, 608
- Religions
 - marriages, 76
 - licences to celebrate, 72, 73
 - population, 64-65
 - school children, instruction in schools, 170
 - schools, 171-173
 - deaf, dumb, and blind, 175
- Relocation Assistance Scheme, 137
- Rent Controller, 295-296
- Rental Bond Board, 296
- Rents of dwellings, 295-298
 - control, 295-296
 - Fair Rents Boards, 229, 295-296
 - fixation, 296
 - index numbers, 287-288
 - Rental Bond Board, 296
 - Strata Titles Boards, 229
- Repatriation hospitals, 104-105
- Repayable Commonwealth advances, 612
- Representatives, House of, 35
- Reproduction rates (*see* Births)
- Reserve Bank of Australia, 424, 651, **652-653**, 685
- Reserve deposit ratio, 652
- Reserves, land, 206-208
- Reservoirs, water, 646, 648
- Resources, water, **318-319**, 323-325
- Restaurants
 - liquor permits, 580-581
 - summary of operations, 575, 576
- Rest homes, 127, 146

Retail

- advances to, 655
- financing of sales, 669-670
- prices (*see* Prices)
- trade, 573-577
 - classification, 574-575
 - co-operative trading societies, 577
 - economic census, 573-576
 - employment, 575, 576
 - establishments, 575, 576
 - turnover, 575, 576
 - value of sales, 575, 577
 - wages paid, 575, 576

Returned servicemen

- children's education scheme, 198
- homes, 337-338
- pensions, 129
- war service land settlement, 45, 426

Review of Commonwealth Functions

- Housing Loans Insurance Corporation, 340
- mortgages, 689, 696
- Prices Justification Tribunal, 586
- rural extension services, 419
- tertiary education fees, 187

Rice

- area and production, 431, 450
- cultivation, 448-449
- establishments, 430, 449
- exports, 449
- irrigation, 321, 448
- Marketing Board, 449
- planting and harvesting dates, 430
- value, 432, 433

Richmond-Tweed Statistical Division, 4, 6

Riverina College of Advanced Education, 186

River Murray Waters Agreement, 319

Rivers

- irrigation schemes, 320-325
- length, 2-3
- navigation, 366-367

Rivers and foreshores improvement, 318

Roads, 326-331

- accidents on, 389-391
- administration, 326-327
- Commonwealth grants, 330-331
- construction statistics, 344-345, 355-356
- developmental, 328
- driving offences, 391-392
- expenditure, 329, 330
- freeways, 328
- funds, 329-330
- grants to local government, 633
- length, 326, 328
- main, 327-330
- Main Roads Department, 326-330, 591, 627, 632-633, 634
- safety, 390-391

Roads (*continued*)

- taxes for construction and maintenance, 329-330
- toll works, 327-328, 330
- tourist roads, 327, 328

Roads and bridges, expenditure, 329-330, 330-331

Royal Blind Society, 117

- Braille Library, 203

Royal Botanic Gardens, 207-208

Royal Flying Doctor Service, 110

Royal National Park, 207

Royalties, mining, 537-538, 616

Rubber

- crude, imports, 567
- manufactures
 - exports, 568
 - imports, 567
- manufacturing, 555
- production, 560
- tyres, 561

Rural Aerial Health Service, 112

Rural (*see also* Agriculture)

- Adjustment Scheme, 426-427
- Assistance Board, 426
- awards, 416
- Bank of N.S.W. (*see also* Banks and banking), 340-341, 423-424, 425, 651, 653, 657-658
- co-operative societies, 662
- development, 406-407
- education (*see* Education, Schools)
- employment, 415-417
- establishments with agricultural activity, 412-414
- finance, 421-426
 - advances by banks, 422-425, 655
 - Commonwealth Development Bank, 424, 425
 - government guarantees, 422
 - interest rates, 425
 - liens on livestock, 425
 - reconstruction, 423
 - Reserve Bank, 424
 - Rural Bank of N.S.W., 423-424
 - settlement of ex-servicemen, 45, 426
- General Bank Department, 657
- Government Agency Department, 658
- holdings (*see* Establishments with agricultural activity)
- industries (*see also* Agriculture, Crops and pastures, Livestock and livestock products, and specific subjects), 405-428
- Industries Agency (Rural Bank), 423-424, 425
- production (*see also* specific subjects), 407-410, 415

- Rural (*continued*)
 reconstruction, 426, 427
 Reconstruction Agency (Rural Bank), 423, 425
 settlement, 407-410
 wages and hours, 416
 Workers' Accommodation Act, 417
 work force, 415-416
- Rutile, 511, 519-520
- S**
- Safety, occupational, 262-263
- Safety and Vehicle Design, Advisory Committee, 390-391
- Safflower, 430, 431, 432, **451-453**
- Salaries and wages (*see* Wages)
- Sale of Homes Agency (Rural Bank), 340, 658
- Sales tax, 598
- Salt
 interstate trade, 571
- Sand production
 building or road use, 532
 industrial use, 533
- Sandstone, 532, 533
- Sapphires, 533
- Satellite communication, 402-403
- Saturday School of Community Languages, 167
- Savings banks (*see also* Banks and banking), 656-657
 finance for housing, 341-342
- Savings bonds, 617
- Sawmills, 505-506
 logs treated and timber produced, **505-506**, 560
- Schedule medical fees, 114-115
- Scholarships and bursaries
 Commonwealth Government assistance
 Aboriginal grants scheme, 198-199
 post-graduate, 198
 secondary, 197
 soldiers' children education scheme, 198
 tertiary, 197-198
 State Government assistance
 advanced education, 200
 bursaries, 199-200
 secondary, 199
 teacher training, 199-200
 technical, 199-200
 textbook allowances, 199
 university, 199-200
- School Certificate, 160
- School of the Air, 167
- School-to-Work Transition Program, 177
- Schools, 160-177
 agricultural, 168
 attendance, 163-164
 compulsory, 160
 Board of Senior School Studies, 157
 Commission, 154-155
 correspondence, 164, 167
 dental clinics and schools, 110, 188
 evening, 194
 examinations, 160-162
 forestry, 168
 government expenditure, 158-159, 175-176
 grants, Commonwealth Government, 158-159, 175-176
 hospital, 165, 169, 170
 libraries, 175
 opportunity classes, 168-170
 primary, 160, 164-165, 171, 173-174
 private, 162-164, 171-175
 allowances for primary pupils, 199
 Church of England, 172-173
 grants to schools, 171, 175-176
 Hebrew, 172-173
 Lutheran, 172-173
 Methodist, 172-173
 Presbyterian, 172-173
 Roman Catholic, 171-173
 Seventh Day Adventist, 172-173
 State subsidies for interest on loans, 171
 Uniting, 172-173
 public, 162-171
 correspondence, 162, 164, 165, 167
 evening colleges, 194
 opportunity classes, 168-170
 primary, 160, 164-165
 religious instruction, 170
 secondary, 160-165
 special, 162, 167-170
 technical and further education colleges, 178-182
 pupils, 162-175
 Saturday School of Community Languages, 167
 scholarships and bursaries (*see* Scholarships and bursaries)
 secondary, 160, 165, 171, 173-175
 Secondary Schools Board, 157
 teachers, 162-163, 172
 training, 182-183
 transport, 199
 vocational guidance, 175
- Science and Technology, Dept. of, 550
- Seamen
 compensation for accidents, 370
 engagements and discharges, 369-370
 mercantile marine offices, 369-370
- Seasons, 10
- Secondary Schools Board, 157

- Secondary education, 160-175
- Securities Industry Act, 692-693
- Securities Industry Code, 690-691
- Senate of Commonwealth Parliament, 34-35
- Service pensions, 129
- Servicemen, returned (*see* Returned servicemen)
- Settlement, land (*see* Land)
- Sewerage services (*see* Water and sewerage services)
- Sex distribution of population, 59-60
- Share-farming, 417
- Shearing
 - seasonal distribution, 485-486
 - sheep shorn and wool produced, 485-486
- Sheep (*see also* Lambs and lambing, Mutton, Wool), 466-470
 - breeds, 469-470
 - establishments, 469
 - experiment work, 479
 - exports, 470, 484-485
 - flocks, 469
 - lambing, 467-468
 - meat, 481, 482, 485
 - numbers, 466, **467-470**
 - prices, 477
 - research, 478
 - shearers' wages, 416
 - shearing, 485-486
 - skins (*see* Hides and skins)
 - slaughtered, 480-481
 - value, 483
 - stud, 470
 - wool (*see* Wool)
- Sheet metal products
 - commodities produced, 561
 - manufacturing establishments, 555
- Sheltered employment allowance, **130-131**, 152
- Sheriff of Supreme Court, 214
- Shipping
 - Australian Shipping Commission, 358
 - building and repairing, 368-369
 - subsidy, 549
 - cargoes discharged and loaded, 359-360
 - certificates of seaworthiness, 367-368
 - charges, 365-366
 - coastal trade licences, 357
 - control, 357-358
 - definitions, statistical, 358
 - freight rates, 365-366
 - harbour rates, 365-366
 - harbours and anchorages, 360-365
 - insurance, 683
 - interstate (*see* Interstate, trade)
 - intrastate, 571-572
 - Shipping (*continued*)
 - legislation, 357-358
 - major trading areas, 360
 - Marine Inquiry Courts, 223-224, 370
 - Maritime Services Board, 360-361
 - mortgages, 696
 - port charges, 365-366
 - revenue, 361
 - registers, 367
 - rivers, navigable, 366-367
 - seamen, 369-370
 - storage charges, 366
 - tonnage entered and cleared
 - New South Wales, 359-360
 - ports, 361-365
 - trade area, 360
 - Shipwrecks, 223-224
 - Shires (*see* Municipalities, shires, and county councils)
 - Shoes
 - manufacturers, 555
 - production, 561
 - retail
 - sales, 577
 - stores, 576
 - Shops, retail
 - new buildings, 348-351
 - sales, 575-577
 - Short-term money market, 687, 689
 - Sick leave, 283
 - Sickness benefits
 - hospital and medical (*see also* Health insurance)
 - Commonwealth benefits, 98, **105-107**, **114-115**
 - pharmaceutical, 98, 115
 - welfare
 - claims and benefits paid, 136, 152
 - eligibility and rates, 134-135
 - Silage, 461-462
 - Silos, grain, 439-440
 - Silver
 - mining, 517, 518, 520-522
 - prices, 523
 - Silver-lead-zinc mining, 511, 513, 515, 517, 518, **520-522**
 - capital expenditure, 513
 - employment, 513, 517
 - Sinking funds
 - local authorities, 643-645
 - national debt, 624-625
 - Skins and hides (*see* Hides and skins)
 - Slaughtering, livestock, 480-483
 - Slope Agricultural Areas, 409-410
 - Small Business Loans Guarantee Scheme, 654

- Smallgoods, production, 560
- Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 319, 546-547
 Authority, 546-547
 Snowy Mountains Council, 547
 utilisation of power, 547
- Soap production, 561
- Soccer football pools duty, 605
- Social services, 125-152
- Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, 96
- Societies (*see* Building, Charitable, Co-operative, Education, Friendly)
- Soil conservation, 419-420
- Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, 198
- Soldiers' settlement, 45, 426
- Solicitors, 215
- Sorghum
 area and production, 431, 446-447
 Grain Sorghum Marketing Board, 447
 planting and harvesting dates, 430
 value, 432-433
- South Australia
 area, 1
 separation from N.S.W., 1
- South-Eastern Statistical Division, 4, 7-8
- Southern Plains Statistical Agricultural Area, 410
- Southern Slopes Statistical Agricultural Area, 409-410
- South West Tablelands Water Supply, 621
- Soybeans, 430, 431, 432, 433, **451-453**
- Spastic Centre, 117
- Special Broadcasting Service, 205
- Special Deposits Account, **613**, 620
- Special Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP), 253-254
- Spirits (*see* Liquor)
- Sport and Recreation Fund, 208-209
- Sport and Recreation Services, 208
- St. John Ambulance Brigade, 117
- Stamp duties
 Deferred Payment Scheme, 341
 rates of duties, 600-601
 revenue, 599
- Standards
 Association of Australia, 551
 National Standards Commission, 586-587
 pure foods, 578
 weights and measures, 586-587
- Standard time, 20
- Starr-Bowkett Societies, 662-663
- State (*see also* specific subjects)
 assistance to local area, 631-633
 Bank of New South Wales (*see* Rural, Bank of N.S.W.)
 Brickworks, 621
 Conservatorium of Music, 159, 186
 Dockyards, 368
 electoral system, 30-32
 Emergency Services, 243-244
 enterprises, 621
 Film Library, 201
 finances, 613-627
 loan expenditure, 618-619
 revenue and expenditure, 614
 taxation, 598-607
 Government Insurance Office, 671, **675**, 683-684
 hospitals and homes, 100-102, 104
 Legislature, 25-30, 617
 Library of New South Wales, 201-202
 Ombudsman, 232
 pensioner housing, 146-147
 Planning Authority, 308
 Pollution Control Commission, 303-304
 Rail Authority, 371, 615
 wards, 139-140
- Statement of Attainment, 160, 162
- States Grants Acts, 608-609
- States Grants (Schools Assistance) Acts, 175
- States Grants (Tertiary Education Assistance) Act, 182, 183, 190
- Station wagons (*see* Cars and station wagons)
- Statistical Agricultural Areas (*see also* specific subjects), 406, 407-410
- Statistical Divisions, Subdivisions, and Districts (*see also* specific subjects), 3-9, 54-58
 characteristics, 4-9
 concepts and criteria, 3-4
 manufacturing establishments, 558-559
- Statistical publications of N.S.W., 710-712
- Statute of Westminster, 34
- Statutory authorities (*see also* specific authorities)
 finances, 591, 621
- Statutory reserve deposits (Reserve Bank), 652
- Steel (*see* Iron and steel)
- Still-births, 72, **80-81**
- Stipendiary magistrates, **213-214**, 227, 228
- Stock (*see* Livestock and livestock products, and specific animals)
- Stock and poultry feed, production, 560
- Stock exchanges, 692-693

Stone quarrying
 production, 532
 Strata Titles Boards, 229
 Strikes and lockouts (*see* Industrial disputes)
 Structural metal products, manufacturers, 555
 Subsidies (*see* Bounties and subsidies)
 Sugar
 agreement, 450
 Board, 450
 cane, 449-450
 area and production, 431, **450**
 establishments with cane, 430
 planting and harvesting dates, 430
 value, 432, 433
 coastal trade, 571
 interstate trade, 571
 marketing, 450
 prices
 raw and refined, 450
 retail, 288-289, 450
 Suicides, 90, **93-94**
 Sulphur mining, 518, 522
 Sultanas, 459
 Summer time (daylight saving), 20
 Sunday entertainment, 209
 Sunflower, 430, 431, 432, 433, **451-453**
 Superannuation (*see* Pensions)
 Supermarkets, 576
 Superphosphate used, 433-434, 463-464
 Supporting parent's benefits, **132-133**, 152
 Supreme Court, 212, **217-221**
 appellate jurisdiction, 217-218
 Surveyors, Board of, 42
 Surveys
 Integrated Economic, 705-709
 Sweet corn, 460-461
 Swine (*see* Pigs)
 Sydney and Southern Coastal Statistical
 Agricultural Area, 408-409
 Sydney
 Airport, 395
 MANS Committee, 395
 City of
 Corporation Act, 37
 Council, 37
 population, 56
 climate, 10, 15, **17**
 College of the Arts, 186
 County Council Electricity Undertaking,
 637
 charges, 291
 electric railway, 372-373
 Farm Produce Market Authority, 461, 577,
 621, 627

Sydney (*continued*)
 Harbour, 566, 571
 administration, 360-361
 area and depth, 361
 berths, 361
 Captain Cook Graving Dock, 362,
 368
 ferry services, 380
 mercantile marine office, 369
 overseas trade, 359
 port charges, 365-366
 Port Operations and Communica-
 tions Centre, 362
 shipping, 359, 360-361, **361-362**, 367-
 368
 tides, 20
 wharfage, 361-362
 wheat and grain storage, 440
 Harbour Bridge, 331, 625
 Home Nursing Service, 109
 interstate trade, 571
 intrastate trade, 572
 milk supply, 579-580
 Observatory, 19
 Opera House, 203
 overseas trade, 359, 566
 rainfall and evaporation, 15, 16, 17
 regional planning, 311-314
 Region Outline Plan, 311-313
 Statistical Division
 area, 4
 boundaries, 5
 building, 350, 352
 deaths, 87
 dwellings, 352
 manufacturing industry, 558-559
 population, **53-56**, 59, 61
 roads, 326, 327-328
 Stock Exchange, 693
 Symphony Orchestra, 203
 temperature, 15, 16, 17
 transport services
 buses, 376-378, 378-379
 ferries, 380
 railways, 372-373, 374
 urban centre
 boundaries, 52
 population, 52-53
 University, 187-188, 190-192
 Wool Centre, 489-490

T

Tablelands
 Agricultural Areas, 409
 climate, 17-18
 settlement, 407-408
 Tamworth
 population, 57
 Statistical District, 4
 Taree, population, 57

- Tariffs (*see* Customs tariffs, Industries Assistance Commission)
- Taronga Park Zoological Gardens, 208
- Tasmania
 area, 1
 separation from N.S.W., 1
- Tavernis, 580-581
- Taxation
 Commonwealth
 customs, 563, **569-570**, 598
 estate duties, 597
 excise duties, **569-570**, 598
 gift duty, 597
 income, 592-597
 indexation, 594
 primage, 569-570, 598
 primary products, 598
 rebates, 594-595
 sales, 598
 State re-imbursement, 608-611
 tax sharing, 608-611
 uniform, 592, 608
 incomes of taxpayers, 595-596
 local authorities, 592, 599, 630-631
 water and sewerage rates, 646-647, 648-649
 State, **598-607**, 616
 business franchise licences, 599, 607
 death duties, 599, **601-602**
 income, 592, 608
 land, 599, 603-604
 liquor licences, **580-581**, 599, 607
 lotteries, 599, **604**
 Lotto, 604-605
 motor vehicles, 388-389, 599, 607
 pay-roll, 599, 600
 poker machines, 599, **605-606**
 racing and betting, 599, **606-607**
 soccer football pools, 605
 stamp duties, 599, **600-601**
- Taxi-cabs
 drivers' licences, 387-388
 fares, 383
 licensing, 381, 383-384
 registrations, 384
 third party insurance, 387
- Tea
 imports, 567
 prices, retail, 288-289
- Teachers
 private schools, 162-163, 172
 training, 182-183
 public schools, 162-163
 training, 182-183
 technical and further education colleges, 179
- Technical and further education
 colleges, 178-182
 Council, 154, 156
- Technical and further education (*continued*)
 Department, 153, 156, 178
 government expenditure, 158-159, 182
- Telecommunications Commission
 Australian, 204, 398, 400-402
 Overseas, 398, 402
- Telecommunications equipment
 imports, 567
- Telefinder service, 401, 402
- Telegrams (*see* Telegraphs)
- Telegraphs
 international, 401, 402
 New South Wales, 401, 402
- Telephone concessions, 149
- Telephones
 international, 402
 New South Wales, 401
- Television
 broadcasting stations
 commercial, 205-206
 multi-cultural, 204, 205
 national, 204-205
 control of services, 204
 Film and Television School, 195-196
 international, 402
- Telex service, 400-401
 international, 402
- Temora, population, 57
- Temperature
 coastal districts, 16
 Sydney, 15, 16, 17
 tablelands, 17-18
 western plains, 19
 western slopes, 18
- Tenancy law, 295-296
- Tenancy of rural holdings, **43-44**, **45**, 415, 417
- Tenterfield, altitude and climate, 18
- Term loan funds, 422
- Terminating building societies, 663-664
- Tertiary education, 178-183
 government assistance, 158
 government expenditure, 158
- Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme, 197-198
- Tertiary Education Commission, 153, 154, 182
- Textbook allowances, secondary schools, 199
- Textile fibres, exports, 568
- Textiles
 imports, 567
 manufacturing industry, 554-558
 capital expenditure, 554, 555, **558**
 commodities produced, 560
 employment, 554, 555, **556**, 557, 559
 value added, 554, 555, **556**, 557, 559
 wages and salaries, 554, 555, 559

- Theatre licences, 209
- Tick, cattle, 476
- Tides, 20
- Tiles (*see* Bricks and tiles)
- Timber
 Australian Forestry Council, 505
 Forestry Branch of Department of Primary Industry, 504
 Marketing Act, 506
 overseas trade, 506, 561
 production, 505-506, 560
 sawmills, 505-506
 State forests, 503
 types of, 505
- Time, standard, 20
- Tin
 mining
 production, 518, **523**
 value, 518
 prices, 523
- Titanium
 concentrates exported, 562
 mining, 518, 520
- Tobacco
 area and production, 431, **454**
 Board, 453
 cultivation, 453
 establishments, 430
 franchise licences, 607
 imports, 567
 Leaf Marketing Board, 453
 planting and harvesting, 430
 production, 453
 research, 453
 stabilisation scheme, 453
 tariff, 453
 value, 432-433
- Tokyo Office of State Government, 30
- Tomatoes
 area and production, 460-461
 value, 432, 460-461
- 'Torrens' title (real property), 695
- Totalizers
 investments, 209-210
 Racecourse Development Fund, 210
 tax, 606-607
 Totalizator Agency Board, 209-210, 606-607, 621
- Tourist
 vehicles, 383
- Tourist accommodation
 caravans, 584
 census, 582-584
 classification, 582-583
- Tourist accommodation (*continued*)
 establishments, 583-584
 capacity, 583-584
 employment, 583-584
 occupancy rates, 584
 takings, 583, 584
 wages paid, 583
 surveys, 584
- Tourist Industry Development Corporation, 627
- Town and country planning (*see* Planning; Urban and Regional Development; Development Control)
- Towns (*see also* Municipalities and shires and specific towns)
 population, 53, **56-57**
- Tractors, bounty, 549
- Trade
 agreements, 565
 Commissioner Service, 563
 Department of Trade and Resources, 563
 exports (*see* Exports)
 imports (*see* Imports)
 Practices Act, 585
 Practices Commission, 585
 Practices Tribunal, 585
 promotion, 563, 564, 565
 reciprocity, 655
 representation abroad, 563, 564
 Trade and Resources, Department of, 563
- Trade mark registration, 233
- Trade unions, 267-268
 training courses, 195, 267
- Trading banks (*see* Banks and banking)
- Traffic Accident Research Unit, 390-391
- Traffic Authority of New South Wales, 382
- Traffic, road
 accidents, 389-391
 funds, 388-389
 offences, 391-392
 breath analysis, 392
 points system, 388
 regulations, 381-382
 speed limit, 381
- Training, industrial (*see also* Education, technical), 178-182, 185, 188, 259-262
 Commonwealth assistance for apprenticeship, 261
- Transfer values
 definition of, 708-709
- Transport services
 airlines, 393-397
 buses, 376-379
 ferries, 380

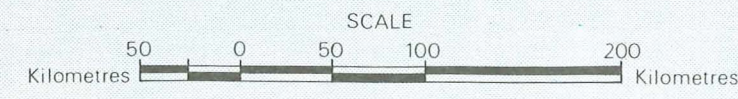
- Transport services (*continued*)
 hydrofoils, 380
 public motor vehicles, 383-384
 Public Transport Commission of New South Wales, 371
 railways, 371-376
 schools, 199
 shipping, 357-370
 State Rail Authority, 371
 Urban Transit Authority, 371
- Triplets born, 81-82
- Trotting Authority of New South Wales, 209
- Trucks (*see also* Motor Vehicles)
 registered, 382
 new vehicles, 384-385
- Trustee, Public, 233
- Tuberculosis
 allowances, 111
 compensation to miners, 266
 hospital in-patients, 122
- Tungsten, 518
- Turkeys, 482
- Turnover
 definition, 708
 manufacturing, 556
 mining, 515
 retail trade, 575, 576
- Twins born, 81-82
- Tyres produced, 561
- U**
- Undistributed profits tax, 597
- Unemployed youth, 177
- Unemployment
 relief schemes, 137, 151
 sickness, and special benefits, **134-136**, 152
- Uniform taxation, 592, 608
- Unions
 credit, 662, **665**, 688
 employees', 248, 250, 251-252, **267-268**
 employers'
 Commonwealth, 248
 State, 250
 trade, 267-268
 preference to members, 252
- Universities, 187-193
 Clinical Schools of Medicine, 187-188, 189
 Councils, 154
 courses, 187-190, 192-193
 students completing, 193
 finances, 158, 190
 government outlays, 158, 190
 libraries, 202
 Macquarie, 189-192
 Newcastle, **189**, 190-192
 New England, **189**, 190-192
 New South Wales, **188-189**, 190-192
- Universities (*continued*)
 scholarships
 miscellaneous, 199-200
 State Government, 199-200
 staff, 191
 students, 191-193
 courses, 192-193
 status, 192
 Sydney, **187-188**, 190-192
 tuition fees, 190
 tutorial classes, 188, 195
 Wollongong, 190-192
- Urban and regional development, 308-317
- Urban boundaries, 52
- Urban centres (*see also* Growth Centre Areas)
 population, 52-53
- Urban Transit Authority (*see also* Bus services)
 finances, 615
 services, 371, 376-379
- Utilities (*see* Motor vehicles)
- V**
- Vaccination campaigns, 112
- Valuation
 appeals, 220
 estates for probate, 219, 698
 land
 taxation, 599, **630-631**
 property for local rates, 628-629
- Value added
 definition, 709
 electricity establishments, 545
 gas establishments, 548
 manufacturing, 554, 555, **556**, 557, 559
 mining, 513, 514, **515**
- Value of agricultural commodities produced
 agricultural industry, 415
 crops, 432-433
 dairy products, 502
 eggs, 502
 fisheries, 509
 forestry, 506
 gross value of agricultural
 commodities produced, 415
 honey, 502
 livestock products, 502
 livestock slaughtering, 483
 local value of agricultural
 commodities produced, 415
 milk, 502
 vegetables, 432, 461
 wheat, 432, 433
 wool, 502
- Value of production (*see* Production, value of)
- Valuer-General, 41, 42, 628
- Varnishes (*see* Paints and varnishes)
- Veal (*see also* Meat, Cattle), **481-482**, 484-485

- Vegetables (*see also* specific vegetables)
 - area and production, 431, **460**
 - canned or bottled, production, 560
 - marketing, 461, 577-578
 - planting and harvesting dates, 430
 - prices, retail, 288-289
 - value, 432, 433, 461
 - Venereal diseases, 112, 122
 - Veterans, allied, 129
 - Veterans' disability pension, 127-128
 - Veterinary science
 - university course, 187
 - students completing, 193
 - Veterinary surgeons, 476
 - Victoria
 - area, 1
 - separation from N.S.W., 1
 - Victorian border railways, 375-376
 - Violence, death by (*see* Deaths, external causes)
 - Vital statistics, 72-94
 - Vocational guidance, 175
 - Voting at elections
 - Commonwealth, 36
 - local, 38-39
 - State, 30-32
- W**
- Wages, 272-282
 - agricultural industry, 416
 - average weekly earnings, 281-282
 - award rates, 272, 277-279, **280-281**
 - basic, 277-279
 - buses, 378
 - electricity establishments (*see* Electricity)
 - equal pay cases, 279-280
 - females, 278-279, 279-280, 281
 - gas establishments (*see* Gas)
 - indexation, 273-276
 - manufacturing (*see* Manufacturing industries)
 - margins, 272, 279
 - minimum, 272, 276-277
 - mining (*see* Mining)
 - overtime, 282
 - railways, 375
 - rates by occupation, 280-281
 - secondary, 272, 279
 - shift work, 282
 - total, 272-276
 - Wagga Wagga
 - altitude and climate, 18
 - population, 57
 - Statistical District, 4
 - Walgett
 - altitude and climate, 19
 - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
 - Warden's courts, 228, 537
 - Wards, State, 139-140
 - War service homes, 337-338
 - War service land settlement, 426
 - Water and sewerage services
 - Broken Hill Water Board, 627, 629, 639
 - Cobar Water Board, 627, 629, 639
 - Fish River, 621
 - Hunter District Water Board, 627, 639, **648-649**
 - local authorities
 - government grants, 633, 639
 - loan finances, 641-645
 - rates levied, 631
 - revenue and expenditure, 637, 640-641
 - Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, 627, 628-629, 646-647
 - South West Tablelands, 621
 - Water resources and irrigation, 318-325
 - Commission, 318
 - groundwater, 325
 - irrigation
 - areas, 320-321
 - districts, 321-322
 - N.S.W.-Queensland Border Rivers Agreement, 319
 - pollution, 304
 - River Murray Waters Agreement, 319
 - Rural Bank Agency, 424
 - Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme, 319, 546-547
 - Water Trust, 322
 - works and storage dams, 323-325
 - Weights and measures standards, 586-587
 - Western Australia
 - area, 1
 - Western Division of N.S.W., 41, 42
 - soil conservation, 419-420
 - Western Land Boards, 228
 - Western Lands Commission, 41
 - Western Plains, 19
 - Agricultural Area, 410
 - settlement, 410
 - Western Slopes, 18
 - Westminster, Statute of, 34
 - Wharfage
 - Botany Bay, 362-363
 - Newcastle, 363-364
 - Port Kembla, 364-365
 - Sydney, 361-362, 366
 - Wheat, 435-445
 - area and production, 431, **435-438**
 - belt, 436-437
 - Board, Australian, 437, 439, 578
 - bulk handling, 362, 363, 439-440
 - consumption, 443
 - cultivation, 429-431

- Wheat (*continued*)
- establishments, 430, 435
 - exports, 443-444, 562
 - fertilised, 433-435
 - finance, 425, 441
 - grading, 439
 - guaranteed minimum delivery price, 441
 - Industry Research Council, 445
 - international agreements, 444
 - liens, 425
 - marketing, 439-444
 - N.S.W. Standard, 439
 - pools, 442
 - planting and harvesting dates, 430
 - pools, 442-443
 - prices, 441-442
 - domestic, 441-442
 - exports, 441-442
 - production, 435-438
 - value, 432, 433
 - research, 444-445
 - return to grower, 441-442
 - shipping facilities, 362, 363
 - stabilisation plan, 441
 - stock feed, 443
 - tax, 444-445
 - value, 432, 433
 - varieties, 437
 - yield, 436, 437
- White lead (*see* Paints and varnishes)
- Wholesale price indexes, 291-295
- Wholesale trade, 573
- Whooping-cough, 90
- Widowed persons, re-marriages, 74-75
- Widows'
 - pensions, 131-132, 152
- Wife and child desertion, 142-143, 144, 152
- Wilcannia
 - altitude and climate, 19
 - rainfall and evaporation, 15, 19
- Wild dogs, 420
- Winds, 10
- Wine
 - Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation, 456
 - Board, Australian, 455-456
 - consumption, 582
 - grapes, 454-456
 - licences to sell, 580-581
 - production, 454-455, 560
 - sales, wholesale, 582
- Wingham
 - population, 57
- Wireless (*see* Broadcasting, Radio, Television)
- Wire fabric production, 561
- Wives' pensions, 126, 127, 130
- Withholding tax, 593
- Wollemi National Park, 207
- Wollongong
 - altitude and climate, 16
 - City
 - Council, 37
 - population, 57
 - Statistical District, population, 53, 54-55, 61
 - University, 190-192
 - urban centre, population, 52-53
- Women's refuges, 108, 144
- Wood (*see* Timber)
- Wood and wood products, manufacturers, 555
- Woodpulp, interstate trade, 571
- Woodlawn mines, 521
- Wool (*see also* Agricultural industry, Sheep), 485-492
 - auction sales, 489-491
 - Australian Wool Board, 489
 - Australian Wool Commission, 489
 - Australian Wool Corporation, 489, 491
 - Centre, Sydney, 489-490
 - cloth produced, 560
 - Council of Australia, 491
 - exports, 491
 - fleece, weight of, 488
 - Flexible Reserve Price Scheme, 489
 - Industry Act, 489
 - levy, 489, 491
 - liens, 425, 696
 - marketing, 489-491
 - objective measurement, 490
 - prices, 486
 - production, 485-492
 - value, 486
 - promotion and research, 491-492
 - quality of clip, 486-488, 490
 - research and publicity, 491-492
 - Research Trust Fund, 492
 - reserve price schemes, 489
 - sales, 489-491
 - shearing, 485-486
 - value, 486
 - yarn produced, 560
- Work release programmes, 237
- Workers' compensation, 263-267
 - cases and compensation paid, 265-267
 - Commission, 223, 263
 - fixed loss ratio scheme, 264
 - injuries, 265-267
 - insurance, 264-265, 683
 - Premiums Committee, 264-265
 - miners, 263, 265, 266-267
 - seamen, 370
- Workers' Educational Association, 188, 195
- Work force (*see* Labour force)



STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS
of
NEW SOUTH WALES



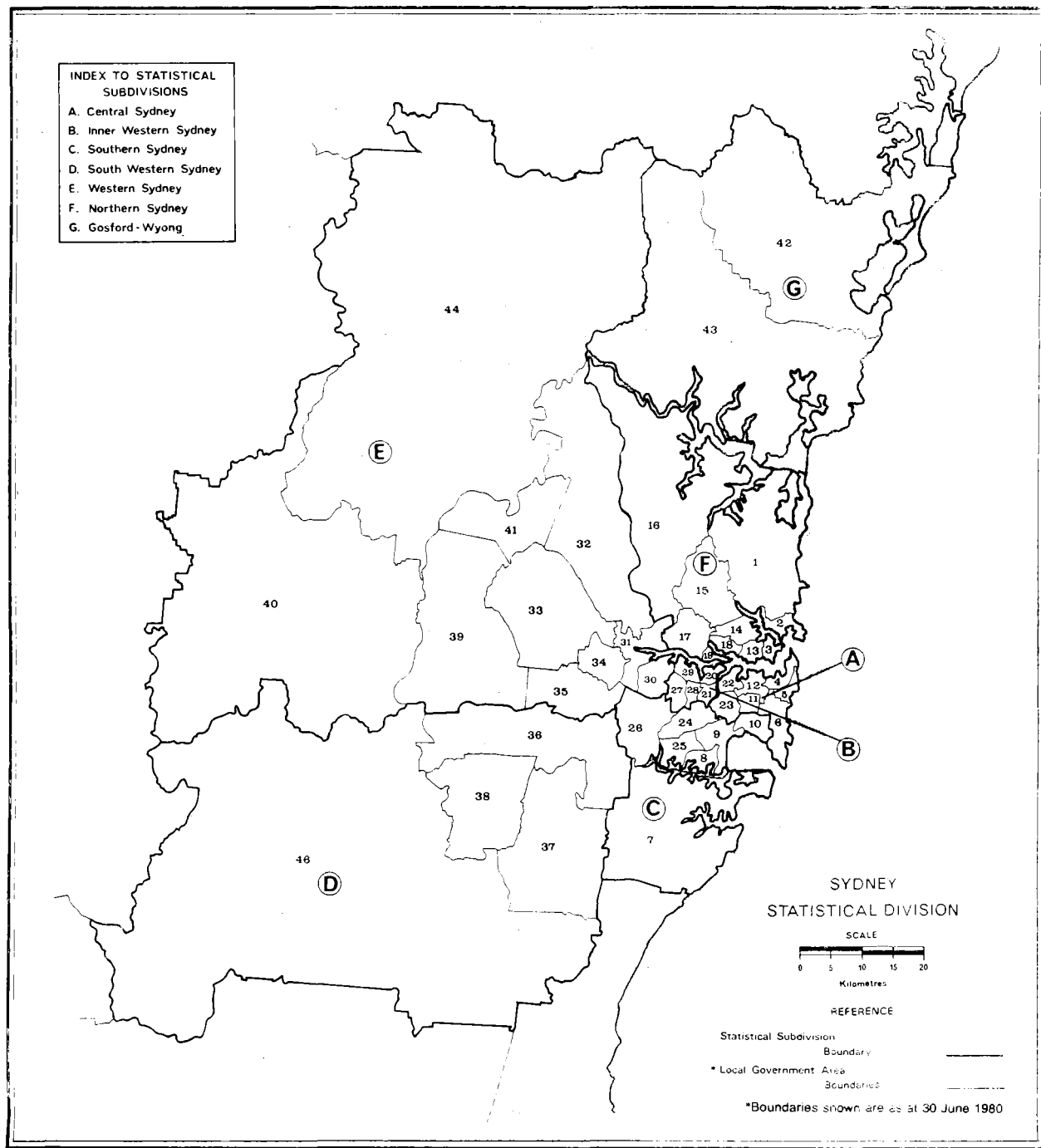
REFERENCE

- Statistical Agricultural Areas WESTERN PLAINS
- Boundaries —————
- Statistical Subdivisions 11a, Upper Murray
- Boundaries —————
- Local Government Areas*
- Cities and Municipalities Bega 169
- Shires 197
- Boundaries..... —————

*Local Government Area Boundaries are as at 30 June 1980.
See overleaf for Numerical and Alphabetical Indexes.

STATISTICAL AGRICULTURAL AREAS and component Statistical Subdivisions (or Divisions — S.D.)	
NORTHERN COASTAL 4. Richmond-Tweed (S.D.) 5a. Clarence 5b. Hastings	NORTHERN SLOPE 6b. Northern Slopes 7a. Central Macquarie
CENTRAL COASTAL 2. Hunter (S.D.)	CENTRAL SLOPE 8b. Lachlan
SYDNEY AND SOUTHERN COASTAL 1. Sydney (S.D.) 3. Illawarra (S.D.) 9a. Lower South Coast	SOUTHERN SLOPE 10a. Central Murrumbidgee 11a. Upper Murray
NORTHERN TABLELAND 6a. Northern Tablelands	NORTHERN PLAINS 6c. North Central Plain 7b. Macquarie-Barwon
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TABLELAND 8a. Central Tablelands 9b. Snowy 9c. Southern Tablelands	SOUTHERN PLAINS 10b. Lower Murrumbidgee 11b. Central Murray
	WESTERN PLAINS 7c. Upper Darling 11c. Murray-Darling 12. Far West (S.D.)

INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



ALPHABETICAL INDEX

ALBURY, CITY OF	213	LANE COVE M.	18
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	105	LEETON S.	206
ASHFIELD M.	21	LEICHHARDT M.	22
AUBURN M.	30	LISMORE, CITY OF	76
BALLINA S.	73	LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF	145
BALRANALD S.	223	LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	36
BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	26	LOCKHART S.	203
BARRABA S.	112	MACLEAN S.	82
BATHURST, CITY OF	149	MAITLAND, CITY OF	48
BAULKHAM HILLS S.	32	MANILLA S.	113
BEGA M.	169	MANLY M.	2
BELLINGEN S.	88	MANNING S.	94
BERRIGAN S.	217	MARRICKVILLE M.	23
BINGARA S.	111	MERRIWA S.	57
BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	33	MITCHELL S.	200
BLAND S.	166	MITTAGONG S.	66
BLAYNEY S.	153	MONARO S.	171
BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	40	MOREE M.	123
BOGAN S.	140	MOSMAN M.	3
BOMBALA S.	175	MUDGE S.	130
BOOLOOROO S.	122	MULLUMBIMBY M.	71
BOOMI S.	124	MULWAREE S.	176
BOOROWA S.	183	MUMBULLA S.	168
BOTANY M.	10	MURRAY S.	220
BOURKE S.	142	MURRUMBIDGEE S.	207
BOWRAL M.	67	MURRURUNDI S.	56
BREWARRINA S.	141	MUSWELLBROOK S.	58
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	226	NAMBUCCA S.	89
BURRANGONG S.	189	NAMOI S.	125
BURWOOD M.	28	NARRABRI M.	126
BYRON S.	72	NARRABURRA S.	190
CABONNE S.	154	NARRANDERA S.	202
CAMDEN M.	38	NARROMINE M.	136
CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	37	NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	49
CANTERBURY M.	24	NORTH SYDNEY M.	13
CARRATHOOL S.	204	NUNDLE S.	119
CASINO M.	79	NYMBOIDA S.	84
CENTRAL DARLING S.	225	OBBERON S.	147
CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	50	ORANGE, CITY OF	152
COBAR S.	143	PARKES M.	162
COFF'S HARBOUR S.	87	PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	31
COLO S.	44	PARRY S.	116
CONARGO S.	218	PENRITH, CITY OF	39
CONCORD M.	29	PORT MACQUARIE M.	93
COOLAH S.	129	PORT STEPHENS S.	47
COOLAMON S.	201	QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF	180
COOMA M.	172	QUIRINDI M.	121
COONABARABRAN S.	127	RANDWICK M.	6
COONAMBLE S.	138	RICHMOND RIVER S.	80
COOTAMUNDRA S.	192	ROCKDALE M.	9
COPMANHURST S.	83	RYDE M.	17
COROWA S.	214	RYLSTONE S.	144
COWRA M.	157	SCONE S.	55
CROOKWELL S.	182	SEVERN S.	99
CULCAIRN S.	211	SHELLHARBOUR M.	64
DENILQUIN M.	219	SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	69
DRUMMOYNE M.	20	SINGLETON S.	60
DUBBO, CITY OF	134	SNOWY RIVER S.	173
DUMARESQ S.	104	SOUTH SYDNEY M.	11
DUNGOG S.	54	STRATHFIELD M.	27
EUROBODALLA S.	167	SUTHERLAND S.	7
EVANS S.	148	SYDNEY, CITY OF	12
FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	35	TALLAGANDA S.	178
FORBES M.	161	TAMARANG S.	120
GILGANDRA S.	128	TAMWORTH, CITY OF	117
GLEN INNES M.	100	TAREE M.	95
GLOUCESTER S.	52	TEMORA M.	191
GOOBANG S.	163	TENTERFIELD S.	97
GOSFORD, CITY OF	43	TIMBREBONGIE S.	135
GOULBURN, CITY OF	177	TUMBARUMBA S.	209
GRAFTON, CITY OF	85	TUMUT S.	197
GREAT LAKES S.	53	TWEED S.	70
GUNDAGAI S.	196	ULMARRA S.	86
GUNNEDAH S.	115	URALLA S.	106
GUNNING S.	181	URANA S.	215
GUYRA S.	103	WADE S.	205
HARDEN S.	186	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	199
HASTINGS S.	92	WAKOOL S.	222
HAY S.	208	WALCHA S.	107
HOLBROOK S.	210	WALGETT S.	137
HOLROYD M.	34	WARREN S.	139
HORNBY S.	16	WARRINGAH S.	1
HUME S.	212	WAUGOOLA S.	156
HUNTER'S HILL M.	19	WAVERLEY M.	5
HURSTVILLE M.	25	WEDDIN S.	159
ILLABO S.	194	WELLINGTON S.	132
IMLAY S.	170	WENTWORTH S.	224
INVERELL S.	108	WILLOUGHBY M.	14
JEMALONG S.	160	WINDSOR M.	41
JERILDERIE S.	216	WINGECARRIBEE S.	68
JUNEE M.	195	WINGHAM M.	96
KEMPSEY S.	90	WOLLONDILLY S.	46
KIAMA M.	65	WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	63
KOGARAH M.	8	WOOLLAHRA M.	4
KU-RING-GAI M.	15	WYONG S.	42
KYEAMBA S.	198	YALLAROI S.	109
KYOGLE S.	78	YARROWLUMLA S.	179
LACHLAN S.	164	YASS S.	184
LAKE MACQUARIE M.	51	YOUNG M.	188

NUMERICAL INDEX

1 WARRINGAH S.	51 LAKE MACQUARIE M.	115 GUNNEDAH S.	175 BOMBALA S.
2 MANLY M.	52 GLOUCESTER S.	116 PARRY S.	176 MULWAREE S.
3 MOSMAN M.	53 GREAT LAKES S.	117 TAMWORTH, CITY OF	177 GOULBURN, CITY OF
4 WOOLLAHRA M.	54 DUNGOG S.	119 NUNDLE S.	178 TALLAGANDA S.
5 WAVERLEY M.	55 SCONE S.	120 TAMARANG S.	179 YARROWLUMLA S.
6 RANDWICK M.	56 MURRURUNDI S.	121 QUIRINDI M.	180 QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF
7 SUTHERLAND S.	57 MERRIWA S.	122 BOOLOOROO S.	181 GUNNING S.
8 KOGARAH M.	58 MUSWELLBROOK S.	123 MOREE M.	182 CROOKWELL S.
9 ROCKDALE M.	60 SINGLETON S.	124 BOOMI S.	183 BOOROWA S.
10 BOTANY M.	63 WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	125 NAMOI S.	184 YASS S.
11 SOUTH SYDNEY M.	64 SHELLHARBOUR M.	126 NARRABRI M.	186 HARDEN S.
12 SYDNEY, CITY OF	65 KIAMA M.	127 COONABARABRAN S.	188 YOUNG M.
13 NORTH SYDNEY M.	66 MITTAGONG S.	128 GILGANDRA S.	189 BURRANGONG S.
14 WILLOUGHBY M.	67 BOWRAL M.	129 COOLAH S.	190 NARRABURRA S.
15 KU-RING-GAI M.	68 WINGECARRIBEE S.	130 MUDGE S.	191 TEMORA M.
16 HORNSBY S.	69 SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	132 WELLINGTON S.	192 COOTAMUNDRA S.
17 RYDE M.	70 TWEED S.	134 DUBBO, CITY OF	194 ILLABO S.
18 LANE COVE M.	71 MULLUMBIMBY M.	135 TIMBREBONGIE S.	195 JUNEE M.
19 HUNTERS HILL M.	72 BYRON S.	136 NARROMINE M.	196 GUNDAGAI S.
20 DRUMMOYNE M.	73 BALLINA S.	137 WALGETT S.	197 TUMUT S.
21 ASHFIELD M.	76 LISMORE, CITY OF	138 COONAMBLE S.	198 KYEAMBA S.
22 LEICHHARDT M.	78 KYOGLE S.	139 WARREN S.	199 WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF
23 MARRICKVILLE M.	79 CASINO M.	140 BOGAN S.	200 MITCHELL S.
24 CANTERBURY M.	80 RICHMOND RIVER S.	141 BREWARRINA S.	201 COOLAMON S.
25 HURSTVILLE M.	82 MACLEAN S.	142 BOURKE S.	202 NARRANDERA S.
26 BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	83 COPMANHURST S.	143 COBAR S.	203 LOCKHART S.
27 STRATHFIELD M.	84 NYMBOIDA S.	144 RYLSTONE S.	204 CARRATHOOL S.
28 BURWOOD M.	85 GRAFTON, CITY OF	145 LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF	205 WADE S.
29 CONCORD M.	86 ULMARRA S.	147 OBERON S.	206 LEETON S.
30 AUBURN M.	87 COFF'S HARBOUR S.	148 EVANS S.	207 MURRUMBIDGEE S.
31 PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	88 BELLINGEN S.	149 BATHURST, CITY OF	208 HAY S.
32 BAULKHAM HILLS S.	89 NAMBUCCA S.	152 ORANGE, CITY OF	209 TUMBARUMBA S.
33 BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	90 KEMPSEY S.	153 BLAYNEY S.	210 HOLBROOK S.
34 HOLROYD M.	92 HASTINGS S.	154 CABONNE S.	211 CULCAIRN S.
35 FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	93 PORT MACQUARIE M.	156 WAUGOOLA S.	212 HUME S.
36 LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	94 MANNING S.	157 COWRA M.	213 ALBURY, CITY OF
37 CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	95 TAREE M.	159 WEDDIN S.	214 COROWA S.
38 CAMDEN M.	96 WINGHAM M.	160 JEMALONG S.	215 URANA S.
39 PENRITH, CITY OF	97 TENTERFIELD S.	161 FORBES M.	216 JERILDERIE S.
40 BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	99 SEVERN S.	162 PARKES M.	217 BERRIGAN S.
41 WINDSOR M.	100 GLEN INNES M.	163 GOOBANG S.	218 CONARGO S.
42 WYONG S.	103 GUYRA S.	164 LACHLAN S.	219 DENILQUIN M.
43 GOSFORD, CITY OF	104 DUMARESQ S.	166 BLAND S.	220 MURRAY S.
44 COLO S.	105 ARMIDALE, CITY OF	167 EUROBODALLA S.	221 WINDOURAN S.
46 WOLLONDILLY S.	106 URALLA S.	168 MUMBULLA S.	222 WAKOOL S.
47 PORT STEPHENS S.	107 WALCHA S.	169 BEGA M.	223 BALRANALD S.
48 MAITLAND, CITY OF	108 INVERELL S.	170 IMLAY S.	224 WENTWORTH S.
49 NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	109 YALLAROI S.	171 MONARO S.	225 CENTRAL DARLING S.
50 CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	111 BINGARA S.	172 COOMA M.	226 BROKEN HILL, CITY OF
	112 BARRABA S.	173 SNOWY RIVER S.	
	113 MANILLA S.		



INDEX TO STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
AND SUBDIVISIONS

1. SYDNEY	8. CENTRAL WEST
2. HUNTER	8a. Bathurst-Orange*
2a. Newcastle*	8b. Balance of Central Tablelands
2b. Balance	8c. Lachlan
3. ILLAWARRA	9. SOUTH-EASTERN
3a. Wollongong*	9a. Lower South Coast
3b. Balance	9b. Snowy
4. RICHMOND-TWEED	9c. Southern Tablelands
(incl. Gold Coast* (part))	(incl. Canberra* (part))
5. MID-NORTH COAST	10. MURRUMBIDGEE
5a. Clarence	10a. Central Murrumbidgee
5b. Hastings	(incl. Wagga Wagga*)
6. NORTHERN	10b. Lower Murrumbidgee
6a. Northern Tablelands	11. MURRAY
6b. Northern Slopes	11a. Albury-Wodonga* (part)
(incl. Tamworth*)	11b. Balance of Upper Murray
6c. North Central Plain	11c. Central Murray
7. NORTH-WESTERN	11d. Murray-Darling
7a. Central Macquarie	12. FAR WEST
7b. Macquarie-Barwon	(incl. Broken Hill*)
7c. Upper Darling	

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS
AND STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

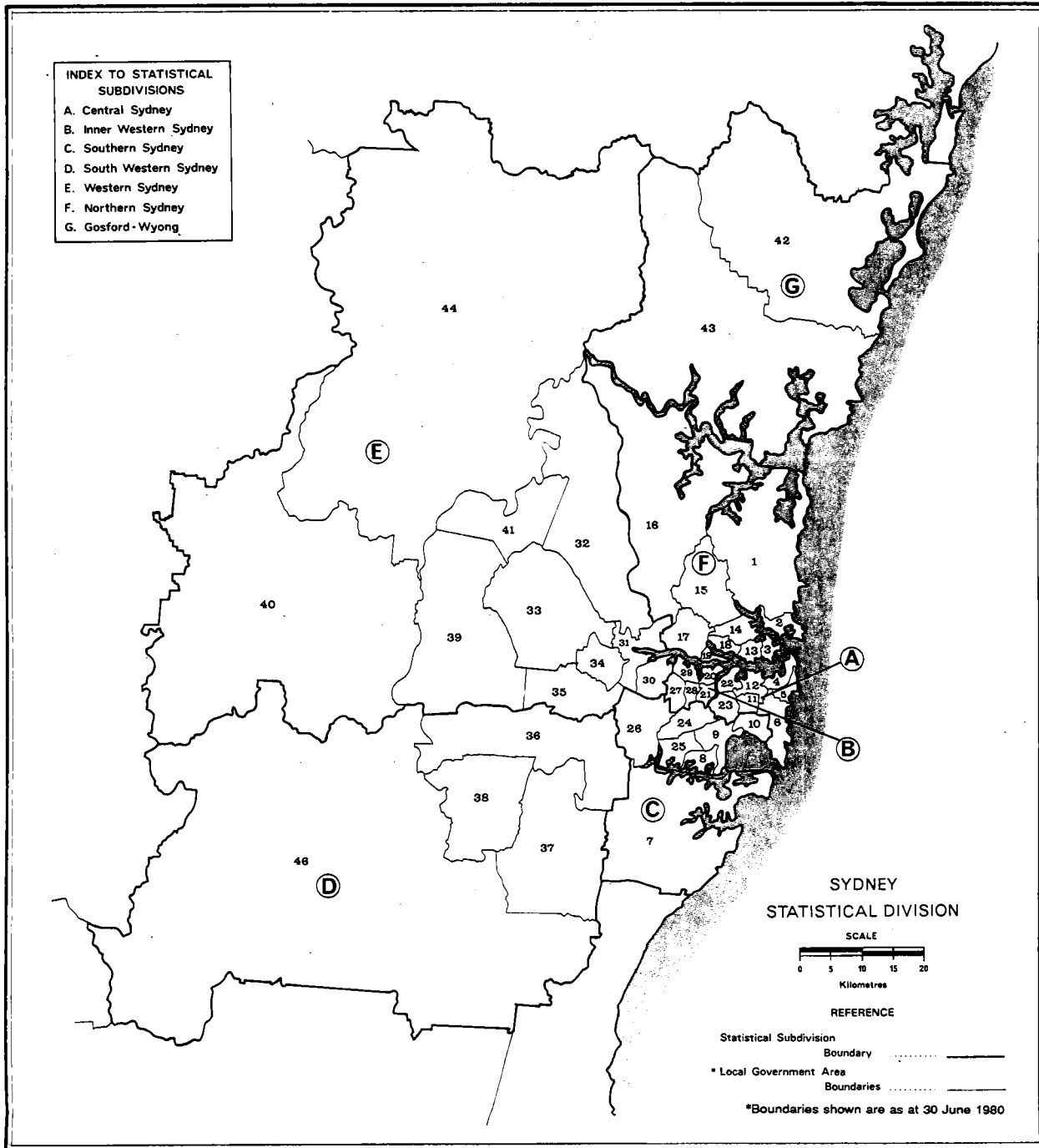


REFERENCE

Statistical Divisions.....	11. MURRAY
Boundaries.....	11c. Central Murray
Statistical Subdivisions.....	11c. Central Murray
Boundaries.....	
Local Government Areas†	
Cities and Municipalities.....	Bega* 169
Shires.....	197
Boundaries	

†Local Government Area Boundaries are as at 30 June 1980.
See overleaf for Numerical and Alphabetical Indexes.

INDEX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



ALPHABETICAL INDEX

ALBURY, CITY OF	213	LANE COVE M.	18
ARMIDALE, CITY OF	105	LEETON S.	206
ASHFIELD M.	21	LEICHHARDT M.	22
AUBURN M.	30	LISMORE, CITY OF	76
BALLINA S.	73	LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF	145
BALRANALD S.	223	LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	36
BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	26	LOCKHART S.	203
BARRABA S.	112	MACLEAN S.	82
BATHURST, CITY OF	149	MAITLAND, CITY OF	48
BAULKHAM HILLS S.	32	MANILLA S.	113
BEGA M.	169	MANLY M.	2
BELLINGEN S.	88	MANNING S.	94
BERRIGAN S.	217	MARRICKVILLE M.	23
BINGARA S.	111	MERRIWA S.	57
BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	33	MITCHELL S.	200
BLAND S.	166	MITTAGONG S.	66
BLAYNEY S.	153	MONARO S.	171
BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	40	MOREE M.	123
BOGAN S.	140	MOSMAN M.	3
BOMBALA S.	175	MUDGE S.	130
BOOLOOROO S.	122	MULLUMBIMBY M.	71
BOOMI S.	124	MULWAREE S.	176
BOOROWA S.	183	MUMBULLA S.	168
BOTANY M.	10	MURRAY S.	220
BOURKE S.	142	MURRUMBIDGEE S.	207
BOWRAL M.	67	MURRURUNDI S.	56
BREWARRINA S.	141	MUSWELLBROOK S.	58
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	226	NAMBUCCA S.	89
BURRANGONG S.	189	NAMOI S.	125
BURWOOD M.	28	NARRABRI M.	126
BYRON S.	72	NARRABURRA S.	190
CABONNE S.	154	NARRANDERA S.	202
CAMDEN M.	38	NARROMINE M.	136
CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	37	NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	43
CANBERRA M.	24	NORTH SYDNEY M.	13
CARRATHOOL S.	204	NUNDLE S.	119
CASINO M.	79	NYMBOIDA S.	84
CENTRAL DARLING S.	225	OBERON S.	147
CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	50	ORANGE, CITY OF	152
COBAR S.	143	PARKES M.	162
COFF'S HARBOUR S.	87	PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	31
COLO S.	44	PARRY S.	116
CONARGO S.	218	PENRITH, CITY OF	39
CONCORD M.	29	PORT MACQUARIE M.	93
COOLAH S.	129	PORT STEPHENS S.	47
COOLAMON S.	201	QUEANBEYAN, CITY OF	180
COOMA M.	172	QUIRINDI M.	121
COONABARABRAN S.	127	RANDWICK M.	6
COONAMBLE S.	138	RICHMOND RIVER S.	80
COOTAMUNDRA S.	192	ROCKDALE M.	9
COPMANHURST S.	83	RYDE M.	17
COROWA S.	214	RYLSTONE S.	144
COWRA M.	157	SECON S.	55
CROOKWELL S.	182	SEVERN S.	99
CULCAIRN S.	211	SHELLHARBOUR M.	64
DENILQUIN M.	219	SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	69
DRUMMOYNE M.	20	SINGLETON S.	60
DUBBO, CITY OF	134	SNOWY RIVER S.	173
DUMARESQ S.	104	SOUTH SYDNEY M.	11
DUNGOG S.	54	STRATHFIELD M.	27
EUROBODALLA S.	167	SUTHERLAND S.	7
EVANS S.	148	SYDNEY, CITY OF	12
FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	35	TALLAGANDA S.	178
FORBES M.	161	TAMARANG S.	120
GILGANDRA S.	128	TAMWORTH, CITY OF	117
GLEN INNES M.	100	TAREE M.	95
GLOUCESTER S.	52	TENTOR M.	191
GOOBANG S.	163	TENTERFIELD S.	97
GOSFORD, CITY OF	43	TIMBREBONGIE S.	135
GOULBURN, CITY OF	177	TUMBARUMBA S.	209
GRAFTON, CITY OF	85	TUMUT S.	197
GREAT LAKES S.	53	TWEED S.	70
GUNDAGAI S.	196	ULMARRA S.	86
GUNNEDAH S.	115	URALLA S.	106
GUNNING S.	181	URANA S.	215
GUYRA S.	103	WADE S.	205
HARDEN S.	186	WAGGA WAGGA, CITY OF	199
HASTINGS S.	92	WAKOOL S.	222
HAY S.	208	WALCHA S.	107
HOLBROOK S.	210	WALGETT S.	137
HOLROYD M.	34	WARREN S.	139
HORNSBY S.	16	WARRINGAH S.	1
HUME S.	212	WAUGOOLA S.	156
HUNTER'S HILL M.	19	WAVERTLEY M.	5
HURSTVILLE M.	25	WEDDIN S.	159
ILLABO S.	194	WELLINGTON S.	132
IMLAY S.	170	WENTWORTH S.	224
INVERELL S.	108	WILLOUGHBY M.	14
JERALONG S.	160	WINDOURAN S.	221
JERILDERIE S.	216	WINDSOR M.	41
BERRIGAN S.	217	WINGECARRIBEE S.	68
CONARGO S.	218	WINGHAM M.	96
DENILQUIN M.	219	WOLLONDILLY S.	46
MURRAY S.	220	WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	63
WINDOURAN S.	221	WOOLLAHRA M.	42
WAKOOL S.	222	WYONG S.	4
BALRANALD S.	223	YALLAROI S.	109
WENTWORTH S.	224	YARROWLUMLA S.	179
CENTRAL DARLING S.	225	YASS S.	184
BROKEN HILL, CITY OF	226	YOUNG M.	188

NUMERICAL INDEX

1 WARRINGAH S.	51 LAKE MACQUARIE M.	115 GUNNEDAH S.
2 MANLY M.	52 GLOUCESTER S.	116 PARRY S.
3 MOSMAN M.	53 GREAT LAKES S.	117 TAMWORTH, CITY OF
4 WOOLLAHRA M.	54 DUNGOG S.	119 NUNDLE S.
5 WAVERLEY M.	55 SCONE S.	120 TAMARANG S.
6 RANDWICK M.	56 MURRURUNDI S.	121 QUIRINDI M.
7 SUTHERLAND S.	57 MERRIWA S.	122 BOOLOOROO S.
8 KOGARAH M.	58 MUSWELLBROOK S.	123 MOORE M.
9 ROCKDALE M.	60 SINGLETON S.	124 BOOMI S.
10 BOTANY M.	63 WOLLONGONG, CITY OF	125 NAMOI S.
11 SOUTH SYDNEY M.	64 SHELLHARBOUR M.	126 NARRABRI M.
12 SYDNEY, CITY OF	65 KIAMA M.	127 COONABARABRAN S.
13 NORTH SYDNEY M.	66 MITTAGONG S.	128 GILGANDRA S.
14 WILLOUGHBY M.	67 BOWRAL M.	129 COOLAH S.
15 KU-RING-GAI M.	68 WINGECARRIBEE S.	130 MUDGE S.
16 HORNSBY S.	69 SHOALHAVEN, CITY OF	132 WELLINGTON S.
17 RYDE M.	70 TWEED S.	134 DUBBO, CITY OF
18 LANE COVE M.	71 MULLUMBIMBY M.	135 TIMBREBONGIE S.
19 HUNTERS HILL M.	72 BYRON S.	136 NARROMINE M.
20 DRUMMOYNE M.	73 BALLINA S.	137 WALGETT S.
21 ASHFIELD M.	76 LISMORE, CITY OF	138 COONAMBLE S.
22 LEICHHARDT M.	78 KYOGLE S.	139 WARREN S.
23 MARRICKVILLE M.	79 CASINO M.	140 BOGAN S.
24 CANTERBURY M.	80 RICHMOND RIVER S.	141 BREWARRINA S.
25 HURSTVILLE M.	82 MACLEAN S.	142 BOURKE S.
26 BANKSTOWN, CITY OF	83 COPMANHURST S.	143 COBAR S.
27 STRATHFIELD M.	84 NYMBOIDA S.	144 RYLSTONE S.
28 BURWOOD M.	85 GRAFTON, CITY OF	145 LITHGOW, GREATER, CITY OF
29 CONCORD M.	86 ULMARRA S.	147 OBERON S.
30 AUBURN M.	87 COFF'S HARBOUR S.	148 EVANS S.
31 PARRAMATTA, CITY OF	88 BELLINGEN S.	149 BATHURST, CITY OF
32 BAULKHAM HILLS S.	89 NAMBUCCA S.	152 ORANGE, CITY OF
33 BLACKTOWN, CITY OF	90 KEMPSEY S.	153 BLAYNEY S.
34 HOLROYD M.	92 HASTINGS S.	154 CABONNE S.
35 FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	93 PORT MACQUARIE M.	156 WAUGOOLA S.
36 LIVERPOOL, CITY OF	94 MANNING S.	157 COWRA M.
37 CAMPBELLTOWN, CITY OF	95 TAREE M.	159 WEDDIN S.
38 CAMDEN M.	96 WINGHAM M.	160 JERALONG S.
39 PENRITH, CITY OF	97 TENTERFIELD S.	161 FORBES M.
40 BLUE MOUNTAINS, CITY OF	99 SEVERN S.	162 PARKES M.
41 WINDSOR M.	100 GLEN INNES M.	163 GOOBANG S.
42 WYONG S.	103 GUYRA S.	164 LACHLAN S.
43 GOSFORD, CITY OF	104 DUMARESQ S.	166 BLAND S.
44 COLO S.	105 ARMIDALE, CITY OF	168 MUMBULLA S.
46 WOLLONDILLY S.	106 URALLA S.	169 BEGA M.
47 PORT STEPHENS S.	107 WALCHA S.	170 IMLAY S.
48 MAITLAND, CITY OF	108 INVERELL S.	171 MONARO S.
49 NEWCASTLE, CITY OF	109 YALLAROI S.	172 COOMA M.
50 CESSNOCK, GREATER, CITY OF	112 BARRABA S.	173 SNOWY RIVER S.
	113 MANILLA S.	